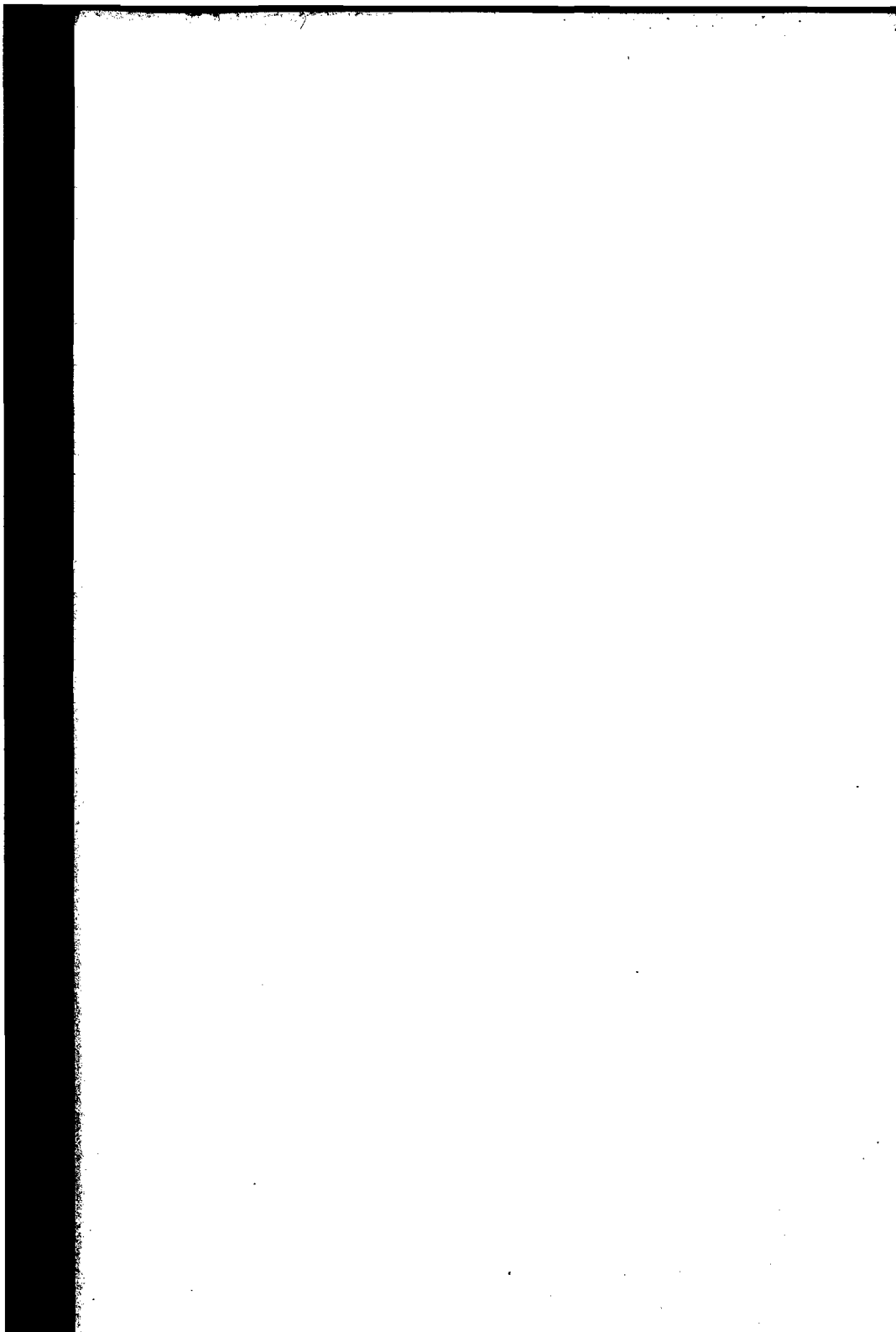


PROCEEDINGS  
LUTHERAN  
CHURCH-  
MISSOURI  
SYNOD

1924

1924







CONCORDIA  
HISTORICAL INSTITUTE

JAN 1936

301 DE MUN AVENUE  
ST. LOUIS 3, MISSOURI

# FOR REFERENCE

---

NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM THIS ROOM

CAT. NO. 1935

LIBRARY BUREAU

### Part of the collection is as follows:

The collection consists of a large number of small objects, many of which are of great interest to the collector. The objects are arranged in a series of boxes, each of which is labeled with the name of the object.

The objects are arranged in a series of boxes, each of which is labeled with the name of the object.

The objects are arranged in a series of boxes, each of which is labeled with the name of the object.

The objects are arranged in a series of boxes, each of which is labeled with the name of the object.

The objects are arranged in a series of boxes, each of which is labeled with the name of the object.

The objects are arranged in a series of boxes, each of which is labeled with the name of the object.

The objects are arranged in a series of boxes, each of which is labeled with the name of the object.

The objects are arranged in a series of boxes, each of which is labeled with the name of the object.

The objects are arranged in a series of boxes, each of which is labeled with the name of the object.

The objects are arranged in a series of boxes, each of which is labeled with the name of the object.

The objects are arranged in a series of boxes, each of which is labeled with the name of the object.

## I. SEMINARIES AND COLLEGES

### A. REPORTS OF BOARDS OF CONTROL

[101]

#### Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo.

In submitting this triennial report, the Board of Control gratefully acknowledges the unmerited blessings which the great Father of the Church, our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, has graciously bestowed upon our Seminary. His protection, guidance, and blessing have been evident in all the work of our institution.

#### The Board of Control

The regulations governing the Board of Control which were adopted at the last convention increased the membership of the Board by the addition of one of the synodical Vice-Presidents. The Rev. W. R. Lichtsinn was appointed and has been serving on the Board. Mr. J. A. Fleischli accepted the election by Synod to succeed Mr. Wm. F. Drees as member of the Board. The Board has made the adjustments necessitated by the new regulations, making the president of the school the executive officer of the Board. After the last convention the Board of Control organized with the election of the following: The Rev. A. Doerffler, chairman; the Rev. Geo. W. Wittmer, secretary; Mr. Ewald Schuettner, treasurer. Regular monthly meetings have been held with the exception of the month of August.

#### Students

The enrollments and graduations within the past triennium are as follows:

Year	Enrolled	Present	Absent	Post-Graduate	Mission School	Total
1947-48	494	350	144	78	13	585
1948-49	507	382	125	100	14	621
1949-50	526	460	66	75	6	607

Commencement exercises were held, with the following number of graduates and degrees granted:

	Bachelor Arts	Graduates	Bachelor Divinity	M. S. T.	D. D. (honoris causa)
1947, June	115	102	50	5	5
1948, June	28	94	43	4	—
1949, January	15	5	2	—	—
1949, June	102	87	32	13	4

The general health condition of the students has been excellent. A group of doctors, dentists, and nurses have, without cost to the Seminary, been giving the student body a thorough physical

examination at the beginning of the school year. Early detection and remedial attention to incipient health problems have been very helpful in reducing the number of hospitalization cases. One student contracted poliomyelitis in the fall of 1949 and was hospitalized. One student was called by the Lord while in a teaching vicarage at St. Philips in Toledo, Ohio. Memorial services were held at the Seminary on November 22, 1948.

### The Faculty

A number of changes have occurred in the faculty during this triennium.

*A. New Professors.* — At the time of the last convention calls had been extended to the Rev. O. E. Sohn to teach pastoral theology and to Prof. W. E. Buszin to teach homiletics and liturgics. Both accepted and entered upon their service in September, 1947.

The 1947 convention granted two additional professorships. The first of these was for a professor in the field of the Old Testament. The Rev. Alfred von Rohr Sauer was elected and entered upon his work in September, 1948. The second new professor was called to teach in the field of philosophy. This call was extended to Prof. Paul M. Bretscher, who transferred to these courses in September, 1949. In the spring of 1947 Prof. Richard A. Jesse, after seven years of faithful and efficient service as dean of men, accepted a call into the parish ministry. Prof. L. C. Wuerffel was called to the deanship. At the request of the Board of Control of Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebr., he was permitted to remain at Seward until the close of the first semester in the 1947—48 academic year. During the interim Prof. L. W. Spitz was acting dean of men. Prof. L. C. Wuerffel entered upon his office on February 1, 1948. The call for a man to replace Prof. Paul M. Bretscher in the New Testament Department has been accepted by Prof. Victor Bartling of Milwaukee, Wis.

*B. Instructors.* — The Rev. E. J. Mahnke completed his preparation to qualify as a director of clinical training and entered upon his work as half-time instructor in the second semester of the 1947—48 academic year. Awaiting the services of a professor in the Old Testament Department, assistance in teaching one division of elements of Hebrew was sought for the second semester, as the large class necessitated an additional division. Mr. Holland Jones, a student at the Seminary, served from February 1 to June 5, 1948. In September, 1948, the Rev. C. T. Schmidt became full-time director of the field-work program and the Rev. Paul J. Reith instructor in the Speech Department. A meeting of the electors was held June 25, 1949, to fill the vacancy created by the retirement of Dr. John H. C. Fritz. The call was for a professor to teach

the Systematic Department. No election resulted. A call for additional nominations would have caused a lengthy delay. The call for a teacher in that department, beginning with September, was so pressing that the electors and the Board for Higher Education approved the request of the Board of Control to engage an instructor who could take over the classes in symbolics in September of that year. In order to secure a capable man, it was agreed that an instructorship of two years should be offered. Prof. J. J. McKan, Jr., of Valparaiso University, was requested to accept the instructorship and has been serving since September, 1949. The large admissions class of September, 1949, made an assistant teach two divisions (ten hours weekly) in Hebrew mandatory. Holland Jones, who had served satisfactorily in the spring semester of 1948 and graduated from the Seminary in June, 1949, was engaged for this work. In May, 1949, Prof. Wm. Arndt was granted a partial leave of absence at the request of Synod's Committee on Scholarly Research, to direct the preparation and publication of a Greek-English Dictionary. Under the agreement with the Committee on Research, Prof. Wm. Arndt is teaching one pre-graduate course (three hours) and a two-hour course in the Post-Graduate School. The Committee on Research is paying the salary of such assistants as the Board of Control engages, to aid the faculty members who have assumed the class and editorial work required by Prof. Wm. Arndt. Mr. Walter Bartling, a graduate of 1948, who had continued his studies in the Post-Graduate School, was engaged for two years. He is teaching two divisions of the year New Testament Greek.

All of the above-mentioned actions of the Board of Control were taken in consultation with, and by approval of, the Board of Directors or, respectively, the Board for Higher Education, both.

*C. Leaves of Absence.*—At the request of the President of the Synod and the Board of Control consented to the service of a number of faculty members in attending meetings in the interest of the Synod in Europe.

Professor F. E. Mayer spent the summer of 1947 in Europe. In 1948, together with Professors Graebner and Bretscher, participated in the free conferences at Bad Boll. The representatives in the summer of 1949 were Professors Graebner, Bretscher, Mueller, and Franzmann. As the conference in 1949 began early in the summer, Professor Graebner was excused from duty after May 10, and colleagues took care of the classes of the other professors during the last week of the semester.

Prof. Wm. Arndt is on partial leave since September, 1949,

serving under the Committee on Research in editing a new Greek-English Dictionary. It is estimated that this project will require four years.

**D. Retirements.** — Prof. Theo. Laetsch retired in August, 1949. He had served the Seminary twenty years. Since his retirement he has been in the employ of Concordia Publishing House and the Literature Board of Synod and has prepared a scholarly commentary on Jeremiah and is now at work on a commentary on the Minor Prophets.

In compliance with the Board for Higher Education's directive on retirement, issued in 1949, Profs. John H. C. Fritz and Th. Graebner were transferred to modified service August 31, 1949. Professor Fritz is serving as editor in chief of *Der Lutheraner* and teaching one course in the Post-Graduate School. Professor Graebner is doing research work in German Theological Literature and teaching one course in the Post-Graduate School.

**E. Deaths.** — It pleased God to translate the souls of two of our venerable retired veterans into the Church Triumphant. Dr. The Engelder who had served the Seminary from 1926 to his retirement on August 1, 1946, died at the age of 84 years on June 1, 1949. Dr. Martin Sommer, who had been professor from 1920 to his retirement in 1946 and had been co-editor of the *Lutheran Witness* for thirty-five years, died on December 16, 1949, at the age of 80 years.

The great Lord of the Church also summoned into the Church Triumphant the soul of Dr. Walter A. Maier. He was called to the Seminary in 1922 and taught chiefly in the Old Testament Department until June, 1944. At that time he entered upon a leave of absence, which had been granted to enable him to devote his time and energy to the International Lutheran Hour. He died after a brief illness on January 11, 1950, at the age of 56 years.

**F. Editorial Assignments.** — At the death of our venerable President Emeritus Dr. L. Fuerbringer in May, 1947, Prof. Th. Hoyer was assigned to the editorship of *Der Lutheraner*, Prof. John T. Mueller, Alex Guebert, and O. E. Sohn serving on the editorial committee. The editorial committee of the *Lutheran Witness*, with Profs. Th. Graebner and Martin Sommer as co-editors, and Profs. Polack, Schick, and Caemmerer as committee members, was continued and augmented by the addition of Prof. L. W. Spitz. Prof. Th. Graebner had been called to the Seminary in 1913 for the work of editing the periodicals. His retirement in August, 1949, raised the question whether this position in the faculty should be continued. At a meeting of the faculty and *Praesidium* it was agreed to postpone action until the direct

*Handbook* 6.163 b had been clarified by Synod. In the fall of 1949 Dr. Th. Graebner asked to be excused from the editorship of the *Lutheran Witness*. His request was granted.

The faculty, together with the President and Vice-Presidents of the Synod, added Prof. A. C. Repp to the editorial committee of the *Lutheran Witness* and appointed Prof. John H. C. Fritz to the managing editorship of *Der Lutheraner*, excusing Prof. Theo. Hoyer from this service to enable the latter to resume his normal number of hours.

In the editorial committee of the *Concordia Theological Monthly* Prof. R. R. Caemmerer replaced Prof. Theo. Laetsch upon the latter's retirement in 1947. Prof. Wm. Arndt retired as editor of the *Journal* after eleven years of faithful service. At present the members of the committee is: Prof. F. E. Mayer, managing editor; Prof. Paul M. Bretscher, R. R. Caemmerer, Theo. Hoyer, and Prof. J. Sieck.

#### The Dean's Office

In March of 1949 the staff in the dean's office was increased by an additional helper. A secretary with the necessary professional training to assist the dean as recorder to the registrar was employed. Her duties are primarily focused upon the records of the students, assisting in developing the guidance program and operating the I. B. M. machine, which scores the tests of the rapidly expanding testing program and is available to all instructors to select and evaluate objective testing tools which they use in their instruction. The recorder also acts as thesis secretary for all theses submitted, developed and completed as partial fulfillment for the degree offered at the Seminary. This assistance enables the dean to devote his attention to a greater degree upon the counseling aspect of his duties.

During the past triennium a testing program has been established at the Seminary for all incoming students which is helpful in determining especially with the personality, academic aptitude, and intellectual problems of the students. The students are made aware of their strengths and weaknesses and assisted to better adjustments to the quality of work required at the Seminary and the type of ministry necessary for a modern ministry.

In cooperation with the field-work director, the dean gives particular attention to the work of the supply students. On-the-job reports are required of all workers in the field, together with a comparative report from the supervising pastors. The outcome and suggestions resulting from these reports and interviews are carried to the faculty, in order that the Seminary program as a whole be given thorough consideration in terms of the needs

of the field. By this method it is hoped to co-ordinate the training program with the actual instruction of the classroom to an ever increasing degree. As the individual student proceeds through the Seminary, a careful record is kept of his progress, and constant attention is given to his needs as a total personality. In connection with this program as well as the entire field-work program a word of sincere appreciation is in order for the splendid cooperation and help extended by pastors, teachers, and congregations of Synod. Without their understanding and sympathy an effective program could not be continued and improved.

### **The Field-Work Program**

The operation of the Field-Work Department, as a part of the dean's office, is under the direction of the director of field work. The functions of the director are to counsel with the students regarding their development, to provide each student with opportunities, under guidance and supervision, to participate in various activities; such as general parish work, youth work, institutional work, etc. At the end of each phase of field work the student has a conference with the director, at which time his whole developmental profile is reviewed. The Seminary requires for graduation that each student complete four semesters of approved field work while in residence and two summers of field work, before he is assigned to his year of supply work by the dean of men.

The resident field-work program is correlated with classroom work and requires for graduation the following types of work:

Two semesters of general parish work or mission work, under supervision

Two semesters of institutional work under the guidance of institutional chaplains

Two summers of field work of not less than eight weeks each under the guidance of the supervising pastor

During the past triennium the field-work program has taken place as an indispensable part of the Seminary training and has proved its worth beyond any doubt. Increasingly students are commenting on the value of the work, stating that it gives them theological training and direction, that it clarifies objectives, that it brings to them the realization that they are ambassadors of Christ and that it gives them an increased zeal and love to work in the Kingdom effectively and efficiently. Many comments have come from pastors encouraging the Seminary to strengthen the field-work program and deploring the fact that they did not have field-work opportunities while they were at the Seminary.

During the past triennium the summer field-work program



Since firmly established, a number of congregations requesting the use of field-work students. During the summer there were 136 applications from congregations and missions during 1948; 160 during 1949. The increased enrollment at Concordia Seminary makes it imperative that more summer placements are secured in order that all the students receive their training. We bespeak the continued and increased cooperation of congregations and mission boards in this area of ministerial training.

In the resident program all second-year students are engaged in the general parish and mission program. All third-year students are engaged in the institutional program, and a number of the fourth-year men are used in specialized areas and as supervisors of the younger students under the guidance of the director.

### Clinical Training

In February, 1948, Concordia Seminary initiated its program of clinical training. Third-year students took one hour of theory in the classroom together with an afternoon each week in clinical training situations. At the same time four city missionaries spent two hours in a clinical workshop each week.

In September, 1949, the city missionaries began serving as supervisors for the third-year men in their clinical work. The missionaries are now in their fifth semester of the two-hour clinical workshop. The one hour of theory is still presented in the classroom and is supplemented by lectures and discussion by professional people in subjects related to the problems of ministering to individuals.

The training program has been set up to comply with the standards of clinical pastoral training, as established in the following requirements:

1. that the program be under the direction of a clinically trained instructor;
2. that the student works in a situation which provides access to people;
3. that the student writes notes on his observations and procedure;
4. that these notes are evaluated and analyzed by the instructor with the student;
5. that lectures be given by the instructor and competent professional people dealing with the specific problems and questions of the students; and that
6. the program be integrated with the Seminary curriculum.

The training centers in which students are working are Lutheran Hospital, Koch Hospital TB, State Hospital (mental infirmary (aged), Training School (mental deficient), Home for Phillips (general colored).

#### Physical Education Director

In 1946 the students petitioned the Board of Control to engage a full-time director of physical education and offered to pay his salary by an increase of the student athletic fee to \$10.00 per annum. Mr. Eldon E. Pederson, who has his Master in Education, was engaged to succeed Mr. John Krause when the latter's three year contract terminated in August, 1949. He has developed a very good intramural program, through which 85.3 per cent of the student body is drawn into physical exercise. The value of this work is reflected in the generally excellent health conditions of the students. While it is true that graduate and professional schools do not have physical education, the Board feels justified in requesting Synod to allow \$4,000 a year toward this physical exercise and health program at the Seminary. We hold that this program at the Seminary is as important in training a physically strong ministry as the program of physical education at our colleges.

#### Report on Pritzlaff Memorial Library

Pritzlaff Memorial Library began the year 1950 with a total of 40,936 accessioned volumes. It is staffed by the director, two women helpers, and several students, the latter part time. The library has been financed by the annual student fee of \$5.00, a synodical appropriation of \$1,000 per annum (to which the Board of Directors added \$5,000 during the past triennium for the purchase and accession of many necessary volumes), and the Pritzlaff Endowment of \$500 a year. With the introduction of the budget system in 1949 the synodical contribution is fixed by the educational budget of Synod. The allowance for 1949-50 was \$1,700.

With the growth of the student body during the past year additional demands have been placed upon our library service. The faculty is making far more use of library facilities in the teaching program, and the increased demand for materials, often duplicate and triplicate, is constantly growing.

The growth of the Post-Graduate and Correspondence School is calling for additional materials and services.

More and more demands are being placed upon us by past and present professors, and teachers throughout Synod for the use of library materials and services in the preparation of conference papers, synodical essays, and the like. A survey shows that no less than 750 items were sent out during the last year.

Our library is expected to function both as a research and as a working library. Funds are needed for both purposes. In the first place, we should be building a collection of Lutheran and general materials second to none in our country. In the second place, we ought to keep abreast of the times in the acquisition of current materials for our working library. A wealth of material now being published in Europe certainly needs to be acquired for both purposes.

Such material still remains unavailable in our lower stacks, and our research and current value (five to ten thousand volumes). This is due to the fact that we lack both the financial means and the personnel to properly assemble, sort, accession, and catalog the material, which need to be rebound for use. This material has been gathering over the past twenty years.

### Report on the Graduate School

We have made steady progress in the development of our Graduate School. Our greatest difficulty is the shortage of man-ual labor, teaching staff and, next to this, the lack of adequate housing facilities, suitable living quarters for graduate students, and scholarships to make it possible for able and deserving students either from the ranks of recent graduates or from the ranks of the teaching profession, to pursue advanced the-ology.

Our Church who are endowed by God with scholarly gifts should be able to continue their theological studies in an Lutheran Graduate School. Lutheran pastors and gradu-ate students are attending non-Lutheran seminaries in increasing number, and the Church should not remain in this situation. No student can be exposed to the influence of a false teacher and not be affected by his theology. If the Church does not meet this situation now, the consequences will be serious. It seems imperative that we provide and control the theological training of our future pastors and pro-fessors. We realize that our duty is to train pastors and mis-sionaries. The Church is no longer valid. We must do both—train pastors and missionaries and also Lutheran scholars.

There are marked tendencies today among pastors and theo-logians to attend the graduate schools of secular universi-ties to obtain their Master's and Doctor's degrees. This trend has become pronounced. The Master's and Doctor's degrees as granted by secular universities certainly have their value, but at best they are supplementary to the real professional training. They do not necessarily enhance the pastoral proficiency or the theological student. But as long as there is no

theological graduate school on the level of secular graduate school to satisfy their thirst for knowledge, our pastors and theological students will continue to attend these secular institutions.

Our Seminary ought to aim to exert a greater influence on the theological world of today. In God's own providence the disturbed conditions of the world have helped to bring our Synod and Concordia Seminary to the attention of Lutheranism in the world. The Lutheran Hour and other factors have also contributed to make our Seminary known here in America. The time is, therefore, most propitious for us to take the initiative in bringing our influence to bear on Lutheran and Protestant theology. We have already begun to attract pastors and students from other denominations. In the last two years we have had graduates from Princeton, Louisville, Dallas, Eden, Columbus, and other seminaries. The influence that Concordia Seminary can exert through its Graduate School is beyond calculation.

*Enrollment.*—The enrollment has grown from year to year. We are attracting our own graduates, a great number of pastors in the St. Louis area, some driving as far as 150 miles, and pastors from other Lutheran Synods and other church bodies (a Greek Orthodox minister, three Presbyterian ministers, and two students from Germany and Australia respectively).

*Degrees Conferred.*—1946: M. S. T., 5; Th. D., 1; 1947: M. S. T., 5; 1948: M. S. T., 4; 1949: M. S. T., 13.

#### *Needs for Further Development*

A. The faculty of the Seminary should be increased. At present the courses offered require work equivalent to that of four full-time men. This work is being carried by faculty members, in addition to the regular teaching load.

B. Provisions should be made to give faculty members opportunity to prepare themselves for work in the Graduate School by further study.

C. Attractive scholarships should be provided to make possible for our most promising young men to continue their studies for the doctorate.

#### **The Missions Department**

*Enrollment.*—The total enrollment for the past triennium was thirty-three students, twelve of whom were wives of missionaries and two of whom were single women entering the teaching service in foreign fields. Since 1941, 112 students have been enrolled, of whom thirty-five were women. These figures do not include regular graduate students of the Seminary who availed themselves of the opportunity to take some of the missionary courses in the

with their post-graduate work. Former students of the Seminary have served or are serving the Church in India, China, Japan, the Philippine Islands, Nigeria, Cuba, and Africa.

*Courses and Instructors.* — Courses vary from year to year according to the needs of the mission students. The offerings in the Millennium have included: History of India, of China, of Islam, of the Philippine Islands; History of Missions in China, in Africa, in Japan, in the Philippine Islands, and in Moslems; Comparative Religion; Missionary Methods; Missionary Administration; Health Courses for Missionaries; Language Courses in Chinese, Japanese, Arabic, Sanskrit, Spanish, and English; and four courses for women in Religion.

Prof. E. C. Zimmermann offered most of the courses. The Seminary was given by six professors, three pastors, two missionaries, and two students (Spanish and Sign Languages).

*Mission Library.* — Nine years ago the Mission Library was organized. We now have a total of 908 mission books catalogued as a special section in the Pritzlaff Memorial Library. Mission magazines covering most fields are now available to the students. This is a good beginning, but it is far from meeting the library requirements of a standard mission school.

*The Mission Department's Influence on the Campus.* — There is a growing interest in missions among the Seminary students directly due to the influence of the Mission Department and the presence of foreign missionaries, both men and women, on the campus. The Students' Foreign Mission Society meets every two weeks, presenting outstanding speakers on subjects relative to foreign missions. The *Mission Call*, published by this society, now has a subscription list of 16,000.

*Needs of the Mission Department.* — The most pressing need is for mission students planning to enter foreign service as missionaries home on furlough desiring to take courses at the Seminary. The Mission House, granted by the last convention, has not yet been erected. We cannot expect to attract students unless we provide a place for them to live and have classroom space to use at the school. We earnestly request Synod to make available funds for the building of the Mission House, for which the Board of Christian Education and the Mission Boards of Synod pleaded at the last convention.

#### **The Extension Division of the Seminary**

The division is served by Prof. A. M. Rehwinkel, M. A., LL. D., and others. It consists of two departments.

*The Correspondence School.* — The Correspondence School

was established by resolution of Synod and opened in 1924. In 1941 it was completely reorganized and brought into line with modern practice in this field of instruction. It aims to bring the regular theological courses, as offered in the six Seminary departments of study, within reach of the professional church worker, not only in the Seminary area, but also to the lonely missionary in distant lands and the pastor and teacher in distant or isolated rural parishes in the United States and Canada.

*Courses* are offered in the six departments of the undergraduate and graduate divisions of the Seminary. A total of thirty courses are now available. Additional courses are being added when instructors can be secured for the same. The courses are given by sixteen members of the Seminary staff and four other qualified men. Correspondence courses require a great deal of work from the instructor. An additional load of 150 correspondence students added to the regular work of Seminary professors considerably increases the teaching load of the faculty. This factor should not be overlooked in determining the number of professors required to do the work at the Seminary.

*Enrollment.*—The enrollment numbers 150, of whom 130 are active. These students live in thirty-two States of our own country and in Canada, South America, Australia, Germany, India, Africa, Guam, the Philippine Islands, and, until recently, in China.

*B. Extension Centers.*—During the past triennium two extension centers were operated—one at Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebr.; and the other at Concordia Academy, Portland, Ore. Credits earned at these centers are entered upon the records of the Post-Graduate School and in the files of the registrar of the Seminary. Professors of the Seminary taught the courses offered in these Extension Centers.

### Capital Investments

In the summer of 1947 two residences were purchased. The property known as 6236 Alamo Avenue was purchased for \$17,500 and is occupied by Prof. Walter E. Buszin. The residence at 6301 Alamo Avenue was purchased for \$14,000 and is occupied by Prof. John H. C. Fritz. As the prospect for erection of a chapel seemed remote, the Board of Directors allowed the sum of \$7,940.55 for the installation of a chancel in the auditorium. Gifts from the Seminary Guild and individuals enabled us to add lighting fixtures, carpets, etc.

In order to provide housing for additional professors and instructors, the Board of Directors authorized the purchase of a six-family apartment house in close proximity to the Seminary.

Southwood Avenue. The purchase was made in August 1948, for a price, \$45,000. The Board of Directors authorized the expenditure of \$5,000 for repairs.

At present professors live on the campus in homes owned by the Seminary. Six professors live off the campus, five in homes owned by the Seminary and one in a home rented by Synod. The instructor in the Mission Department lives off the campus in a home owned by the Seminary. The other instructors in the apartment house purchased by the Seminary live in the apartment house. The instructor Bartling in one of the homettes.

The prospective enrollment for September, 1949, indicated very definitely that it would be impossible to house the students in our present dormitory facilities. In order to provide room, two apartments at 6305 and 6311 Southwood Avenue were acquired at a cost of \$15,000 each. The approximate cost of furnishing the same for student residence will be \$28,000. The Board of Directors authorized the expenditure of \$5,000 for repairs.

At the time when the Centennial Thankoffering was gathered, \$100,000 had been included for a Student Service Gymnasium. The apportioned ratio of the offering made \$160,000 available for this purpose. With the consent of the Board of Directors a hangar-type field house, 148x162 feet, was purchased and erected on the southwestern part of the campus. The location of the building accessible to the public by entrance from Condit Lane and thus avoids traffic through the academic part of the campus. The Field House was dedicated on November 20, 1948. It is proving very serviceable and is supplying a need which has been felt for many years.

Housing students in apartments off campus must be viewed as a temporary emergency measure. It is true that if and when Senior College is established, the Seminary will have three or four classes in residence. However, enrollments at the preparatory colleges forecast future resident enrollments which approximate the present and even larger Seminary enrollments. It is apparent, therefore, that in view of this and the growth of the Post-Graduate School and the Mission Department, additional permanent on-campus housing will be a necessity. Synod has requested to provide an additional dormitory. An extension of the dormitory K southward would cost approximately \$294,000. This extension would be four stories in height.

The greatest need at present is additional classroom facilities. The classes now divided into four and five divisions and the Post-Graduate and Mission School classes requiring classroom accommodations, we are using music rooms on the third floor, the gymnasium, and the smaller rooms in the Stoeckhardt Hall. Adding any more classes is impossible, as we cannot, for various

reasons, such as employment of students and the field-work program, assign late afternoon and evening hours for class sessions. Synod is urgently requested to build the extension of the academic building from the auditorium to the west dormitory, in order to provide additional classrooms, offices for several professors and the business manager, a chorus room, mail room, professors' lounge etc. The extension would close a new quadrangle, to the west of the auditorium. Continuing the present type of architecture and materials, this two-story and basement would cost approximately \$495,000. The estimates on the dormitory and academic building were furnished by a reputable construction company in January, 1950.

The Mission House allowed at the last convention has not been erected. It is requested that the appropriation for the same (\$150,00) be made available.

#### Radio Station KFUE

By synodical directive (*Handbook* 6.163 c) Station KFUE shall be under the control of the Board of Control of Concordia Seminary at St. Louis.

The Board of Control operates Station KFUE, which is located on the western part of the campus, through a special subcommittee. This committee is submitting to Synod a special report which the Board of Control has approved.

#### Concordia Historical Institute

The Board of Control is continuing to grant room space in the Administration Building of the Seminary to the Concordia Historical Institute. With the congested conditions at the Seminary the rooms are inadequate. The Institute is submitting to Synod its own report.

#### Requests

The Board of Control respectfully requests Synod:

I. To clarify the statement in the *Handbook* 6.163 b, which reads: "The *Lutheran Witness* and *Der Lutheraner* shall be the official organs of Synod and shall be under the responsible editorship of the faculty of Concordia Seminary at St. Louis." It has been questioned whether this statement restricts the editorship of the official organs to faculty members.

II. To allow the Seminary the sum of \$4,000 per annum toward its physical exercise and health program (see Report on Physical Education).

III. To provide the funds for the erection of the Mission Department Building, which was granted by the last convention (see Report on Missions Department — \$150,000).



to provide additional classroom facilities by extending the Main Building westward to link up with Dormitory G, according to the original plans (see Report on Capital Investments—

to provide additional on-campus student housing, by erecting an additional dormitory (see Report on Capital Investments—

To grant two additional professorships. At present there are vacancies in the faculty. If the professorship vacated by the retirement of Dr. Th. Graebner is filled by calling a man to whom Dr. Th. Graebner had been called, namely, to the editorial work, specifically at present the *Lutheran Witness*, it will reduce the editorial burden carried by some faculty members but will not reduce the increasing teaching load. Dr. Th. Graebner has a teaching schedule in addition to his editorial work.

The emergency in the Systematic Department is temporarily being met through the engagement of an instructor who is carrying a full teaching load. This professorship should, if possible, be filled by the time of expiration of the instructor's term.

The large admissions class in September, 1949, necessitated additional divisions in Homiletics, Hebrew, and Greek. The Board of Higher Education approved the request of the Board of Control to engage an instructor for elements of Hebrew on a two-year basis. As this large class, which entered September, 1949, advances, the problem of additional sections of the class continues. The September class of September, 1950, will be larger than that of 1949 and may necessitate an additional section.

The Graduate School members of the faculty are carrying thirty hours of instruction out of the sixty-eight total a week.

The Correspondence School sixteen members of the faculty are carrying over a hundred students. Correspondence courses require a great deal of time-consuming work from the instructor.

The importance to our Church of further development and expansion of both the Graduate School and the Correspondence School is recognized by Synod. If it is to be done, equitable staffing of the faculty becomes a "must."

In view of all the facts given above, the Board of Control respectfully requests Synod to grant, at least, two additional professorships to Concordia Seminary.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL OF CONCORDIA SEMINARY

LOUIS J. SIECK, *Executive Officer*

[102]

**Concordia Seminary, Springfield, Ill.**

The Board of Control of Concordia Theological Seminary, Springfield, Ill., herewith submits its triennial report.

With sincere and humble gratitude we offer our praise and thanksgiving to God for the manifold blessings which in His grace He has bestowed upon our Seminary. In the past three years His guidance, protection, and benediction were evident in all the work of our school.

**The Student Body**

As may be seen from the following tabulation, the enrollment has again greatly increased. The previous peak of enrollment (294 in 1894) was passed in 1948, when 296 students were matriculated, and again in 1949, when 337 men were enrolled as students at our Seminary. The increased number of students made necessary the dividing of classes into two and three sections and has added very much to the burden of the teaching staff. In spite of the crowded conditions in the dormitories, our students enjoyed excellent health during the past triennium.

**Enrollment**

1947—1948		1948—1949	
Missouri Synod Students .....	222	Missouri Synod Students .....	243
Wisconsin Synod Students .....	28	Wisconsin Synod Students .....	32
Finnish Students .....	11	Finnish Students .....	15
Slovak Students .....	4	Slovak Students .....	6
	265		296
Number of Graduates .....	16	Number of Graduates .....	22
Number of Married Students ..	44	Number of Married Students ..	63
Number of Veterans .....	127	Number of Veterans .....	132

**1949—1950**

Missouri Synod Students .....	277
Wisconsin Synod Students .....	36
Finnish Students .....	18
Slovak Students .....	6
	337
Number of Graduates .....	27
Number of Married Students .....	80
Number of Veterans .....	144

The above tabulation indicates the increasing number of married students attending our Seminary. The year of vicarage of these married students posed a real problem for the faculty and the students involved. Few congregations are ready to employ a vicar who has a family. To separate the vicar from his family for a year is not advisable. We have endeavored to solve the problem by obtaining summer vicarages for married students in two successive summers, the first after the Junior year and the

second after the Senior year. The married summer vicars must write six additional sermons during their last two years at the Seminary to make up for the sermons which they would have written during the year of vicarage. The Board for Higher Education has approved of this arrangement.

### The Faculty

Changes have again taken place in our faculty. Synod in 1947 having granted us an additional professor, the Rev. M. J. Naumann, Altamont, Ill., was called for the courses in education and was installed September 12, 1948. As successor to Prof. F. S. Wenger, who has reached the retirement age of 70, the Rev. L. M. Petersen, Peoria, Ill., was inducted into office on October 23, 1949. With the consent of the Board for Higher Education Dr. R. C. Neitzel and Professor Wenger will continue on "modified service."

In addition to Graduate E. E. Hackmann, the Rev. E. C. Pautsch and the Rev. Geo. Klein are serving as assistants. During the illness of Prof. W. A. Baepler the Rev. R. Fessler served as part-time instructor.

Four of our professors are living off campus, three in houses owned by Synod and one in a rented apartment.

The arrangement with the Finnish National Church, whereby our Finnish brethren make our Seminary the center of their ministerial educational activity, continues. The Finnish students are under the special supervision of Prof. Alexander Monto.

On November 20, 1949, we were privileged to observe the fiftieth anniversary of the ordination of Dr. Neitzel and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the ordination of Professor Naumann. On November 23, 1948, we were happy to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of Professor Wenger as professor of our Seminary.

Dr. H. B. Hemmeyer, president of our seminary, 1936—1945, passed away suddenly in his home at Baltimore on July 22, 1948. We shall always hold his memory in high esteem.

### The Board of Control

The Board of Control has met monthly for the performance of its synodical duties and has had a number of additional meetings each year according to the needs of the Seminary, including several meetings with the Electoral College.

The chairman of the Board, the Rev. Alb. C. Bernthal, Danville, Ill., after six years of devoted service, retired from the District Presidency, and the Rev. E. F. Tonn, Pleasant Plains, Ill., succeeded him as District President and chairman of the Board of Control in August, 1948.

On January 30, 1950, the Lord of the Church in His inscrutable wisdom called to Himself Dr. Paul Schulz, Springfield, Ill. Dr. Schulz was a member of our Board of Control, 1922—1933. We shall remember with gratitude his services to our Seminary.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon the following men: F. H. Brunn, Rockford, Ill. (1947), Andrew Daniel, Detroit, Mich. (1947), G. A. Aho, Painesville, Ohio (1947), Norman Madson, Mankato, Minn. (1949), J. H. Lucht, MacNutt, Sask. (1949), M. N. Carter, Chicago, Ill. (1949), H. H. Hohenstein, St. Louis, Mo. (1949).

The Concordia Seminary Guild continues its very worthwhile efforts in behalf of the Seminary; and the Annual Donation Day remains a boon for the Seminary commissary.

### **Buildings**

On October 23, 1949, we were privileged to lay the cornerstone of our gymnasium. The building measures 145 by 105 feet and will provide ample space for a program of physical education. We are very grateful to Synod for this field house. The Board of Directors informed us on April 4, 1950, that funds required for the Administration-Library-Dormitory Building, granted us by the convention of 1947, had been allocated to us from the "Building for Tomorrow" collection. We were authorized to have plans drawn and to take bids, but not to sign the actual contract until after the meeting of Synod. This new building will do much toward alleviating the congested conditions on our campus, and we pray that nothing will prevent us from starting building operations this fall.

### **Requests**

As already stated, we are at present operating with three assistant instructors. This is definitely a makeshift and is of help only as far as the lower classes are concerned. It can hardly be expected that the teaching of theological subjects be placed into the hands of assistants. The present large number of students in the department of theology requires sectionalizing of the classes, particularly in the courses in Homiletics, Systematic Theology, and Exegetics. To meet the situation adequately, provision must be made for two additional theological professors. We ask Synod to grant the calling of these two men.

BOARD OF CONTROL

B. SELCKE, D. D., *Secretary*

[103]

**Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Ill.**

The Board of Control of Concordia Teachers College herewith submits its triennial report on the institution committed to its care.

In the summer of 1948 the Lord of the Church took unto Himself our aged colleague Dr. Paul Schulze, who had faithfully served Synod as a member of the Board of Control for over forty-two years. Upon the unanimous invitation of the Board, Walter Peckat of Riverside, Ill., consented to fill the unexpired term. In monthly and special meetings the Board took up policies and business falling within its jurisdiction, according to the regulations of Synod, and through its executive officer, the President, worked in close co-operation with the faculty in the over-all operations and improvement of Synod's extensive teacher-training program at River Forest.

**The Faculty**

Only two changes have taken place within the membership of the called faculty during the triennium. The Rev. Siegbert Becker, M. A., of Sac City, Iowa, was called to replace Prof. Edward Koehler, D. D., whose honorable retirement was reported three years ago, and took up his duties in September, 1947. Dr. Koehler has continued to serve as professor emeritus. Mr. Carl Halter, M. Mus., teacher at Grace Church, River Forest, was called to replace Prof. Walter Buszin, M. Mus., who accepted a call to Concordia Theological Seminary, St. Louis. Professor Halter took up his duties in the fall of 1948. Prof. C. W. G. Eifrig, who had been living in retirement in Florida since 1942, entered his eternal rest in the fall of 1949. In 1947 the University of Chicago conferred the degree of Doctor of Philosophy upon Prof. Herbert Gross in the field of Geography. The additional teaching load brought about by the steady rise in student enrollment and by the increased emphasis on the senior college, was filled by the appointment of temporary instructors, with the approval of Synod's Board for Higher Education.

We are presenting our needs for more *permanent* professorships in Memorial G—*Additional Professorships to Replace Some of the Temporary Instructorships at River Forest*, for which we ask Synod's careful consideration and favorable action. This action becomes all the more urgent owing to the many additional duties devolving upon our regular faculty members because of the increased need of the field for trained teachers, involving the operation of an extensive Summer School each year, in addition to an Extension and Correspondence Division, a much-expanded Student Teaching and Placement Service, and the editing of *Lutheran*

*Education*, Synod's professional periodical for teachers. Acting upon the authority granted by Synod in 1947 and with the approval of the synodical boards, the Board of Control advanced five associate professors to the rank of professor: Theodore C. Appelt, Ph. D., chairman of the Department of German; Herman O. A. Keinath, Ph. D., chairman of the Department of the Social Sciences; Wilfred F. Kruse, M. S., Registrar and chairman of the Department of the Sciences; Theodore Kuehnert, M. S., Professor of Education, our representative to the synodical Board for Parish Education, and editor of the monthly professional magazine, *Lutheran Education*; and Alfred Schmieding, M. A., Academic Dean and chairman of the Department of Education. The fine spirit of co-operation of our officers of administration and individual faculty members with the President and the Board of Control, and their willingness to assume heavy duties and extra responsibilities is herewith gratefully acknowledged.

### The Student Body

With the gradual discontinuance of Concordia Teachers College High School it has been possible to increase the college enrollment year by year to the full crowded capacity of our buildings. Though we regret the necessity of crowding, the pressing need of the Church for our college graduates makes it impossible for us to do otherwise.

### Enrollment, 1947—1950

	High School			Resident * College Students			Grand Total
	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total	
1947—1948	61	53	114	209	142	351	465
1948—1949	34	44	78	223	178	401	479
1949—1950	13	17	30	265	226	491	521

\* In addition to the college resident enrollment, an average of about 100 students served as supply teachers each year.

For many years only students who have declared their intention of becoming Lutheran teachers and whose qualifications gave good promise of attaining that goal have been admitted. Through a careful program of guidance, students whose purpose changes or whose general record makes them ineligible for teacher training are directed to other colleges or occupations at the close of the term in order to make room for teacher-training students. During the school year 1948—1949 alone twenty-two transfer students with good records entered with advanced standing (sophomore or above) from eighteen different colleges and universities, from California to Ohio, and from Florida to North Dakota. In general, these transfer students did good work and readily adjusted themselves to our environment, thus speeding up our production of graduate teachers. Not quite one half of our entering freshmen now com

from our fifteen Lutheran high schools, while the rest are products of a very large number of public secondary schools in many States. While this non-Lutheran high school training has its self-evident drawbacks, we have noted that in the course of years the varying background of our students—geographic, occupational, and educational—has contributed significantly toward a cosmopolitan spirit, a broadness of outlook, and an adaptability in our student body which will stand them in good stead as church workers wherever they may be placed. While the mental quality of our entering students is considerably above average, the product of our Lutheran high schools is definitely in the lead. We have every reason to be thankful for the type of student we have been able to recruit in recent years, and look forward to increased representation of carefully selected graduates of our municipal Lutheran high schools and the academies of our various Concordias to somewhat offset the loss of our own High School on the campus. The results of standardized sophomore tests have regularly demonstrated that the high academic level of the incoming freshmen is maintained in the scholastic achievements of their junior college years.

Student morale and conduct have kept pace with the high type of mental ability. The student counseling program, centering in the office of the Dean of Students, has had good results and is being progressively developed. The religious life of our students continues to show a most praiseworthy improvement. Daily chapel attendance is excellent. Student concern for the religious and moral welfare of their fellow students is considered self-evident, and personal counsel and admonition are given without embarrassment by roommates or members of the Student Council. The comparative scarcity of severe and unnecessary regulations, the common study of God's Word, and participation in activities in harmony with it, the daily contacts in corridor and classroom, in dining hall and chapel, in study groups and committee work, in training school tours and mission activities, have, by God's grace, led to a mutual respect between the men and women and a fellowship which is remarkable. Coeducation has done much in the twelve years of its existence at Concordia to prepare not only our women, for whom it was intended, but our men as well, for their places in Christian congregations as teachers of the boys and girls, counselors of the young men and women, and co-workers with their colleagues of both sexes and with the fathers and mothers of their school children. We are thankful that the synodical convention of 1938 saw fit to establish a coeducational environment for our teachers in training because of the wholesome attitudes it creates and the high moral tone of the coeds we have been able to recruit.

### Summer School, Extension, Correspondence, and Other Educational Services

For the past eighteen years the Summer School has played a very significant part in the in-service training of our Christian day school teachers, both men and women. Especially during the war it also served well in the acceleration of our teacher-training program for regular students, in the training of pre-theological students for a year or more of teaching in the parish schools, and in the preparation of large numbers of emergency teachers of various types. During the past triennium it has continued these activities as needed and has added workshops in Arts and Crafts, Visual Aids, Elementary Education in the One-Room School, Secondary Education, Adult Education, etc. The Summer School operates under a separate Dean, but is integrated with the regular program of the college, and its courses carry the same credit. The resident enrollment of the Summer School during the triennium has been as follows:

#### Resident Enrollment in Summer School

	Men	Women	Total
1947 .....	160	190	350
1948 .....	127	176	303
1949 .....	162	249	411

The pattern of many years of operating extension centers and giving correspondence courses was continued during the past triennium, with total annual enrollments of 233 in 1947-48, 243 in 1948-49, and 258 in 1949-50. Thus the total number of students of all kinds served by Summer School, Extension, and Correspondence offerings in the past three years has been 583, 546, and 669 respectively.

The college has been privileged to aid in the development of an Adult Education Institute, conducted by the Northern Illinois District, with an enrollment of 182 in its first session in the fall of 1949, and a similar one planned for this spring. We have also permitted the use of our buildings and facilities by various District and synodical boards and committees for workshops and other group meetings. Thus Concordia Teachers College seeks to devote its resources and teaching personnel to all possible phases of the Church's educational program.

#### Graduates and Supply Teachers

The past three school years saw the following number of graduations from the synodically prescribed teacher-training curricula:

	Men	Women	Total
1946-47 .....	20	20	40
1947-48 .....	34	29	63
1948-49 .....	47	18	65



Nearly all the men took the four-year diploma and Bachelor's degree, and most of the women the three-year synodical teacher-training diploma, from which point many will work on toward the degree in summer sessions and correspondence courses while they are teaching in the field. While the tabulation will not be completed until the end of the summer session in August, it appears that the total number of graduates granted diplomas at the four graduation exercises of the current school year 1949-50 will be 81, including 26 for the three-year teaching diploma and 55 for the Bachelor's degree. Within two years, when the effect of the discontinuance of the High School becomes fully operative, the number of graduates will be much larger. If Synod can grant our request for additional dormitory space (Memorial C) and other facilities, the number of graduates supplied will, by God's grace, be correspondingly increased. In the meantime we are urgently requesting all pastors, teachers, and congregations of Synod, as well as our Lutheran high schools, to help us recruit well-qualified young Christians to enter freshman or advanced college classes. Though we have often been forced to keep highly qualified young women on our waiting list because of lack of space, we have never yet excluded a male high school graduate whose official record showed the proper physical, mental, and educational qualifications and who had the recommendation of his pastor as to his religious attitude and moral fitness for the teaching profession. We intend to continue this policy.

The ten-year summary report of our Director of Student Teaching and Placement shows that in the past triennium 99, 99, and 70 supply teachers have been sent out, without counting a total of about 100 who remained out for an additional year, for a grand total of 368 supplies, or an annual average of over 120. The same report lists a total of 1,510 teaching personnel of all kinds, including emergency teachers, who have been supplied to Synod's school system by River Forest during the ten-year period 1939-49.

### **New Buildings and Facilities**

The new Library and the new Dormitory for Women, allowed by the 1944 synodical convention, were begun in 1947 and were put into use during the school year 1948-49, the Dormitory in December, and the Library in March. The buildings have added much to the appearance of our campus and have already rendered effective service in our program of teacher-training. Through the generosity of congregations in northern Illinois and in Michigan and many individual friends, the buildings have been adequately equipped and furnished without direct cost to Synod. We gratefully acknowledge the release of synodical funds for the most

necessary remodeling and repair of parts of our oldest dormitories and Administration Building, the installation of a complete fire-alarm system, the construction of the central offices of administration and a fireproof vault, and for the allowance for furniture and equipment of our expanded science and art classrooms and laboratories. Our requests for needed space and facilities are presented in separate memorials.

### Regional Accreditation Achieved

On March 24 the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools officially accepted the application of Concordia Teachers College into the membership of the Association, thus granting unqualified recognition and putting its stamp of approval upon the expansion and progress of the past four trienniums.

Though our college has for many years enjoyed recognition by the State Department of Public Instruction and the State Examining Board for Teachers Certificates, as well as by the University of Illinois and other graduate schools, operative and pending educational legislation of various States made it imperative that regional accreditation be secured as soon as possible. During the war the North Central Association suspended its accrediting procedures, but the college worked steadily toward this goal with the co-operation of the Board for Higher Education and in harmony with the advice of Dr. John Dale Russell, now Director of the Division of Higher Education in the U. S. Office of Education, who examined our college in 1944. Many improvements were made upon his recommendation. When in 1948 the new library and dormitory allowed by Synod in 1944 were under construction, the college was again thoroughly examined by Dr. M. G. Neale, Professor of Education at the University of Minnesota and an experienced North Central evaluator, and Dr. Paul Lange, Principal of the St. Louis Lutheran High School. Over a period of two trienniums the teaching and administrative staff, the accounting system, the curriculum, library, classrooms, commissary, dormitories, and other facilities were adapted to meet the expanded needs of Synod's teacher-training program, while at the same time conforming to recognized collegiate standards. Following the formal application for accreditation, President Irwin Lubbers of Hope College, Holland, Mich., and Dean Robert White of Kent State University, Kent, Ohio, conducted the official examination and visitation in December, 1949. Their twenty-five page report was the basis of the favorable action by the North Central Association.

The examiners emphasized eight specific elements of strength at Concordia Teachers College. The first of these concerns itself with the purpose of the institution. Here the evaluators stated:

"There is no mistaking the purpose of Concordia Teachers College. The institution knows exactly what it wishes to achieve and states its purpose in unequivocal terms. . . . There is no evidence of dilution of that purpose. . . . The control, administration, faculty, and students possess a common background and objective. . . . The morale of all personnel at Concordia Teachers College is appropriate to an educational institution. . . . It is obvious in all the activities of the college that its purposes are the determining factor." Among the other elements of strength were: loyalty and devotion by all to the college; deliberate and effective study of educational policy by the faculty; a student body of above-average mentality and achievement, which at the same time is highly motivated and sincere; the demonstrated ability of the school to conduct rigid self-study and to make the necessary improvements; strong financial support from the Church; effective student personnel and placement service; and administrative officers and faculty competent to staff an institution with the purposes of Concordia Teachers College.

To overcome the three elements of weakness noted by the examiners, a re-study and clarification of the synodical control of the institution were recommended, as well as the strengthening of the authority of the local board, an increase in the number of board members with longer and overlapping terms of office to insure continuity of policy and effort; clarification and strengthening of the positions of the academic administrators; and a broadening of the general cultural offerings in the college curriculum which is necessarily somewhat narrow because of its professional teacher-training character. Recommendations on some of these points have been conveyed to the Board for Higher Education, who will present them for Synod's consideration; others are being studied, and where possible, improved by the faculty and administration of the college as a matter of continuing policy.

More than any other single event in recent years, the accreditation of Concordia Teachers College by the North Central Association will facilitate the certification of our graduates and aid in securing temporary certificates for our undergraduate students who go out to do a year of temporary supply teaching.

The Board of Control wishes publicly to thank the synodical Board for Higher Education and the Board of Directors for their willingness to co-operate in the process of attaining accreditation. Nor can we refrain from expressing our deep satisfaction and sincere gratitude for the earnest purpose and steady co-operative effort of the students, the faculty, and the administrative officers under the leadership of the President, which, under God's abundant blessings, has made this official recognition possible.

### Requests and Memorials

None of our requests are really new, but they have become more urgent and, in some cases, more extensive since the synodical conventions of 1944 and 1947 because of the unprecedented enrollment of future teachers needed for Synod's program of Christian education and because of sharply risen building costs.

- I. We respectfully request that the sum of \$200,000 for a new Music Building, allowed by the synodical convention of 1947 and raised by the Board of Directors of Synod to \$275,000 because of increased building costs, as well as the \$100,000 allowed by the Board of Directors for musical instruments and equipment, be released, so that the contract can be let and the construction can begin at the earliest possible moment.
- II. Other requests are presented in the form of separate memorials:
  - A. Additional Funds for Equipment for the New Music Building.
  - B. Additional Music Classrooms.
  - C. Completion of the New Dormitory for Women by Adding the North Wing.
  - D. Repeated Request for an Auditorium.
  - E. Remodeling of the Old Music Building as an Addition to the Administration Building.
  - F. Continued Remodeling of the Older Dormitories.
  - G. Repeated Request for Additional Professorships to Replace Some of the Temporary Instructorships.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL  
OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE  
PAUL L. KLUENDER, *Secretary*

[104]

### Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebr.

In making our report of Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebr., for the past three years we find it very difficult to limit ourselves to a few pages. "The Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad." There are very many things which God has done for and through our college and high school, and excellent opportunities which He has opened up for us about which we would like to tell Synod. But we shall limit ourselves to the essentials.

#### Board of Control

The Board of Control met, on the average, about ten times a year. Under God's blessing, tasks assigned to us could be carried out in a harmonious and co-operative spirit. Several joint meetings

were held with the faculty members, and other meetings with the church council of St. John's Church of Seward, with which we work together in the operation of our training school. Several changes have occurred in the membership of the board as elected by the last convention. Messrs. Walter Kupke and William Sieck for valid reasons were unable to serve. Their resignations were accepted, and their places were filled, respectively, by Mr. E. T. Miessler of Columbus, Nebr., a member of the board from 1944 to 1947, and Mr. Frank Mueller of Lincoln, Nebr. In 1948 Mr. Oscar Doerr was elected to an office by the Northern Nebraska District. Since a synodical resolution does not permit holding of two elective offices, Mr. Doerr had to make a choice. He elected the District office, and his place on our Board of Control was filled by Mr. L. C. Heine of Omaha. In December, 1948, Mr. Frank Mueller accepted a position in Joplin, Mo., and distance made it impossible for him to continue his membership. His place was filled by Mr. W. A. Leppin of Kearney, Nebr. When Pastor I. C. Heinicke met with a fatal automobile accident in June, 1949, his place on the board was taken by the new District President, Rev. A. F. Wegener of Chappell, Nebr.

#### **Separation of High School and College**

One of the longest administrative steps taken has been the separation of Concordia High School and Concordia Teachers College. Both are still on the same campus and are subject entirely to the control of our board, which has delegated the administration to the president of the college, who also serves as superintendent of the high school. Beyond that, each school has its own faculty and academic officers. The facilities are used in a manner that does not hamper the development of either school and furthers the growth of both. We believe that this has been an entirely sound and necessary procedure and are completely satisfied with its operation.

Among other changes in administrative procedure which are noteworthy are the following: 1) A careful delegation of many of the duties to other officers, thus giving him much more time for review, evaluation, and planning. The efficiency of the operation of the schools has plainly been enhanced by this arrangement and further gains are foreseeable in the near future. 2) The introduction of the faculty-ranking procedure as adopted by the last convention. The plan has been introduced and is now in operation without any apparent difficulty. 3) The introduction of the new budget procedure and accounting methods. This has entailed quite a task and has thrown a very heavy load upon the business office. But we are convinced that it was absolutely necessary and that it gives us a much stronger basis for our financial operations than we could possibly have had under the old system.

### The Faculty

Changes in the called membership of the faculty include the following: Professor H. A. Koenig reached the age of retirement but has since been re-engaged annually for a partial teaching load and has continued to render his valuable services to the school. Associate Professor L. C. Wuerffel, who was serving us as librarian and dean of students, accepted the position of dean of students at Concordia Theological Seminary and moved to St. Louis, Mo., at the end of January, 1948. Associate Professors H. L. Hardt and Reuter reached retirement age in 1949. The former has been re-engaged for the teaching of a course in German, but the latter was unable to find a suitable residence in Seward and was compelled to move away. Mr. Walter Mueller, after 15 years of service to Grace Lutheran Church of Kansas City, Kans., joined our staff as instructor in English in 1947 and was called to an associate professorship in the fall of 1949.

As detailed below, the over-all enrollment showed a decided increase. This necessitated an increase of the teaching staff. The total faculty strength now is 25, which includes all administrative officers. The ratio of college to high school is about  $\frac{2}{3}$  to  $\frac{1}{3}$ , but several members serve on both faculties. There are 22 men and three women. The number in each rank is as follows (besides the president): two professors, seven associate professors, two professors emeriti, ten instructors, and three assistants. Suggestions for achieving a better balance are made later in this report. We feel that the members of the faculties are to be commended for their fine spirit of co-operation, their high morale in general, and their excellent work as instructors. The sabbatical-leave program, adopted in 1944, has now been put into operation and will undoubtedly prove to be a source of much good to our Concordia

### College Academic Matters

The college curriculum is undergoing a complete re-study with a view towards making sure of developing the best possible course of study for meeting the purposes of the school. This is particularly true also of the summer session, which has, under God's blessing continued to render excellent service to the Church in preparing teachers for its schools. Special mention should also be made of St. John's School, which serves as campus training school. We have a staff of teachers there which is truly outstanding, and a school which in many respects is ideal for teacher-training purposes.

Practically all of the matters which have been detailed thus far enter into the picture of the accreditation of Concordia Teacher College by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary

Schools. This accreditation has not as yet been achieved, but we are confident that one by one the difficulties standing in the way are being removed and expect to make application for such accreditation fairly soon. Because the requirements for teacher certification are being made more stringent in practically all of the States, regional accreditation is essential for Synod's teachers' colleges. Our chances for achieving this accreditation will depend in no small measure on the action taken on our requests.

### High School Academic Matters

The curriculum of the high school has undergone a slight revision, making it possible for boys of the neighborhood to take their first three years of pre-ministerial training with us. The enrollment figures given below seem to indicate a static condition. The true picture, however, is entirely different. The high school annually had sufficient applications so that its enrollment could have grown in the same proportion as that of the college, but, because it was felt that in view of the teacher shortage priority should be given, wherever possible, to college applicants in order to prepare more teachers sooner, the high school enrollment was limited to an average of 30—35 pupils for each class.

Concordia High School is fully accredited with the State and with the North Central Association. Nebraska has just revised its accreditation statutes, a step which will undoubtedly make it much more difficult for new high schools to come into being. We are therefore convinced that everything possible should be done to foster the one high school we have in the State.

### Enrollment

Year	REGULAR SESSION			SUMMER SESSION		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1947—48	95	73	168	81	102	183
1948—49	109	76	185	82	85	167
1949—50	137	114	251	66	126	192

Year	High School			Grand Total (counting each name but once)
	Men	Women	Total	
1947—48	62	64	126	458
1948—49	66	63	129	482
1949—50	70	60	130	549

### Student Life

With the appointment of a dean of students, who carries a comparatively light teaching load, considerable progress in the development of our guidance program was made possible. As the work of this office develops, we think that we shall have an answer to many of the problems which still remain in this area. It should

also be noted here that our health service has improved quantitatively and qualitatively through the relocation of our clinic and the engagement of a graduate nurse, who serves us also during the summer session.

### Public Relations

The need for the development of our public relations program has steadily become more apparent. We are happy, therefore, that it has been possible to appoint one of the faculty members as director of public relations and to allow him some reduction of his teaching load for the purpose. The moneys used for the public relations program have largely been furnished by the College Association.

### Service to Synod

The most important service rendered to Synod has, of course, been the furnishing of teachers for its schools and organists and choir directors for its churches. Herewith the compilation for the first and second years of the triennium.

	4-Year Grad.	3-Year Grad.	Students Regular Session	Students Summer	Total Men	Total Women	Total Teach.
1948	14	6	21	32	28	44	73
1949	17	5	25	36	22	61	83

For the current year we cannot give the exact figure as yet, but our best estimate is as follows:

4-Year Grad.	3-Year Grad.	Students Regular Session	Students Summer	Total Teach.
20	9	33	35	97

In order to render this service, the institution operates practically all year round. For quite a number of years we have operated, besides the regular session, a nine-week summer session. Because of recent changes in the Nebraska certification law we expanded the summer session to 12 weeks in 1949, and we intend to continue this 12-week program as long as it is necessary.

In addition to this service of training workers for the Church we also serve our Synod by furnishing facilities for various types of meetings and gatherings which play a prominent part in the Church's program. Two synodical Districts regularly hold their conventions on our campus. Besides, a steadily growing number of conferences, conventions, and workshops of area-, District-, or Synod-wide character is held there. Our faculty members, furthermore, to an increasing degree hold membership on synodical boards and committees or are drawn into the picture of synodical work as lecturers, essayists, and leaders. We believe that the return Synod gets on its investment at Seward are very high.



### Plant and Property

During the triennium it was possible to erect our new girls' dormitory, Strieter Hall, which houses 50 students. Its cost came out of the Peace Thankoffering. The other major improvement was the installation of the new boilers in the heating plant, which replace the worn-out boilers and adequately take care of present and contemplated future needs.

We regret very much that the plans for the general overhaul and partial remodeling of our older buildings, as presented to the 1947 convention, could not be carried out. For many years the sums made available to us for the upkeep and repair of our plant have been far too low. As a result considerable deterioration has set in. In reviewing these requests we wish to point out that Synod will lose appreciably on its investment if action is delayed further.

### Requests

1. *Membership of Board of Control.* — For many years, in fact, as far as we know, from the very beginning of our school, our Board of Control has had a membership of five laymen. The 1947 convention, in adopting the revised synodical *Handbook*, reduced the number to three. Since, however, our charter calls for five, it was necessary to elect five, and we were asked to have our charter changed so that hereafter the board would have only three laymen. We have repeatedly considered the matter, and it is our conviction that our board should continue with the larger number. As a matter of principle we are convinced that every one of Synod's professional schools should have a larger board. In our case, however, there is the additional reason that, because of the small size of the city in which we are located and the fact it has only one congregation of our Synod and this congregation is involved in the joint operation of our training school, we feel it to be necessary to have a number of members, including laymen, who are not local residents. At the same time we are convinced that it is necessary to have several local laymen who can serve on the executive committee of our board, to which much of the work between board meetings is delegated. Besides, it is of great advantage to the carrying on of Synod's teacher-training program to have adjacent Districts represented on our board and also to make sure that a wider range of vocations is represented than would be the case if the board were limited to three laymen. We therefore request Synod to allow us to continue to have five laymen on our Board of Control.

2. *Term of Office of Members of Board of Control.* — We are convinced that it is a poor policy and a needless risk on the part of Synod to have the terms of office of all men of its Board of

Control expire at the same time. We therefore request Synod to take action extending the term of office to six years and providing for the expiration of the term of office of approximately half of the members every three years.

3. *Additional Professorships.* — As indicated above, the present number of persons of the various faculty ranks is in our opinion rather much out of balance because of the rapid recent growth of our institution and the resultant growth of our instructional staff. Assuming that our two faculties will continue to require a total of at least 25 persons, we request that an additional number of associate professorships and professorships be allowed. At present we are allowed a total of 13 called men, including the president. We herewith request that the allowable total be raised to 18, leaving about seven positions to be filled by appointed personnel. We anticipate that, if Synod grants this request, the authorization for the calling of any new personnel will continue to come from the Board for Higher Education. We do not plan to call all of these men at once, but hope to introduce the new positions in the course of the next three years. We are convinced that for instructional and administrative efficiency and for stability it is necessary that these additional professorships be granted, and we cannot expect to meet accreditation standards without them.

4. *Rank of Assistant Professor.* — We understand that the Board for Higher Education is making a recommendation for the introduction of another rank into the system, that of assistant professor. We heartily indorse this proposition and recommend that Synod take positive action on it.

5. *Curriculum Adjustment.* — The curricular studies made by our college faculty have shown certain deficiencies in the present curriculum. One of the most striking is in the field of language where, on the one hand, German is the only language we offer at college and, on the other hand, every student must take German. We request authorization, subject to the approval of the Board for Higher Education, to make revisions in our curriculum, particularly in the area of languages, and specifically to add another language to our college curriculum.

6. *Requirements for Lutheran Teachers Diploma.* — The present requirements for the Lutheran Teachers Diploma make it possible for the majority of the students to earn this diploma in three years of college work. Beyond that we have the bachelor's degree which is awarded at the end of the standard four-year course. Almost without exception our men earn both, because of the desire for a thorough preparation and because of the certification requirements of the various States. It is our conviction that

important document for the teacher in our parish schools should always be the Lutheran Teachers Diploma, which, as far as the Church is concerned, entitles him to hold what we customarily term a "permanent" call. We therefore request that Synod make the four-year course its standard for teacher preparation and authorize the awarding of the Lutheran Teachers Diploma at the end of this course. We also request authorization to award a three-year certificate to those men and women who wish, for one reason or another, to terminate or interrupt their training at the end of this period.

7. *Unification of Budget.* — On the basis of its experience in past years, this Board of Control strongly recommends that Synod adopt for all its professional and preparatory schools the policy of having a unified financial plan to include also such things as synodical tuition, various dormitory funding arrangements, and regular repairs throughout the year. All plant operations have educational implications. We believe that the greatest chance for efficiency in operation and administration of the synodical institutions lies in a single over-all budget for each school. This annual budget is to be submitted to the Board for Higher Education according to the present *Handbook* regulations and, after submission to the Board of Directors and adoption or revision by the Fiscal Conference, is to be administered by the local Boards of Control under the supervision of the Board for Higher Education.

8. *District Overture Regarding Concordia High School.* — On another page of this BOOK OF MEMORIALS will be found the overture of the Southern Nebraska District regarding Concordia High School. We wish to state that we are in hearty accord with the District's proposal and request Synod to take positive action on the memorial, since we hold that it is an entirely sound and feasible plan for expanding the work of Concordia High School.

9. *Major Improvements and Repairs.* — Since it is customary and desirable in educational circles to consider additions and alterations to the plant under four headings, namely: land, buildings, improvements other than buildings, and major equipment, our major requests for Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebr., as to remodeling, major repairs, and improvements are grouped according to this classification.

a. *Grading the Athletic Field.* To the last synodical convention we reported: "as part of our campus, Synod owns a large athletic field of which two thirds are unusable because extensive grading work is needed. Our physical education program is seriously handicapped by this factor. The cost of doing the work to specifications is estimated at \$18,000 if the minimum necessary is to be done."

Since that time, with the support of our alumni and others, we have made a beginning in developing a portion of the athletic field to the point where more of the field can be used than formerly, but the bulk of the task remains. Our request to this convention is to grant us \$18,000 (which is still the minimum necessary to do a good job) to make further advances in this direction.

b. *Additional Classrooms in Weller Hall Basement.* The last convention of Synod authorized the conversion of a part of the spacious basement of Weller Hall into classrooms; but, as explained above, no money has been released to date. Our present plans call for the utilization of the entire basement, adding, besides the classrooms, a lavatory for girls, supply and service rooms, and a visual aids room. We need \$60,000 for this project.

c. *Founders' Hall* is the oldest building on our campus; in fact it was the first building erected when the school was founded. At that, it was well built and is still structurally sound. In some ways today it contains fire hazards, but with relatively slight modifications it could serve for many years. The third floor needs to be torn off and replaced with a flat roof. The second floor, with modifications, will serve well for group and individual music instruction. The stairs need replacing, and much plastering needs to be done. Also the first floor and the basement need a general overhauling. Our best estimate on this is \$16,000.

d. *Nebraska Hall* is used for music practice and contains organ and pianos. Under our system of supervised music practice every teacher-training student is assigned definite periods of practice. But at present the shortage of space threatens to weaken this part of our program. Fortunately, eight more practice rooms, acoustically treated, can be built into the ground floor, while at the same time a reed-organ practice room can be provided, and the three other floors can receive needed repairs at a total cost of \$10,500. This will provide music practice facilities for 50 additional students in the daily schedule.

e. *Becker Hall* is the former administration building, which was damaged by fire in 1938. At that time only the most necessary repairs were made. During the war years materials for finishing the project were unobtainable. It is essential now that the staircase be rebuilt, new floors be laid, and other repairs made. Our science laboratories, which are in this building, are also very inadequate. They need to be enlarged considerably, with adequate facilities for storage of equipment. These changes can be made without damage to the fundamental structure of the building. The money required for these items in Becker Hall is \$25,550.

f. *Addition to Miessler Hall.* From funds provided in the Ca

ennial Thankoffering we were able to modernize the second oldest building on the campus, which had been in disuse for a good number of years; and by an addition we were able to provide housing for fifty-six male students. Funds in the amount of \$45,000 are urgently requested in order to complete the project by removing a present temporary section, which once served as an addition to the service kitchen, by re-doing the north part of the basement, and by adding a tier of rooms to the north side of the building to provide housing for an additional fourteen students as well as facilities for day students.

*g. Remodeling in Jesse Hall.* Jesse Hall is the newer and larger of our two men's dormitories. The large washrooms have not had major repairs since the structure was built twenty-seven years ago. The wood partitions and woodwork in each of the four washrooms need replacement almost immediately, and the sanitary arrangements are not such that they can pass the most commonly accepted standards. We request a sum of \$15,200 to remodel and modernize all four of these washrooms.

*h. Physical Education Building.* The present gymnasium on our campus was built completely with local funds at no cost to Synod. While it was adequate for its day and is still quite usable because of major changes and additions, which have also been made by funds raised locally in recent years, the present building, with its very limited facilities, does not meet the needs increasingly recognized, and even required, for physical education for both sexes. For some years past our institution has sought to bring up in the supporting neighboring synodical Districts sufficient funds for an additional physical education building. At the time of this writing the total collected for this fund is approximately \$35,000, most of which has been obtained in the Southern Nebraska District. Since we feel that any further insistence or any further effort to reach the total cost of this project locally would either result in failure for the project or would act as a detriment to the Southern Nebraska District's and other Districts' contributions to the synodical cause and the synodical budget, we urgently request Synod to extend its policy of providing physical education facilities at St. Louis and Springfield to include all the terminal schools in its system. Accordingly we urgently request Synod to grant us \$60,000 for the plant, plus \$15,000 for the necessary equipment.

*i. New Dormitory for Women.* An earlier section of this report detailed the great annual increase in enrollment which our institution has been able to register under the blessing of our God. Though the continuing acute Synod-wide shortage of teachers has been well publicized, the implications of this shortage for the needed growth of the professional schools are not so obvious to all.

Funds were granted by the last convention of Synod to add to our campus the first women's dormitory expressly built for that purpose. When finished, this building was to hold thirty-eight young women, but in order to enroll as many as possible, since it has opened for use, it has operated at more than capacity by housing fifty young women each term. In view of the immediate and long-range needs of the Church for teachers and the general situation on our campus, we respectfully urge Synod to authorize the immediate construction of another dormitory for women students and for that purpose to grant us a sum of \$132,000, for which, we believe, today's prices would allow duplication of the present new building.

j. *Auditorium-Chapel.* The Centennial Synod granted our request for a new chapel-auditorium and included it in the "Building for Tomorrow" collection. At the time of the preparation of this memorial to Synod the necessary funds have not yet been released from the proceeds of the "Building for Tomorrow" collection by the Board of Directors. Accordingly we feel it necessary to renew our request, asking also for renewed approval of it for this building. Our case can perhaps best be made by repetition of what was reported to Synod. "Our present chapel is too small to accommodate our entire student body and instructional staff. Overcrowded to the point of danger, it has serious fire hazards as the fire marshal has pointed out. The present chapel space is also needed for additional laboratory facilities. Furthermore, we have no adequate auditorium. We sorely need additional office space and last but not least, we must provide a classroom and laboratory for our art courses as well as storage and display space for our large and now scattered collection of art, music, and other audio and visual aid materials.

k. *Repair Shop and Garage.* We have an excellent staff of maintenance men who are able with the help of student labor to do most of the plumbing, electrical, mechanical, and carpentry repairs on the campus. But we have no adequate shop for this purpose, nor do we have the storage facilities for the necessary materials. The present overcrowded shop constitutes a fire hazard for the building that houses it. Our facilities for handling deliveries of freight are inadequate. We furthermore have a need for a larger garage to house the automotive vehicles which we own (panel truck, dump truck, bus, driver-training car) and the larger pieces of machinery (e. g., power mowers, garden tractor). We can meet all of these needs best by building an addition to our power plant which will serve as repair shop, unloading dock, storage room, and garage. We request the sum of \$11,480 to cover the cost.

l. *Tuckpointing.* In the course of the years some of our buildings have suffered serious exterior harm. This can be remedied

by tuckpointing now, at a cost of 30 cents a square foot. Synod can protect its investment and obviate extensive interior repairs and possible replacement by allotting the \$12,880 needed to do this tuckpointing.

m. *Curbing or Driveways.* Visitors to our campus have long remarked about its beauty, but decried the unfortunate lack in curbing, paving, and maintenance of the drives. To provide curbing for our driveways would mean to enhance the appearance of our campus more than its cost would indicate. To improve its property in this respect, we ask Synod to appropriate \$10,000.

n. *Sewer Connection.* When our refectory was built twenty-four years ago, the drains were not connected directly with the city sewer. The refectory sewer system has now deteriorated and will soon necessitate costly repairs and replacement. We recommend the better and cheaper alternative of connecting the refectory sewer with the city system immediately at an estimated cost of \$1,660.

o. *Piano Equipment.* One of the constant needs for a school which trains church musicians is adequate training instruments. Above all we need pianos and organs. Seven pianos are included in our claim on the "Building for Tomorrow" collection. If they have been obtained, we need 12 more; if not, we need 19. Most of our pianos have been in use since 1912 and cannot serve longer. Nor can the cheapest instruments bear up under almost incessant use. The average delivered cost of each piano is estimated at \$925.

p. *Pipe Organ.* Organ "A" is our oldest organ. It has served many students well but now needs rebuilding if it is not to lose all value in the near future. Specifications already available can provide a good rebuilding of this organ for Synod's use, at a real saving in comparison with replacement of the instrument, for \$10,500.

q. *Reed Organ.* At present we have no reed organs on our campus. Since many of our graduates must use this type of instrument later, they should be able to use one while learning. \$600 will supply this item, if it has not already been granted from the proceeds of the "Building for Tomorrow" collection.

r. *Electronic Organ.* A considerable and increasing number of our congregations are acquiring electronic organs. In order to provide a means whereby our institution can give instruction to future church musicians and teachers on these instruments, as well as on pianos, reed and pipe organs, we respectfully request Synod to grant \$3,000 for an electronic organ, to be bought and used for instrumental purposes.

s. *Science Equipment.* For the study of various subjects in the area of the natural sciences our institution has acquired some of the basic equipment necessary in botany and zoology and also for chemistry, but our physics laboratory is woefully under-equipped, and much of the available equipment is out of date because of the tremendous changes and developments in the field of physics. We respectfully request that Synod grant us the amount of \$7,500 to purchase equipment with which to set up an adequate physics laboratory for high school and college courses.

t. *Library.* The grant made by the previous convention to benefit our library has enabled us to make some fundamental remodeling changes. In addition, a considerable number of books were purchased. Yet there is an unfilled need for additional book holdings to bring the library up to standard and the equipment and stacks to place them and care for them. For this the customary annual library grant from synodical funds would not begin to suffice. We respectfully request Synod to grant an additional allotment in the amount of \$18,500, to be disbursed during the triennium.

u. *Domestic Arts Equipment.* Several States are beginning to add domestic arts to elementary school curricula by law and to require teachers qualified in them. We cannot now give teachers this competence. In order to make possible the addition to our curriculum of domestic arts or home economics in a beginning way, we request Synod to authorize the Board for Higher Education to study our further detailed curricular plans and within the next three years to grant the necessary funds to acquire and develop the basic domestic facilities.

10. *Residences for Retiring Professors.* — We would like to call Synod's attention to the serious problem involved in reconciling the existing policy of furnishing residences or rent to all synodical professors who hold the rank of associate professor or above, with the present policy on retirement of superannuated members of the teaching staff. We consider the latter policy to be a considerable improvement and highly desirable. We do feel that Synod should charge the Board for Higher Education with the investigation of the possibilities of removing the injustice involved occasionally retiring an individual who has, perhaps, served the Church for many long years and has not obtained a house and then in suddenly leaving him with the necessity of acquiring a residence for himself and his family in the declining years of his life.

11. *Building Estimates and Fluctuations.* — We would also request Synod to direct the investigation of the effectiveness of the existing policy of requiring fixed estimates to be attached by



institutions to requests for new plant additions or other changes in capital assets. The economic conditions can change very rapidly. The time of getting estimates for projects is separated by at least half a year from the actual granting of such funds and perhaps by many more months from the time when building begins. Perhaps Synod might decide to require a fixed estimate at the time the report and request to the general convention is prepared, but could use the contractor's or builder's index prevailing in the area where the school is situated to allow for many major fluctuations up or down by the time the building is to begin.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL

F. WORTHMANN, *Secretary*

[105]

### **Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind.**

The Board of Control of Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind., herewith submits its triennial report and respectfully requests Synod to consider the needs of its school. We give thanks and praise to God for the countless blessings He has bestowed upon our school.

#### **The Board of Control**

The members of the Board of Control have conscientiously tried to carry out all the phases of the work assigned to them by Synod. Much time has been given by the members individually and as a group to the care and maintenance of the physical facilities and, together with the administration and faculty, to the improvement of the total program of our school.

#### **The Faculty**

The members of the faculty have faithfully applied themselves to their work and have spent considerable time in evaluating the physical facilities and the curricular program in the light of the needs of the Church and the requirements of higher educational agencies.

After receiving the approval of Synod and the Board for Higher Education, the Rev. Walter Sohn was engaged as resident student counselor for our dormitory students. The results have fully justified the request in establishing this position at our school. Due to the illness of several faculty members, we had to call on part-time help to carry on our educational program. Those men who were temporarily incapacitated are now teaching their full schedule of classes again. Mr. Walter Kitzerow resigned his position as of the end of the first semester of the present school year. This vacancy will have to be filled by next September.

### Academic Matters

The synodical curriculum forms the basis for the program of our school. Studies have been made during the past triennium contributing to various changes and improvements in instruction. Audio-visual aids are being used quite extensively. The library service has been considerably improved. The physical education and health program has been expanded and improved.

A good beginning has been made in guidance work. The curricular and co-curricular program of the school has been much more closely integrated than in the past. Convocation programs of a high caliber have helped to contribute to the cultural program of the school.

### Requests

1. We would renew our request for an Administration-Library-Auditorium building. The reasons for this request have been submitted to the Board for Higher Education. If requested by the convention itself and deemed necessary, these reasons will be presented by the representatives of the Board.

2. Permission is requested to erect a suitable residence for the president.

3. The Board requests consideration of a modernization and remodeling program for our student health center (hospital). The Martha Society is currently raising \$6,000 toward this project but an additional \$16,000 is needed. The architect's plans are ready for this project. The facilities at present are very inadequate and antiquated.

4. Permission is also requested to install acoustical tile on the ceilings of some of our classrooms and in the corridors of the classroom buildings. Specific items have been proposed to the Board for Higher Education which would cost \$13,840.

5. The Board likewise requests permission to install proper and adequate drainage in our athletic field. The estimated cost of such an installation is \$6,000. There are too many days in the spring and fall when it is impossible to use our athletic field in the physical education program because it is covered with water and at least, too muddy to use.

6. Permission is also requested to convert our heating plant to oil. Up to the present time coal has been used as fuel. The fuel has become increasingly more expensive, and in addition, we have a considerable outlay in firemen's wages. For the purpose of converting to oil, we request \$12,610.

7. A request to inaugurate a teacher-training program on the college level is presented in a separate memorial.

### Acknowledgments

With sincere thanks we acknowledge the gifts and donations made to our commissary department by members of our congregations and the services and gifts of the Martha Society and of individual congregations and friends. Above all, we acknowledge the blessings of God which were bestowed upon our Concordia in such a large measure during the past triennium and throughout the years.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL

PAUL L. DANNENFELDT, *Secretary*

[106]

### Concordia College, Milwaukee, Wis.

#### Board of Control

Several changes have occurred in the personnel of the board during the past triennium. The Rev. Felix Kretzschmar was elected in 1947, and the Rev. Arthur Oswald became chairman of the Board in 1948 by virtue of his election to the presidency of the District. In addition to their regular work of supervising all functions and aspects of the school, members of the Board were kept very busy with several building projects. The first wing of a new dormitory has been completed, and plans have been prepared for a second wing of the dormitory and for a new administration building. Board and faculty continue to work in splendid harmony.

#### Faculty

No changes in the permanent membership of the faculty were made in the last three years. Dr. Walter Jennrich was engaged as instructor in 1947 to teach Greek and Latin. The system of ranking adopted by Synod was put into effect this year. Problems of accreditation are being studied with a view to applying for recognition by the North Central Association in the near future. Faculty members who were listed as ill at the last convention have improved and are enjoying better health. Prof. George M. Mueller, retired since 1936, died on December 9, 1949, at the age of 91. Three members of the staff will reach the age of 65 during the next triennium. A reduction of their teaching load will necessitate the engaging of an additional instructor.

#### Students

The average enrollment during the last three years has been 271. About 95 per cent of these have been ministerial or teacher-training students. Still suffering from the loss of a dormitory by fire some fifteen years ago, the school has had to crowd this large

enrollment into inadequate and substandard quarters. In spite of housing problems, the health and morale of the students have been good. Participation in national testing programs has revealed a consistently high grade of scholarship.

### Requests

For the sake of improvement in administration, teaching, and housing, we respectfully petition Synod to grant us the following requests:

1. The second wing of the dormitory completed in March, 1950.
2. A grant for the new administration building, \$300,000.
3. Additional quarters for help.
4. Reconstruction of the old laboratory.
5. A new professor's home.

1. The first wing of the new dormitory (granted by Synod in 1947) is now completed and houses 58 students. This wing solves the problems of fire hazards, unsanitary and crowded living in the Old State Dormitory, which must now be razed. Wunder Dormitory, however, remains crowded far beyond capacity and standards of decency. Six students are crowded into rooms planned specifically for only four, with serious effects upon morale, discipline and study habits.

A second wing of our new dormitory is part of the plan submitted three years ago. The proper functioning of the first wing is dependent on this addition. It will contain a lounge, which is a "must," inasmuch as the study rooms and bedrooms are very small and allow for no recreation or social activity. A second wing of our new dormitory will permit us to reduce the crowding in Wunder Dormitory and to place a proctor, or housemaster, in a room originally designed for such a supervisor.

The total dormitory capacity of the school will be 257 when the new wing has been added — only enough to take care of present needs. Present estimate of cost by the Hunzinger Construction Company, builders of the first wing, is \$375,000, including equipment.

2. In 1947 Synod recognized our need for an administrative building and voted us \$110,000. We must have this building in order to modernize our administration. Present facilities are a makeshift and leave no room for any administrative help for the president. This building will also house our music department, with individual practice rooms and an auditorium for music appreciation concerts, and visual education. The sale of an athletic field some years ago netted enough to pay for a swimming pool. This part of the building will be an adjunct to our gymnasium and is a necessary part of our intramural athletic program because

the very small campus. The Hunzinger Company, together with Mr. Stubenrauch, our architect, estimate the cost of this building at \$500,000. Of this total we can supply about \$200,000 by private solicitation. Most of these \$200,000 are now on hand.

3. During the past years our kitchen and janitorial help has been crowded into tiny rooms with practically no privacy. There is room above the present kitchen for several rooms or suites of rooms. These enlarged quarters will keep our help content and make it much easier to retain quality personnel. Our architect estimates the cost of the addition at \$50,000.

4. Our physical science laboratory is antiquated, and much of its equipment is worn out. Plans for reconstruction include a new floor, new tables and fixtures, new cabinets, new lighting, and instructional equipment. The estimate of the cost of reconstruction is \$10,000.

5. When Professor G. W. Mueller died in December, 1949, he vacated one of the oldest homes on the campus. About 70 years old, poorly planned and constructed, with no running water on the second floor, only a ladder leading to the attic, plumbing and wiring in need of replacement, plaster crumbling and general disintegration—there seems to be but one solution in the interest of economy and proper provision for faculty personnel. We ask that this old house be torn down and that a new one for about \$25,000 be erected during the next year. It is our hope to replace five of these very old homes at the rate of one every triennium.

BOARD OF CONTROL, CONCORDIA COLLEGE  
(REV.) FELIX KRETZSCHMAR, Secretary

[107]

### **Concordia College, St. Paul, Minn.**

The Board of Control of Concordia College, St. Paul, Minn., herewith submits to the honorable Synod the following report, covering the past triennium, together with a statement of the needs and requirements of our school.

#### **Enrollment**

The enrollment for the past three school years was:

- 1947—1948: 283 boys and men, of whom 13 were preparing for teacher training;
- 1948—1949: 243 boys and men, of whom 18 were preparing for teacher training;
- 1949—1950: 236 boys and men, of whom 20 were preparing for teacher training.

The peak enrollment of 1947—1948 included a large number of veterans, many of whom were not Lutheran and not pre-ministerial students. The State University requested all Junior Colleges to joint-register such students as met entrance requirements and character requirements and who might eventually transfer to the senior division of the State University, provided such Junior Colleges had additional room, not occupied by the regular students. About 25 such veterans were enrolled during the school year 1947—1948. The enrollment for 1948—1949 included a small number of adult special students in an evening class from the Lutheran community in which the College is located. The percentage of ministerial and pre-teaching students increased during the triennium from a low of 55 per cent in 1947 to a high of 77 per cent in 1949—1950.

#### Staff

Besides the eleven regularly called professors the following additions in the instructional staff were employed during the triennium:

1947—1948: one instructor and one graduate assistant and one missionary.

1948—1949: one instructor and one graduate assistant and one missionary.

1949—1950: two instructors and one graduate assistant.

#### Curriculum

The curriculum for pre-ministerial students set by Synod was taught in both the High School and the College divisions. In a number of areas, particularly in the languages, the minimum set by Synod is exceeded by a number of units per year. In addition to the synodically prescribed curriculum, commercial courses are offered to all high school students. This requirement became mandatory when the school became accredited. The local community contributes most of the instructional costs of the commercial courses. An Officers Reserve Corps Unit has been organized for the three upper grades, and students may join this unit with the consent of their parents. About 65 students have availed themselves of this training.

#### Accreditation

Pursuant to a general directive of the Centennial Synod and with the concurrence of the Board for Higher Education, the Board of Control supported the faculty and the administration in their desire to seek accreditation with the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The High School is now

a member of the North Central Association. To meet the standards of this Association, a High School Principal was appointed at the beginning of the last school year. The Junior College is accredited by the University of Minnesota.

### Plant

During the school year 1947—1948 the West Dormitory was remodeled and placed into use. In 1948 the Old Buenger Residence was remodeled and converted into a duplex for professorial residences on the campus. In 1948 an additional faculty residence was purchased off the campus at the corner of Lexington Parkway and Dayton Avenue. In 1948 one of the two boilers in the central heating plant was replaced with an oil-burning new boiler. In 1949 an additional 5½ acres was added to the campus at a cost of \$40,000. The buildings and grounds of Concordia are in excellent condition. The Board of Control urges Synod to expend the moneys necessary to keep its plant in good condition, because repairs and necessary improvements, when delayed unnecessarily, are extremely costly.

### Requests

The Board of Control respectfully submits the following requests to the honorable Delegate Synod:

1. To concur in the resolution of the Minnesota District to grant expansion of Concordia College, St. Paul, Minn., into a Senior College.

2. To supply the necessary funds to erect the Buenger Memorial Library. (Approved in 1947 by General Synod; approved by Board of Directors; approved by Fiscal Conference in 1947; approved by "Building for Tomorrow" Committee.)

Available for the project from local funds: \$25,000. Total cost: \$186,000. Amount requested: \$161,000.

3. Remodel the Old Main at a cost of \$50,000. Estimated capacity when remodeled: 92 students.

4. Grant the temporary addition of a pre-education curriculum for freshmen and sophomore college women students who desire to complete their training at one of Synod's teachers' colleges.

BOARD OF CONTROL

H. WINTER, Secretary

---

[108]

**St. Paul's College, Concordia, Mo.**

The Board of Control of St. Paul's College herewith submits a report on its activities relative to its supervision of Synod's school during the 1947—1950 triennium and respectfully requests Synod's convention to give attention to the school's needs.

Under the gracious blessing and benediction of God, St. Paul's College was permitted to enjoy three years of progress and success, which, we hope, is the beginning of a new era for our school that will enlarge its program and expand its facilities and usefulness.

**Enrollment**

Enrollment statistics for the three years are as follows:

Year	Enrollment	Pretheological
1947—48	151	129
1948—49	147	133
1949—50	150	131

**Faculty**

At the opening of the last triennium the chair of History and Social Studies was vacant. After calling unsuccessfully a number of times, a call was extended to the Rev. Wilbert Rosin, then serving as instructor at our institution, on December 17, 1947. After accepting the call Instructor Rosin was installed as Associate Professor of History and Social Studies in a special academic service on February 1, 1948. Vice-President T. A. Weinhold preached the sermon. Chairman O. E. Heilman was in charge of the installation ceremony, assisted by Prof. E. C. Weis and Pastor O. G. Tiemann.

The Rev. Allen Nauss, A. B., B. D., has served as instructor at St. Paul's since 1948. The Board has asked him to serve two more years.

Student Wentzel served as housemaster in Biltz Hall, which houses the High School Department, 1947—48. Student M. W. Riedel served in that capacity during the 1948—49 school year, and the present housemaster of Biltz Hall is Student David Krampitz.

**New Courses Inaugurated**

In harmony with the accreditation of our school as required by the State of Missouri two new courses were added during the last triennium.

Course 1. Fine Arts—music, choral work

Course 2. Practical Arts—typing

St. Paul's College Association, a group of some 1,500 friends who have set for themselves the goal of working for the welfare



of St. Paul's College, particularly in those areas of activity for which no provision is made by Synod, provided the equipment—typewriters, tables, and chairs—needed for the course in Practical Arts. The cost was more than \$3,500. This group of loyal friends also made available \$5,000 for campus beautification. At the present time the Association is gathering funds for a pipe organ to be installed in the chapel of the new administration building.

### Building Program

After the Saginaw Convention in 1944, which guaranteed the continued existence of St. Paul's College, Synod's Board of Directors, according to a directive of Synod, studied the situation at our Missouri preparatory school. In June 1945 they allocated \$325,000 for a new and much-needed administration building and central heating plant. With the increased enrollment at St. Paul's after the future of the school was assured, requiring the reconditioning of the 1884—1890 buildings for dormitory purposes, Synod's Board of Directors, in September, 1945, voted to build a dormitory at St. Paul's College. \$100,000 were allocated for that purpose.

In the course of our planning the building program, it became plain that an administration building, central heating plant, and a dormitory could not be erected for the \$425,000 Synod had set aside for that purpose. Accordingly, plans were suggested to Synod's Board of Directors to build the administration building and a central heating plant, after our building advisers had assured us that the appropriation would only cover those projects and that it would be the wise and economical thing to do.

Finally, after many planning checks and re-checks, the contracts for the two buildings (administration building and central heating plant) were let on July 14, 1949. On July 19 a private ground-breaking service was conducted by President A. J. C. Moeller.

The new Administration Building will be called Baepler Hall. The walls of the central heating plant were up, the boilers in place, the walls of the tunneling completed, before the winter weather set in. The re-enforced-concrete structural skeleton for the administration building was also completed before winter weather halted building operations. On September 18, 1949, in connection with our Annual College Day observance, the cornerstone was laid by the Rev. O. E. Heilman, chairman of our Board, assisted by Pastor O. G. Tiemann. The prayer and benediction was spoken by President Alb. J. C. Moeller. As this report is being written, workmen are busy laying brick; others are working on the roof construction. God willing, the building is to be ready for use at the beginning of the new school year in September, 1950.

Our Western District, by synodical resolution, has agreed to gather the sum of \$50,000 for the furnishings and equipment of the new building. Of this sum \$21,754.34 have been expended for desks, office furniture, chapel seating, and classroom equipment.

### Requests

For the proper housing of our students the additional dormitory granted by Synod's Board of Directors should be erected. Therefore we respectfully petition Synod to grant our school an appropriation of \$250,000 for the erection of a 66-student dormitory.

When it became evident that, due to rising prices, the three buildings (administration building, dormitory, and central heating plant) needed on the campus could not be built for \$425,000, Synod's Board of Directors advised that an administration building and a central heating plant be built for the moneys allotted. That leaves unmet the need for additional dormitory space at our school as conceded by Synod's Board of Directors in 1945. Unless additional provisions are made for the proper housing of our students, we shall have to turn applicants away.

In view of these and other reasons, we renew our request for a new dormitory. Our architects, Carroll and Dean, have made a careful study and check of building costs and assure us that a 66-student dormitory could be built for \$250,000.

Such needs of the institution as painting, general repairs, etc., have been submitted to the Committee on Colleges and will, no doubt, be taken care of in the usual manner.

### Conclusion

In conclusion, we gratefully acknowledge, with sincere thanks, the splendid co-operation, sympathetic help, and guidance given us by Synod's President, Synod's Board of Directors, Synod's Committee on Colleges, and Board for Higher Education. We bespeak for our school and all other schools of learning maintained by our Church, Synod's continued prayers and participation for the strengthening and widening of their kingdom-building program!

BOARD OF CONTROL, ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE

O. G. TIEMANN, *Secretary*

---

[109]

**Concordia Collegiate Institute, Bronxville, N. Y.**

It is with a deep sense of gratitude to Almighty God, who has continued to shower His blessings upon the work of our school, that your Board herewith submits its triennial report.

**Our Faculty**

In November of 1947 it was our privilege to commemorate the fortieth anniversary of Prof. Louis Heinrichsmeyer as a member of our staff. This significant milestone was fittingly observed at a public ceremony in which due recognition was given to the divine mercy which has permitted our beloved professor to render such long and faithful service to our school.

On May 10, 1948, our revered Dr. Henry Stein was called to his eternal reward. He was completing his 56th consecutive year of devoted service at our school, 51 as full-time professor, the last five on a part-time basis after his retirement in 1943.

In the summer of 1948 Prof. Oswald Hoffmann accepted the call as Director of Public Relations of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, causing us to lose his valued services on our staff and campus.

To fill the vacancy, Prof. Henry Proehl was appointed to the chair of Latin and Greek in the college department; having heretofore taught these subjects in our high school department. His place on our high school faculty was filled when the Rev. Carl Weidmann, our housemaster, accepted the call of the Electoral Board to the chair of Latin and Greek in the high school.

This left a vacancy in the position of housemaster, which at the present writing has not been filled despite earnest efforts. In the meantime the duties of the housemaster have been assumed by some of the assistants under supervision of Professor Weidmann, who also serves as principal of our high school.

Another serious vacancy was created when in September of 1949 President Arthur Doege accepted the call as pastor of Our Savior Lutheran Church, Mineola, N. Y., and was granted a peaceful dismissal after having served faithfully and competently as head of our school for the past eleven years.

Prof. Albert E. Meyer, now serving as acting president of our school, was called to the presidency by the Electoral Board on March 15. Up to the present writing we have not received his decision. Professor Meyer also served as acting president during the period of 1942 to 1945, when President Doege served as active chaplain with the Armed Forces.

By authority of the Board for Higher Education two members.

of our synodical faculty, Prof. Louis Heinrichsmeyer and Prof. Theodore Hausmann, were promoted to the rank of full professorship. Both of these men have been vitally identified with the work and program of our school for many years, Professors Heinrichsmeyer enjoying the distinction of the longest tenure of office on our faculty, Professor Hausmann, who continues to serve as dean of our college, having completed 31 years as member of our staff.

Before the present school year is over, we shall have the privilege of commemorating the anniversaries of ordination for three other members of our faculty: the 40th anniversary of Prof. Emil Luecke, the 25th anniversary of Prof. Herman Grunau and Prof. Henry Proehl.

The past triennium has again been characterized by a beautiful spirit of devotion and consecration on the part of all members of our faculty, who have willingly assumed numerous assignments in addition to their heavy teaching loads.

Our non-synodical staff, of necessity comparatively large because of our extensive program of general education, continues to function capably and in recent years has become increasingly stabilized by long-term contracts with instructors of demonstrated merit.

Since 1947 we have had the services of a qualified full-time director of physical education, Mr. Vincent Olsen, whose presence on our staff has fully justified our expectations for the physical well-being of our students.

Six men and four women constitute the instructors on our non-synodical faculty. With the exception of the Director of Physical Education, whose salary is subsidized by Synod to the extent of \$1,000, all non-synodical instructors are salaried by funds from tuition and from local sources of support.

For the past two years a registered nurse, who is on full-time duty during the day and on call at all times, has been regularly employed on our campus. The cost of this service is borne by the students at the rate of \$1.00 a month.

### Our Student Body

The following enrollment figures are to be reported for the past triennium:

	Total	College		High School	Ministerial
		Men	Women		
1947—1948	322	98	80	144	105
1948—1949	291	86	65	140	115
1949—1950	274	72	54	148	107

We are happy to report that the number of ministerial students has remained fairly constant, and it is the consistent aim of your

Board to do whatever possible that still more qualified young men from this area will be induced to study for the ministry.

A number of young women wishing to prepare themselves for parish school teaching are enrolled at our college and plan to transfer to our River Forest Concordia for completing their training. We hope that an increasing number of young women will enter this program at Bronxville and that Synod will encourage the further development of this program at our school.

In general the health of our students as well as of our faculty and employees has been consistently good, for which we thank our gracious heavenly Father.

In this connection we wish to call attention to the fact that Bohm Hall, our dormitory for high school boys, is still without adequate fire protection. Whereas our three off-campus girls' dormitories are protected by sprinkler systems, and Sieker Hall, our dormitory for college men, is of fireproof construction, Bohm Hall, our oldest dormitory, erected in 1910, of wood and brick construction, is protected only by fire hose, hand extinguishers, and a warning system. The renewed request for a sprinkler system for Bohm Hall is included in the overtures submitted through the Board for Higher Education, and we are confident that Synod will give sympathetic consideration to a matter so vital to the safety of our students.

### Property and Buildings

In 1944 we were granted \$80,000 by the Saginaw Convention for a much-needed library, which was to be one wing of a new educational building containing science classrooms and laboratories and a large auditorium. Funds for the science wing and auditorium were to be raised locally. However, despite the fact that the campaign among our constituent congregations was blessed with success, realizing approximately \$230,000, it was found that building costs had risen to such an extent that the plans had to be modified by omitting the erection of the auditorium for the present. It was also found that Synod's appropriation for the library wing was not sufficient, and, accordingly, this was increased by the 1947 convention to \$125,000.

Final building plans were approved by Synod some two years ago, and it is with sincere regret that we must report that actual building operations could not be undertaken up to the present time. Our school is located in a zone restricted by village law to one-family residences. This requires us to apply for a variance each time we wish to erect any building other than a one-family residence and, in addition, to obtain the written consent of 80 per cent of the adjacent lot owners before the building plans can be considered by the Village Board. Under authority of Synod's

Board of Directors we are now in the process of testing in the State Courts the legality of these zoning restrictions as they apply to a school such as ours. We are hopeful of a favorable settlement permitting the erection of our greatly needed educational building in the near future.

In 1948 we were offered the opportunity to acquire a large parcel of land comprising nine and a half acres directly across White Plains Road from our campus, flanked on one side by the property of Concordia Church and on the other side by our athletic field. This property was purchased at a cost of \$75,000, of which \$50,000 was made available by Synod, and the balance was assumed locally. Known as the Gorman Property, it contains a sizable mansion and a smaller building, formerly used as a garage and servant quarters, both in fairly good condition. Inasmuch as the new educational building when completed will exhaust the development possibilities of our present campus, it can readily be seen what an invaluable acquisition the Gorman Property presents for any future expansion of our school.

Outstanding among the numerous improvements and renovations accomplished during the past triennium is the redecoration and refurnishing of our dining hall. This project, which has added immeasurably to the beauty and atmosphere of the interior of our commons building, was sponsored by the Women of the Lutheran Education Society at a cost of \$12,000.

During the past triennium we also completed the conversion from AC to DC current for all electrical power used on our campus as authorized by Synod at the Chicago Convention.

#### **Director of Public Relations**

In 1948 the Lutheran Education Society provided for a separate department of Public Relations at our school by making available an annual appropriation of \$7,500 from its treasury. Mr. Herbert Thien has been engaged as Director of Public Relations, and since the beginning of 1949 he has established his headquarters in office space made available in our administration building. Under supervision of a committee consisting of representatives from the faculty, the Lutheran Education Society, and the Board of Control, the Public Relations director is concentrating his efforts particularly on student enrollment and financial support for the program of general education as offered by our school.

#### **Concordia Church**

With the dedication of its new church building on April 23 on a corner lot directly opposite the campus across White Plains Road, a hope long cherished by the members of Concordia Con-

gregation as well as by the Concordia campus family has reached fulfillment. Our Board rejoices in the completion of the first church building of this congregation, since the church plays so vital a part in the spiritual life of our students.

### Junior College Degrees

In the spring of this year the Regents of New York State approved the granting of two new degrees, the A. A. (Associate in Arts) and the A. A. S. (Associate in Applied Science) by its accredited junior colleges. As one of the accredited junior colleges our Concordia hopes to award the Associate degree to its graduates as soon as the required technical arrangements have been completed.

### Acknowledgments

The generous support of many congregations and individuals, and especially of the Lutheran Education Society, the Women of the Lutheran Education Society, the Ladies' Aid Society of Concordia Collegiate Institute, and the Concordia Women's Guild of Long Island, again calls for grateful acknowledgment.

In addition to the projects already mentioned, our school has been provided with modern addressograph equipment by the Ladies' Aid Society of Concordia and with new robes for the school choir by the Women's Guild of Long Island.

We are also grateful to report the receipt of two legacies during the past triennium — a bequest of \$55,000 from the Estate of Mrs. Kate B. Langenbacher, earnings of which are to be used for scholarships, and a bequest of \$15,000 from the Estate of Mrs. Anna R. Loderhose, earnings of which are to be used for educational purposes as may be determined.

### Personnel of the Board

The following served as members of the Board of Control during the past triennium: Pres. Herman J. Rippe (*ex officio*), Mr. James Kemp, Mr. Charles Nehring, Prof. Louis Rabe, and the Rev. Louis S. Wagner. During the spring of 1947 Mr. Herbert Thien was appointed as member of the Board to complete the unexpired term of our sainted colleague Mr. Fred Overbeck. However, owing to the newly adopted ruling that no individual may simultaneously hold two offices in Synod, he was compelled to withdraw as candidate, since he was already up for re-election as member of the Board for European Missions. In his stead the convention elected Prof. Louis Rabe of New York University.

Your Board has held monthly meetings throughout the triennium and numerous special meetings as necessity demanded.

The personnel of the Board suffered a severe loss through the

death of Dr. Arthur Brunn in August of 1949. Though no longer a member of our Board since his election to the Vice-Presidency of Synod, Dr. Brunn attended our meetings whenever possible as personal representative of Dr. Behnken, and his helpful counsel was always deeply appreciated.

Your Board again wishes to express its grateful acknowledgment to the members of Synod's Board of Directors and of the Board for Higher Education for the understanding manner in which they gave consideration to the many problems about which we consulted them in the interest of our school.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL  
LOUIS S. WAGNER, *Secretary*

[110]

### St. John's College, Winfield, Kans.

The Board of Control of St. John's College, Winfield, Kans., herewith submits its report for the years 1947—1950. The enrollment statistics for these three years are as follows:

1947—48: 436, total; 253 boys, 183 girls  
1948—49: 411, total; 250 boys, 161 girls  
1949—50: 441, total; 245 boys, 196 girls

#### Pre-theological enrollments:

1947—48, 155; 1948—49, 161; 1949—50, 153

#### Teacher-training enrollments (girls):

1947—48, 90; 1948—49, 100; 1949—50, 110

#### Pre-teacher training enrollments (boys)

1947—48, 5; 1948—49, 6; 1949—50, 18

#### Graduates entering Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo.:

1948, 26; 1949, 45; 1950, 38

#### Girls entering church service as teachers or parish workers:

1948, 34; 1949, 31; 1950, 33

#### Pre-theological graduates entering teaching service, prior to admission to Concordia Seminary, St. Louis:

1948, 10; 1949, 4; 1950, 4

(These figures are not to be counted in the line which refers to graduates entering Concordia Seminary, St. Louis. They have deferred their entrance to Concordia Seminary by one year.)

The health of our students and faculty members, with a few exceptions, has been very good. On March 20, 1950, a serious accident befell one of our students. Walter Zorn, the son of Pastor C. M. Zorn of Clöster, N. J., and a most promising pre-theological



student who intended to enter Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, in September, 1950, was accidentally killed. He was struck by a baseball which glanced off his bat. Although the X ray which was taken shortly after the accident showed no skull fracture, yet Walter became violently ill at 2:30 on Tuesday morning, March 21, and passed away about 5:45 A. M. at William Newton Memorial Hospital. A special service was conducted in the Chapel by the President and Pastor C. R. Zehnder. President C. S. Mundinger also accompanied the remains to his home in Closter, N. J., where he conducted the funeral service.

The big item, now in the process of construction, is the new Girls' Dormitory. At this writing the exterior is complete. The plastering of the interior is about half completed. Money for this project was largely contributed by citizens of Winfield and by our Lutheran communicants in the State of Kansas. The building will house 126 girls. It is intended to serve particularly our teacher-training program.

The Commercial Department has continued to function in a satisfactory manner during the past triennium. The department is self-supporting financially, and it also makes an annual remittance to Synod for the use of its rooms in the Administration Building. It offers instruction in typewriting and shorthand to pre-theological students without cost.

Both the High School and the Junior College have been accredited with the educational authorities in the State of Kansas for a number of years; the High School is also a member of the North Central Association. The relationship with these agencies has been satisfactory and helpful.

The big problem of St. John's College is to get more students to take the teacher-training course. Our aim is to turn out seventy-five graduates of this course each year. In order to do this, we must have two hundred students enrolled in this course constantly.

The helpful co-operation of Synod's President, the Board of Directors, and the Board for Higher Education is gratefully acknowledged.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL

REV. W. H. MEYER, *President*

REV. LEO. J. FENSKE, *Secretary*

[111]

**Concordia Academy, Portland, Oreg.**

The triennium of 1947 to 1950 has been a period of growth and expansion, both external and internal, at our Portland Concordia. It is therefore with gratitude to God for His manifest blessings upon our school that we submit this report to Synod.

**Building Program**

On September 20, 1947, our new dormitory, Centennial Hall was dedicated. This building was erected through a grant of \$140,000 from the Peace Thankoffering. It is of reinforced concrete fireproof construction, with brick-veneer exterior, with two stories and full basement. The building consists of 20 suites (bedroom and study room), each of which will comfortably accommodate four students. In the basement are located the dining room and kitchen, the students' lounge, the students' store, two recreation rooms, and the laundry.

One year later, on September 26, 1948, we were privileged to dedicate the first unit of our new administration-classroom building, Luther Hall. This building has thus far cost \$105,000, all of which has been contributed by the Northwest District of Synod. Its construction is similar to that of Centennial Hall. Although the interior of the building has not been completely finished, we have used it for the past two years. The first and second stories contain classrooms, offices, laboratory, and temporary library. The basement is being used temporarily for our chapel.

The synodical convention of 1947 authorized a grant of \$110,000 for the completion of Luther Hall, including the addition of a west wing to house the permanent chapel and library. To date we have not received this allocation, and we therefore voice the earnest hope that this convention will make these funds available to us. The completion of our present building and the acquisition of permanent quarters for our chapel and library are of vital importance for the life of the students and for the development of our program.

God willing, on May 7 of this year we plan to dedicate our new gymnasium. This building, authorized by the Northwest District convention of 1949, has been built at a cost of some \$33,000 through gifts and loans from the congregations and individual members of the Northwest District. This structure harmonizes in appearance and construction, with the other new buildings on our campus. It will have a seating capacity of 800 for basketball games and a total capacity of 1,250.

In the past triennium, accordingly, our Portland Concordia has acquired a completely new set of buildings. Our remaining ne

is for a new service building, to accommodate our permanent dining hall and kitchen, together with quarters for the staff, guest room, and infirmary. Our present dining hall and kitchen quarters are not ideally located and are becoming increasingly inadequate. In addition, the removal of these facilities from the dormitory basement will allow more space in the building for student activities. We shall also gain space in the dormitory by moving our infirmary and custodian's quarters to the new service building, since these at present occupy two suites of rooms in Centennial Hall, which space is needed for students' quarters. *We therefore request an appropriation of \$65,000 for the service building.*

### Campus Improvements

Since the last convention the two old buildings — administration building and gymnasium — which served this institution for a great many years, have been razed. The campus has been landscaped and presents a very attractive appearance. A new baseball diamond has been installed by the Alumni Association. A group of lots along N. E. Liberty Street, the north boundary of the campus, was acquired in 1948. This property includes a house now being occupied by Instructor Stuenkel.

### Accreditation

We are happy to report that since 1948 Concordia Academy has been accredited with the Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools and also with the Oregon State Department of Education.

### Faculty

Since 1947 the following changes have taken place on our faculty: The Rev. Omar Stuenkel of Dayton, Wash., was engaged as instructor in the summer of 1948 and has continued to serve our institution since that time. He has replaced Prof. Karl Lorenz, who retired in 1948, but who continues to teach two elective courses. Assistants who have served Concordia in this triennium are Rudolph Ressmeyer, 1947—48; Walter Rubke, 1948—49; and Paul Schulze, 1949—50. In addition, the Rev. F. H. Krinke has been engaged as part-time instructor in Religion; Mrs. Adelaide Willworth as librarian; and Mr. Martin Dobberfuhl as instructor in music.

### Board of Control

Two changes have occurred on the Board of Control since the last convention: District President C. H. Bensene replaced the late President F. M. L. Nitz after the latter's death in January, 1948. Mr. Fred Wagener was appointed to replace Mr. Paul Neils, who was ineligible to serve because of the fact that he holds another elective office within Synod.

### Student Body

During the past three years the enrollment at Portland has reached 78, 80, and 83, respectively. The ministerial and teacher training students account for 60 per cent of the enrollment. Special emphasis has been placed upon the spiritual program of the school and there has been demonstrable progress in the spiritual interest and morale of the student body. Extracurricular activities include the Missionary Society, the Craftsmen, the Academy Players, the Camera Club, the Publication Staff, and the athletic teams.

### Summer Extension Courses

During the past three years a graduate school for pastors and teachers has been conducted each semester on our campus under the auspices of the Extension Department of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis.

### Supporting Organizations

Concordia's program has been greatly enhanced by the loyal support of a group of supporting organizations. The Concordia Academy Guild, a District-wide women's organization, has supplied many improvements and new facilities for the campus; the Alumni Association has been especially active in promoting the athletic program; and the Lutheran Education Society has provided ten typewriters and a sound-motion picture projector. These groups also pooled their efforts in promoting the new gymnasium.

### Junior College

Pursuant to the resolution of the 1947 convention, which referred Portland's request for a junior college "to the Board for Higher Education, in conjunction with the Board of Directors for close and intensive study, and with power to act," these respective Boards have given their approval to the expansion of Portland to the junior college level. The first junior college year will be introduced in the fall of 1950.

#### BOARD OF CONTROL

ARTHUR RAASCH, *Chairman*

CARL F. NITZ, *Secretary*

[112]

### California Concordia College, Oakland, California

With gratitude to God for His blessings and guidance the Board of Control of California Concordia College is privileged to report that the Oakland institution has experienced a period of progress evidenced by its expansion of facilities, increase in enrollment, and an enlarged vision as to its future potentialities on the part of faculty, Board members, and fellow church members generally who are manifesting an ever greater zeal and fervor for our College and the cause of Christian education as a whole.

### Improved Facilities

Regarded as a model of modern school architecture, designed to be both attractive and serviceable, the long-needed new administration-classroom building was dedicated in June, 1948. Erected at a cost of \$245,000, it includes modern classrooms, science laboratories, the library, the chapel-auditorium, faculty consultation rooms, and administration offices. Improvement of the surrounding grounds, including the athletic field, has added to the attractiveness of the campus. When the contemplated repair and exterior painting of the dormitory and gymnasium buildings will have been accomplished, California Concordia, insofar as its physical appearance is concerned, will be a credit to our Church and to the community in which the institution is located.

### Faculty

Of greater significance, however, is the fact that California Concordia has maintained a high standard of scholastic achievement and has merited continued recognition and commendation as an institution of learning. Its faculty, numbering fourteen faithful and efficient members, including professors and instructors, has labored indefatigably to this end. Individual faculty members have cheerfully assumed further responsibilities, in addition to their full share of class instruction, such as the duties of assistant treasurer, librarian, director of choral groups, physical education activities, public relations, and the like. President Theodore Brohm last fall completed forty years of service as head of the institution, while Prof. E. F. Scaer concluded his twenty-fifth year as professor of English. Both anniversaries were appropriately observed. It is with regret that we report the illness of Prof. R. A. Eifert, currently necessitating a leave of absence.

### Enrollment

Coincident with and made possible by the expansion of facilities, California Concordia has experienced a 22 per cent increase in student enrollment during the past three years. Registration records reveal that 211 students enrolled in the 1949-50 school year, as compared with 173 in 1947-48 and 195 in the year following.

### Increased Interest and Support

We are deeply grateful to Synod for its part in providing the expanded facilities which have made it possible to serve the youth of our Church in larger number, including particularly those who plan to enter the ministry, the teaching profession, or other fields of church endeavor. Likewise do we appreciate the increased interest and support of friends of Christian education in the Far

West. The Bente Memorial Library, recently dedicated, and occupying a special section of the new College building, was made possible by a \$10,000 donation from a devoted friend, Mr. Wm. Bente of Oakland. The Lutheran Education Society recently purchased a suitable residence, remodeled and renovated it, and is about to make it available for use as a girls' dormitory, a project involving an expenditure of \$15,000. At its last convention the California and Nevada District of Synod included the sum of \$3,500 in its annual budget to add to the faculty staff an instructor in physical education and other subjects. In addition, local funds in the amount of \$9,000 are annually made available to meet the salaries, in whole or part, of four instructors. The Lutheran Women's Missionary League supplied a grand piano and a beautiful stage curtain for the new chapel-auditorium. The alumni of the institution, too, have manifested a keen interest in the welfare of their alma mater and have made contributions, individually and collectively, the latter including, as a major project costing some \$1,500, the sodding of the entire athletic field and the installation of a modern sprinkling system. Furthermore, the College commission has received generous quantities of foodstuffs from organizations and individuals, as well as money for special purposes. It is apparent, and an encouraging fact, that our fellow Lutherans in the Far West are increasingly conscious of their opportunity and obligation to give financial and material support to California Concordia.

### Requests

To further its progress and to enable it to serve our Church and its youth still more effectively, California Concordia submits two specific requests for which it urges Synod's favorable consideration. They are:

1. *Renovation of Dormitory:* The old administration building has been used exclusively as a dormitory since the new classroom building was erected. The sum of \$54,879 was allocated to Oakland Concordia in the "Building for Tomorrow" collection for the renovation of this building, for its complete conversion into dormitory space, and the expansion of dining-room facilities. The lack of this improvement is a serious handicap, and this project should be carried through to completion at the earliest possible date.

2. *Teacher-Training in Junior College:* We request approval of the recommendation of the Board for Higher Education that teacher training for men and women be added to the curriculum of the Junior College.

- a. In the light of the serious need for teacher recruitment the recommendation has received favorable action by the Board

Higher Education and College Presidents in two meetings during the past year and by a special meeting on teacher recruitment in a December, 1949, meeting;

b. It has the unanimous support of the California and Nevada District (see District overture);

c. It will aid in the recruitment of young men and women who might otherwise be discouraged from going East because of the added financial burden;

d. The co-ordination of the curricula has been worked out satisfactorily with Seward. The same working agreement would apply to River Forest;

e. The plan could be carried out by the addition, for the present, of one man to the staff and the provision of a reasonable amount of facilities;

f. Since there is an immediate demand for such training, we request its introduction in the Junior College freshman year in the fall of 1950.

BOARD OF CONTROL

EDWIN MEESE, JR., *Secretary*

April 8, 1950

[113]

### Concordia College, Edmonton, Alberta

With heartfelt gratitude to our heavenly Father, who in His never-ending grace and mercy has again protected, guided, and blessed us, we herewith respectfully submit to the honorable members of Synod our report for the period of 1947—1950.

#### Board of Control

The Board met regularly to attend to the affairs of the institution. Rev. W. A. Raedeke and Mr. Henry Enders felt constrained to tender their resignations. In their places the Board appointed Rev. Philip Janz and Mr. A. C. Lechelt.

#### Faculty

In addition to the five regular members of our faculty, the Rev. John E. Herzer continues to serve efficiently as assistant teacher. In September, 1948, Miss Edith Lechelt was added to our staff as another assistant; she is doing commendable work in English and typing and as a co-ed counselor. In 1947 Prof. J. H. Herreillers completed twenty-five years of faithful and successful work as teacher of mathematics and science. He has also served ably for many years as college treasurer. And in 1949 Rev. Herzer was able to look back upon 45 years of blessed work in the Lord's

vineyard. For the services which these servants of the Lord have rendered our Concordia we are sincerely grateful. — All our regular professors have secured the Bachelor of Education degree at the University of Alberta and are now accredited with the Department of Education as full-fledged high school teachers.

### Student Body

Since 1940 there has been a steady growth, as the following enrollment figures will indicate: 28, 41, 50, 63, 68, 76, 85, 96, 113, 123

	Total	Boys	Girls	Ministerial and Teacher Training	General
1947—1948 .....	96	71	25	43	53
1948—1949 .....	113	84	29	54	59
1949—1950 .....	123	90	33	60	63

Annually we have a number of students who register for the general high school course; after they have been here several years, they change their mind and take up the work in preparation for the ministry or the teaching profession. In our present student body we have 13 who made this transfer. During the last ten years we have also enrolled a limited and carefully selected number of students who were not members of our Church, an average of about five a year. Of these, thirteen became members of our Church, including two who were baptized while here. — The health and general conduct of the students has been very satisfactory. Only in a few cases was severe disciplinary action necessary. A number of years ago a twenty-minute morning devotion was introduced for the entire college family, in which every teacher takes his turn in delivering carefully prepared and timely addresses. We believe that this daily application of the Law and Gospel from the lips of every instructor has, by the grace of God, brought very noticeable blessings to our school.

### Board and Tuition

The college charges \$210 a year for board. Non-resident students pay \$40 for an annual service fee. The co-eds, who live in private homes but take their meals in the college dining room pay \$180 a school year. All students who are not preparing for service in our Synod as pastors or teachers are required to pay tuition — \$2.00 per credit, approximately \$75 a year. During the school year 1948—49 tuition fees in the amount of \$3,680 were collected and remitted in full to the Treasurer of Synod. Since 1941 every student's account has been paid in full, and Edmonton has had no debt of any kind in the student ledger during the last nine years.



### Support of the Districts

The support of the two Districts in Western Canada during the past three years has again been praiseworthy. Ever since 1933 members of the Concordia College Guild gather at the college in the fall and in the spring to supply our larder with victuals. Under the guidance of the Guild, funds are being raised to replace worn-out furniture in the dormitory, and during the last few years approximately \$1,000 was contributed annually by women in practically all parishes of the Canadian West; and even in Eastern Canada a number of societies took part in this worthwhile effort. The laymen of both Districts continue to offer two scholarships on a competitive basis to new students enrolling in the ministerial department. Individual members offer prizes which are awarded annually for notable academic achievement. Walther League societies are gathering funds for the purchase of new pianos. And several times our school has been remembered by our Christians in their last will. Throughout our Districts there is a lively interest in the welfare of our Concordia, and our Christians appreciate the fact that Edmonton has supplied almost 50 per cent of the pastors in Western Canada. Some of our graduates are called from the seminary directly to American parishes, and others who have served in Canada for some years accept calls to the States; their number amounts to 29 per cent out of a total of 70. It arouses genuine joy to know that today the graduates of our school are serving no fewer than 19,000 souls in Canadian and American parishes. For this undeserved blessing we give praise to our heavenly Father; and we speak on behalf of all our Christians when we extend deep-felt gratitude to the members of our Synod for the support they have given us throughout the past 29 years and when we add a special word of thanks to Synod's Board for Higher Education and the Board of Directors for the wholehearted interest they have shown at all times in the development of our strategically important Canadian Concordia.

### Expansion Program at Edmonton

Our greatest need at the present time is an expanded plant. Permit us to call your attention to the following:

1. Our *classrooms* are too small to accommodate a number of the larger classes. As a result we must divide them. This doubles their classroom periods and increases the teaching load of our instructors.

2. Only six classrooms are available for seven teachers. If all seven are to teach at the same time, one class must be taken into the chapel, where facilities for instruction are poor.

3. Our *science classroom* is too small to accommodate the classes; and we feel the lack of storage space for scientific equipment keenly. The lack of space in our science department has been criticized by the high school inspectors.

4. Another room considered inadequate by the high school inspectors is our *library*. We are using a room which measures 18×27, and this — to quote the inspector's report — "cannot accommodate the full number of students whose study periods might be spent there with profit." Furthermore, all the books owned by a school ought to be placed in the library, where they may readily be used by students and faculty members alike whenever needed. Our library is not large enough for this. A number of books are stored away in the vault, others in the roof chamber, and still others in a basement room of the dormitory. Books which can be obtained only with difficulty are practically useless.

5. At a school like ours future pastors, teachers, and lay leaders ought to have opportunities for *practice on pianos* and other musical instruments. Yet this advantage can be granted to only a small number because we have not room for such instruments. This year only six students are able to find sufficient opportunity to practice on our two college pianos for their music lessons. In a recent survey no fewer than fifty-six students indicated that they would like to take lessons if pianos for regular practice were available.

6. For some years the matter of providing suitable *living quarters for our caretaker* has been a very real problem. Several years ago we were compelled to vacate a classroom in order that this might serve as a living room for the caretaker and his wife. With a larger enrollment, this room was needed for teaching purposes. There is only one hospital room (large enough for a single bed) available now, in which our present caretaker lives as long as it is not needed for a patient. To employ a married man for this position is out of the question because there is no accommodation for him.

7. Most of the instructors have duties besides their classroom work. At present there is no suitable *space for the work of the registrar, the librarian, and especially the student counselors*.

8. In order to enhance our devotional life, the proper *worshipful atmosphere* ought to obtain in the *chapel services*. However, the students do not find much of such atmosphere in our present chapel, which is used for classroom purposes, choir rehearsals, orchestra practice, dramatic presentations, comedy, etc.

9. We are in need of *storage room* for spare tables, benches, stage equipment, trunks, traveling bags, etc. Repeatedly we have

been able to find no other space than the roof chamber. To store objects up there requires either to climb a ladder through a trap door or to hoist things up from the outside with a pulley.

10. Although our co-eds live in homes near the college, they spend the greater part of the day at the college. We are crowding 33 of them into a room 20×16.

11. Our present *dormitory* was designed to accommodate 68 boys, with four or five in each room. By overcrowding we can add one more. That is what we are doing this year. Instead of 68, 80 are living in the suites. This overcrowding causes much disturbance during work hours. In addition, a number of city students live in the study rooms during the day.

12. And last, but not least, the problem of supplying *recreational facilities* to our students becomes more difficult from year to year. A small room 25×37 (which has been criticized repeatedly by the high school inspectors) is not adequate to take care of our classes in Health and Physical Education, much less to offer recreation on the many days on which inclement weather prevents the students from going out on the campus. Although we are the northernmost college in Synod and are, because of the rigors of the climate, perhaps more in need of recreational facilities than any other college, yet we are the only preparatory school which has no gymnasium. This past winter our recreational problem was unusually trying. We had an uninterrupted cold spell lasting 46 days. The greater part of this time the mercury was between 30 and 40 below — usually too cold for skating. And week after week the students were confined to their overcrowded rooms.

These are the reasons which compel us respectfully to *petition* the venerable Synod for additions to our present administration building and dormitory and for a new gymnasium. It is our opinion that the erection of these buildings will involve a sum in the neighborhood of \$200,000.

In its Centennial Convention at Chicago, 1947, Synod adopted the following resolutions:

"Upon the recommendation of Committee 1 it was resolved:

"1. To approve an expansion program at Edmonton;

"2. To encourage the Canadian Districts to begin collecting their fair share of the cost of such a program;

"3. To authorize the Board for Higher Education to approve the plans for any proposed construction and submit them to the Board of Directors." (Proc., p. 129.)

These resolutions of Synod gave courage to our Districts, and with a great deal of enthusiasm they resolved at their conventions

in 1949 to institute District-wide collections for this building project. Throughout the past fall and winter considerable publicity work was done, including a trip of the Concordia Choristers into 36 congregations. Both Districts have set aside the period between Easter and Pentecost, 1950, for the ingathering of offerings; and we hope to submit to the convention in Milwaukee the results of this collection.

We have also complied with the directive implied in Synod's resolution: "To authorize the Board for Higher Education to approve the plans for any proposed construction." Our plans, upon the suggestion of the Board, are based upon a projection into the future involving the assumption that by 1960 we shall have a possible enrollment of 160 students (approximately 40 more than today). Careful computation of what we have and what additional space we shall require for the accommodation of some 160 students has enabled us to arrive at the cubic area required in new additions. Sketches have been drawn up by our architect. The entire expansion plans have been submitted to the Board, and its members have declared themselves to be in basic agreement with these.

Within the lifetime of one pioneer, our venerable Dr. E. Eberhardt, Western Canada has developed from a "frozen" mission outpost into two synodical Districts, numbering 28,000 souls and having within its boundaries an educational institution. The development of its vast resources found in forests, fields, and mines is attracting the interest of people over the entire North American continent. Edmonton is today the fastest growing city in Canada and within a radius of 50 miles 700 oil wells have been brought into production during the last three years. The steady growth of population guarantees, under God, a growth in the membership of our Church. In enlarging the place of our tent and stretching forth the curtains of our habitations, we shall keep in mind the words of our Lord: "The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few." We hope and pray that our Concordia will always be privileged to supply increasingly such laborers in the kingdom of our precious Savior Jesus.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL OF CONCORDIA COLLEGE  
EDMONTON, ALBERTA

W. C. EIFERT, *Chairman*

T. APPELT, *Secretary*

---

[114]

**Concordia College, Austin, Tex.**

Synod's school in Austin continues to enjoy the blessings of a benevolent God. His grace has been particularly apparent during the past triennium.

**The Board of Control**

The members of the Board of Control attempted to administer the school in accordance with the regulations of the *Handbook* and the directives of Synod's Boards. Some recognition should be given to the members of the Board of Control (the Rev. Oliver Harms, the Rev. Albert Jesse, the Rev. F. Stelzer, Mr. R. Leschber, Mr. Paul Nerger, and Mr. Albert Schulz) for their high and intelligent devotion to the trust which Synod has placed in them.

**The Faculty**

During the past triennium several changes took place in the faculty. Doctor H. P. Studtmann, Concordia's first president, relinquished his duties as administrative head of the school after twenty-three years of service. He continues to render the institution modified service. The duly constituted electors chose a member of the faculty, Professor George J. Beto, to succeed Dr. Studtmann to the presidency. Professor Beto had nine years of service on Concordia's faculty prior to assuming the presidency of the school.

During the past three years various vicars and candidates served the institution as instructors and assistants. Particularly outstanding was the work of Vicar Bernard Kurzweg in the Music Department, and that of Candidate Eugene Linse as housemaster.

**Physical Improvements**

In 1948 Memorial Physical Education Building was dedicated to the glory of God and the memory of the young men of the Texas District who died in World War II. The \$60,000 structure was erected with the help of a \$25,000 grant from Synod's Board of Directors and a \$35,000 gift from our Texas District Lutherans. In addition to the facilities usually found in a gymnasium, the building houses a stage, a student lounge, and a piano-practice room.

In May of 1949 Hirschi Memorial Library was dedicated. This \$80,000 air-conditioned building was made possible through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. John Hirschi of Wichita Falls, Tex. These aged Christians underwrote the cost of construction. The furnishings of the Library were donated by Mr. A. Brandt, president of the A. Brandt Company of Fort Worth. The library houses administrative offices as well as library facilities.

In 1948 several acres of campus were cleared and supplied with an underground watering system. This area now serves as a playground and athletic field.

The city of Austin desired to purchase a strip of land from the front of our campus for a right-of-way for an inter-regional highway. The strip of land, 125 feet by 1500 feet (ca. four acres) was sold to the city by the Board for \$27,500. (Since no Board of Control may sell synodical property, the city of Austin was prevailed upon to enter a friendly condemnation suit against Synod. The Board was able to acquire an equal strip of land at the rear of the campus for \$12,250. The balance of the \$27,500 was remitted to Synod.

### Student Body

For the past several years our dormitory has been filled to capacity. In the 1949-50 school year 47 ministerial, 22 normal, and 28 general education students were enrolled.

The morale of the student body, thanks be to God, has been high in recent years. Under God's grace this can be attributed to an improvement of the meals, the introduction of the housemaster program, and enlargement of the student activities program. The elimination of students who are unwilling to conform themselves to the Christian spirit of the school, and a systematic effort to deepen the spiritual life of the students.

### Support of the Constituency

The support of the Texas and Southern District Lutherans has been heartening. Their liberal support of our commissary enabled us to raise the standards of the meals. Noteworthy has been the support of our student-employment and campus-beautification programs. Approximately \$4,000 a year has been contributed for this purpose.

### Requests

The Delegate Synod of 1947 answered our petition for Junior College years with the following resolution:

The petition that Austin be raised to the status of a Junior College was referred to the Board for Higher Education, in conjunction with the Board of Directors, for close and intensive study and with power to act.

The faculty and Board of Control have given serious thought to the possible early execution of this resolution. However, it is the considered opinion that the addition of the two years of college at Austin should be delayed until the erection of the classroom building authorized by the last synodical convention.

The Texas District presents an overture to this convention petitioning Synod to grant permission for the introduction

co-education of Austin. This overture is predicated on the assumption that coeducation will be financed locally with no cost to Synod. It is imperative that we receive some kind of commitment from Synod in order that we may plan intelligently for coeducation. The overture of the Texas District simply asks for permission to introduce coeducation; it does not require synodical help for the venture.

GEORGE J. BETO, *President*

[115]

### **Seminario Concordia, Buenos Aires, Argentina**

The Board of Control of Seminario Concordia, Buenos Aires, Argentina, herewith submits its report for the period of 1947—1950.

Thanks to God on High, the last three years of our Seminary have been years full of rich blessings from the heavenly Father in Jesus Christ. During the last months of the year 1947 the fine plant in greater Buenos Aires could be completed. The Seminary building proper and the three residences were ready for occupancy at the end of January, 1948. Special thanks we must offer God that not a single mishap or accident occurred during the time of construction. The plant meant an outlay of over a half-million pesos. Synod treated its brethren in Argentina most nobly in financing this wonderful plant. All your fellow Christians in Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay say to you: "God bless you richly for your unselfish help." February 8, 1949, is a red-letter day in the calendar of the Argentine Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod. On this day the fine building of Seminario Concordia was dedicated to the glory and service of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. The special representative of Dr. J. W. Behnken and of Synod's Board of Directors and of Synod's Board for Home Missions in North and South America, the Rev. F. C. Streufert, D.D., delivered the special dedication sermon. What a day of jubilee and thanksgiving!

The \$15,000 granted by Synod in convention in 1947 were entrusted to the building committee of Seminario Concordia in order to equip the building with the necessary furnishings. Among these furnishings we also find a motion picture machine and a loud-speaker apparatus, a reed organ for the chapel, and many other useful articles for the proper functioning of a theological seminary. The library is also well equipped and is rapidly growing in number of books.

During the triennium the student body and faculty have enjoyed fine health. No cases of serious sickness arose in the Seminary. In the past two years one class of five was out in the field doing supply work. Of the five one could not return to

the Seminary this year, 1950, in order to complete his studies. At the close of his two years of supply work he returned home a sick man, having contracted TB. There is hope that he will fully recover under the proper care.

Although food prices have risen enormously, we still were able to keep the price of the student board at a very low level thanks to the liberal support of the Christians, especially in greater Buenos Aires. In the last two years two special donation days were celebrated annually with a wonderful response. Also the members from the congregations in the interior took part in the donations. The all-out effort made it possible to charge the students only fifty per cent of the actual cost. We are hoping that in this year and the years to come our Christians will respond in the same manner.

During the year 1948 Dir. Fr. Lange was granted a furlough of six months to go to Germany, his homeland and the home of his aged parents. It was his first furlough in 18 years, having come to us as a candidate from the Zehlendorf Seminary in Berlin in the year 1931. In January, 1950, he returned with his family full of new vigor and energy.

The salaries of the professors have of course been adjusted several times and are at present again in the process of an adjustment because of the continued rapid rise in prices for all commodities of daily life.

During the year 1949 another great change in the life of our Seminary was in process. The amalgamation of our Colegio Concordia in Crespo, Entre Rios, and of our Seminary was already under discussion in the last months of the year 1948. District Synod then discussed it fully at its convention in February, 1949, and decided by majority vote that Synod's Board of Directors could act in the matter as it saw fit as far as our District was concerned. At the end of the year 1949 the amalgamation was resolved upon by Synod's Board of Directors, and the District President was instructed to proceed with the amalgamation, which meant, that Colegio Concordia in Crespo be closed and the college department with its two remaining classes be added to the Seminario-Colegio in Villa Ballester. This has now been done. March 15, 1950, saw the first opening of the complete Colegio-Seminario in Villa Ballester. But a still more important resolution was passed by Synod's Board of Directors: Beginning with the year 1950, Colegio Seminario Concordia in Villa Ballester is to receive annually a new class. We hope that this will increase rapidly the number of missionaries, which we so urgently need. In the year 1950 we had two seminary classes, with four students each, and two college



classes, with five and eleven students respectively. Our Church in Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay is in dire need of men, and we pray fervently to God that He give us more men.

The faculty has, of course, been enlarged to some extent. Upon instruction of Synod's Board of Directors two instructors were nominated for a term of two years. The two men nominated have accepted.

The Seminary Board has no special requests at this time, since Synod's Board of Directors has well taken care of all the needs.

All glory to God!

SYNOD'S BOARD OF CONTROL  
OF SEMINARIO CONCORDIA, BUENOS AIRES  
GUSTAVO DIRR, *Secretary*

[116]

### **Concordia Seminary, Porto Alegre, Brazil**

We cannot but give praise and honor to our Lord for the untold blessings bestowed upon our Concordia Seminary at Porto Alegre. Peace and harmony have prevailed within and without, so that the training of pastors and teachers for this vast country of ours could go forward unmolested.

#### **The Teaching Staff**

After his return from his furlough, early in 1948, Pastor Werner K. Wadewitz, who had been called to the theological department, entered upon his teaching duties. At the close of 1948 Pastor Martin W. Strasen came with his family from Milwaukee, Wis. Soon after his arrival he entered upon his duties in the department of exegesis. In 1949 Mr. Gastao Thome, who had been serving as assistant professor, instructing in the department of history, and who had been teaching the Portuguese language, was advanced to a regular professorship. The annual enrollment of new students necessarily increased the number of classes, which, in turn, called for additional professorships. In 1949, Student of Theology Mr. R. Seide was appointed assistant professor. In 1950, Candidates Martin C. Warth and Arnaldo Schueler were engaged as instructors.

#### **The Faculty**

Our present faculty includes the following: Director O. A. Goerl, since 1940; Dean Paul W. Schelp, D. D., since 1920; L. C. Rehfeldt, D. D., since 1918; Dr. K. A. Rupp, since 1925; Dr. O. Schueler, since 1942; G. Thome, since 1946; M. W. Strasen, since 1948; Instructors: A. Schueler and M. C. Warth; Athletic Director: H. Fruestoeckl; Mrs. E. Wadewitz, music.

Dr. P. Schelp spent several months on furlough in 1949. During the past two years he was consultant for a committee preparing a revision of the Portuguese Bible. On December 17, 1949, Professor Emeritus F. F. Carchia was called to his eternal rest.

### **The Student Body**

There has been a steady increase in our enrollment. Since 1947, students have been admitted annually. In 1947, 31 new students were admitted; in 1948 — 36; in 1949 — 29; in 1950 — 26.

In 1947, nine students served as vicars; in 1948 — three. In 1949, nine students served as pastors and four as teachers.

In 1947 we graduated five candidates for the ministry and four for the teaching profession. In 1948 there was no graduating class. In 1949 we graduated eleven candidates for the office of the holy ministry.

The total enrollment in 1950 is 116 students. God willing, ten candidates will be graduated at the end of the present school year.

### **Course of Study**

Since our petition to add a seventh year to our preparatory department was granted, the full course for theological students has been extended to ten years. Of these, four years are spent at the "Ginasio," three years at the "Colegio," and three years in the seminary department. In addition, a year of vicarage is required before graduation. This year affords the student opportunity for valuable practical experience.

Although our school is not officially accredited by the State authorities, we nevertheless enjoy favorable recognition. Upon presentation of a diploma by our faculty, our students are readily accepted for examination preparatory to entrance in state universities.

There is a tremendous shortage of manpower in our midst not only of pastors, but also of teachers. To meet the need for teachers, "a rapid course of instruction for teachers" has been inaugurated. This emergency course extends over a term of four years, after which the "graduate" is required to spend three years in actual teaching experience. At the conclusion of these three years a teaching diploma is granted to all who are found qualified.

### **Buildings and Improvements**

A comfortable duplex dwelling has been erected for the family of Prof. W. K. Wadewitz and Prof. O. Schueler. Extensive repairs have been made in the homes occupied by Professors L. C. Reinfeldt, M. Strasen, and Director O. A. Goerl.

The building known as "the old building" is being remodel-

and renovated. When completed, it will offer housing facilities for two professors. The housing situation in Porto Alegre has become acute, particularly during the last few years.

In the main building the stairways have been reconstructed, reinforced, and fireproofed. In the new building we have a library and a well-organized laboratory for our science students. The library ought gradually to be enlarged. It is still rather incomplete.

The street in front of our seminary is being paved, and new sidewalks are being laid. This improvement contributes immeasurably to the fine appearance of our property.

The supply of water for the seminary and for the homes of our professors is inadequate, especially during the summer season. The city authorities advise the placement of a larger reserve reservoir on our grounds in order to take care of our needs adequately.

### Our Request

In order to carry on our work efficiently, particularly in view of our increased enrollment and the increased number of classes, we plead that two instructors and one assistant professor be added to our teaching staff for 1951. With the expected increase in the enrollment of students, it will be necessary for us to provide additional housing facilities. As a temporary measure, we request permission to make the necessary provisions for these students in attic space, which is now available. If need be, we can later add another permanent story to our dormitory to take care of the additional enrollment.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL

By C. H. WARTH

---

## B. MEMORIALS PERTAINING TO SEMINARIES, TEACHERS' AND PREPARATORY COLLEGES

[117]

### The Seminaries

Since it is important that the Church have a considerable number of theological scholars for its work; and

Since, on the other hand, a surprising number of notable preachers of the Gospel (as well as statesmen, inventors, and the like) have had only meager school training, indicating that formal classes are not the only means of effective education; therefore be it resolved that Synod lay down the following principles to guide the Board of Higher Education:

1. That the Seminary in St. Louis aim at high scholarship, but

arrange its courses in such a manner that graduates from other standard colleges having the necessary spiritual qualifications, may enter with the least possible handicap; and

2. That the Seminary at Springfield widen its entrance requirements as much as safely possible, so that all persons qualified to pursue theological studies to advantage be given an opportunity to prepare for the ministry.

MARTIN P. SIMON

[118]

### Emphasize Pastors' Duties

It is suggested that the following *proposal* be discussed and voted upon at the 1950 convention of our Synod:

Emphasize at the seminary that a pastor's duty is to preach the pure Word of God, instruct, baptize, confirm, marry, give Christian counsel, look up the unchurched, and the like, but not to run the business, building, finance, and similar affairs of the congregation. (That is the duty of the voting members.)

ALFRED OPITZ, Pratt, Kans.

[119]

### Shorten Training for Pastors

It is suggested that the following *proposal* be discussed and voted upon at the 1950 convention of our Synod:

That the training period of our pastors be shortened. (This would cut down on expense, and it seems absolutely unnecessary to spend so many of the best years in training. It appears that those who would be good pastors would be as efficient with a year or two of the less essentials cut off. For the others no amount of training would ever classify them as the kind of pastors we need and want.)

ALFRED OPITZ, Pratt, Kans.

[120]

### Reduce Enrollment Age at Springfield

WHEREAS, Synod has always recognized that our Savior's commission to "preach the Gospel to every creature" must be given primary consideration in the arrangement of its program of work; and

WHEREAS, Our Church is again experiencing a definite shortage of pastors and missionaries; and

WHEREAS, We have found that the necessity of spending an

year or two at one of our preparatory schools to "make up" certain courses, together with the expense involved, discourages some able and interested high school graduates from entering the ministry; and

**WHEREAS**, The minimum age for enrollment in our Springfield Seminary is now fixed as 20 years, while high school graduation usually occurs at the age of 17 or 18; and

**WHEREAS**, It is recognized that our Springfield Seminary has provided Synod a well-trained, able group of pastors and missionaries through the years past; therefore be it

**Resolved**, That we petition Synod to define the minimum requirement for enrollment in our Springfield Seminary as graduation from a four-year high school course, without a minimum age limitation; and be it further

**Resolved**, That the congregation request that this overture be printed in the BOOK OF MEMORIALS for the 1950 convention.

TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH

OAK PARK, ILL.

E. L. KREFT, *Secretary*

[121]

### **Reduce Age of Enrollment at Springfield to Eighteen Years**

**WHEREAS**, The missionary command of our Lord "Preach the Gospel to every creature" must ever be uppermost in the work and program of our Synod; and

**WHEREAS**, There is a great shortage of pastors and missionaries in our Church; now therefore be it

**Resolved**, That we petition Synod to reduce the entrance age limit at our Springfield Seminary to eighteen years.

\* \* \*

**WHEREAS**, Synod in 1947 declined to change the entrance age at Springfield Seminary because the present age limits were fixed only three years previous (*Proceedings*, 1947, p. 65); and

**WHEREAS**, "The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few," Matt. 9:37; now therefore be it

**Resolved**, That the age limit at Springfield Theological Seminary be reduced to eighteen years, so that high school graduates may immediately matriculate at that institution.

\* \* \*

*Resolved*, That we petition Synod to build up the facilities of Springfield Seminary as adequately and rapidly as possible, lower the entrance requirements to eighteen years, so that more high school students may immediately enter that institution and prepare themselves for the Gospel ministry.

IMMANUEL EV. LUTH. CONGREGATION  
Town Rich, Matteson, Ill.

E. HIEBER, Pastor

MARTIN BRUDER RAYMOND VOLLMEYER  
EDWIN MARQUARDT

March 26, 1950

[122]

### Enrollment of Students at Springfield after Graduation from High School

It is the rule of Synod for a student to be 20 years old before he can enroll at our Seminary in Springfield, Ill. We, the St. John's Congregation, Shawano, Wis., R. 3, respectively *request* Synod to reconsider this ruling and to allow students to enroll after they have graduated from high school.

We consider the present ruling inadvisable because

1. Some gifted young men are evidently lost to us, since they will establish themselves between the time of their graduation from high school and the age of 20.

2. We implore the Lord for laborers in His vineyard, so sorely needed because of our shortage of pastors, but by the present ruling we are limiting the answer to our prayer.

ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH

ERNEST F. GOERSS, Secretary

Shawano, Wis, R. 3

K. H. HEIN, Pastor

March 26, 1950

[123]

### Changing Entrance Requirements for Springfield Seminary

WHEREAS, Synod in 1947 declined to change the entrance age at the Springfield Seminary because the present age limits were fixed only three years previous (*Proceedings*, 1947, p. 65); and

WHEREAS, "The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few," Matt. 9:37; now therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the entrance requirement for matriculation with respect to age — which now stands at a minimum of twenty

years—be changed to admit students upon graduation from high school at Springfield Theological Seminary.

TRINITY EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH OF CRETE, ILL.

A. T. KRETZMANN, *Pastor*

W. J. BRASE, *Chairman*

R. E. PIEPENBRINK, *Secretary*

The same memorial was submitted by

(Signed) (DR.) P. E. KRETZMANN, Cuba, Mo.

ZION EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH, CHICAGO, ILL.

CARL G. KRUSE, *Pastor*

Signatures attested by (REV.) H. D. MENSING

Tinley Park, Ill., April 5, 1950

[124]

### A. Additional Funds for Equipment for the New Music Building at River Forest

The planning of the new Music Building is at the point where construction can begin as soon as Synod permits the letting of the contract. Indications are that the structure can be completed within about a year. The matter of providing equipment for the new Music Building requires the attention of the synodical convention of 1950 because the needs have increased substantially in the past years as the curriculum in music has become more complete and the student enrollment in the College Department has sharply risen. Approximately 60% of the students now entering college at River Forest have had no keyboard experience in music. Upon graduation, approximately 85% of the male candidates are expected to serve as church organists. Approximately 50% of the men and women who fill supply teaching positions after two years in college are expected to serve as church organists during their temporary term of service. Facilities adequate to provide at least one hour a day for practice should be available to each student as a minimum in acquiring the motor skill necessary to perform the music for a church service satisfactorily.

Besides daily practice periods, those students who are taking courses in school music, vocal technique, keyboard harmony, and sight singing and ear training require additional instrumental practice time on either piano or organ for the preparation of their academic assignments in these courses from day to day.

The composite need, expressed in terms of the requirements listed above, can be provided only if one instrument, either piano

or organ, can be made available to each group of ten students in the student body.

During the past triennium there has been a 20% rise in the cost of musical instruments. Carefully drawn specifications and accurate estimates indicate that the sum of \$125,000 will be necessary to fill this need. The Music Building which is being built will accommodate the practice and teaching rooms for the instruments mentioned in this request.

*Request:* In view of the above facts, we respectfully petition Synod to grant the sum of \$25,000 in addition to the \$100,000 already allocated, for the purpose of providing the new Music Building with musical instruments adequate for our professional needs.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL  
OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE

PAUL L. KLUENDER, *Secretary*

THE FACULTY OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE  
ARTHUR KLINCK, *President*

[125]

### B. Additional Music Classrooms at River Forest

A concomitant of the increase in enrollment at Concordia Teachers College is the need for additional suitable classroom space for academic music courses. Since the student body is now entirely in the College Department and the curriculum on the senior college level demands a broader selection of courses, a greater number of classrooms are necessary to carry on the academic educational program.

The courses offered in music, such as sight singing and ear training, vocal technique, keyboard harmony, hymnology and liturgics, school music, orchestration, and choral technique and conducting require either singing, the playing of instruments, or the playing of recorded music for demonstration and analysis. As these courses have been added to the curriculum, the music classes tend more and more to disturb the other academic work carried on in the Administration Building.

Since there is a definite need for more classroom space, and since the academic offerings in music have become more complete in order better to provide for the needs of the field, the practical solution is to build the classroom wing planned for the new Music Building. This arrangement will facilitate the work of the music program and also relieve the pressure on the present classroom space. The proposed wing is planned also to provide for the growing record library and to include listening rooms for the



study of recorded music literature. Carefully drawn architectural estimates indicate that the cost of this academic wing to the Music Building will be \$75,000.

*Request:* We respectfully request that the sum of \$75,000 be granted for the classroom wing planned for our new Music Building. We further request that the sum of \$3,500 be granted for the equipment for this academic wing.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL  
OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE

PAUL L. KLUENDER, *Secretary*

THE FACULTY OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE

ARTHUR KLINCK, *President*

---

[126]

### **C. Completion of the New Dormitory for Women at River Forest by Adding the North Wing**

In 1944 Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Ill., requested of the synodical convention a Dormitory for Women with a capacity of 150 students at an estimated cost of \$150,000. This was granted.

By the time the funds could be made available by the synodical Board of Directors and the plans and specifications could be prepared, our country was in the midst of wartime building priorities and restrictions, scarcity of materials and labor, and sharply rising costs of construction. When the contract was finally let in the spring of 1947, building costs had advanced almost 100% above the original estimates. The Board of Directors, recognizing our need, eventually raised the amount available to nearly \$200,000 (an increase of 30%). However, the part of the building which was constructed and put into use late in 1948 can house only 80 students in addition to their supervisors.

Meanwhile the need for teachers, both men and women, has continued to rise and, by all indications, will remain high. Numerous studies and estimates of the need have been made. In the light of the most conservative of these, our Church's elementary school system will need fully trained men and women to the crowded capacity of its two teacher-training institutions. We therefore propose to move all the women to the new building and to devote the four old dormitory wings exclusively to the housing of men. With moderate crowding these can take care of 340 men. With the help of God and the co-operation of all synodical agencies, we hope to recruit men up to our full housing capacity and crowd in a few more if we can get them. Mean-

while the new Dormitory for Women, including the proposed addition, would take care of 240 women, slightly over our present number enrolled. In case we cannot recruit men to the capacity of the old dormitories, we propose in the meantime to devote the unfilled units to the housing of additional women to the full capacity of all facilities as long as the need exists.

The construction of the proposed dormitory wing for 160 students would be comparatively economical per student, owing to the facilities already built into the present unit. The present building has the central stairway of the complete plan besides a south stair well. The proposed wing would need only a north stair well. In the present unit there are the following facilities: a two-room and-bath apartment for the supervisor of women, office, reception room, lounge, two rooms with half-bath for assistant supervisors and central boiler room. The new wing could be devoted to student rooms only. A three-story and basement unit for 160 students, according to present estimates, can be constructed of brick and re-enforced concrete, similar to that of the original unit, for \$325,000 exclusive of furnishings.

*Request:* We respectfully request the sum of \$325,000 for the construction of the north wing of the Dormitory for Women, housing approximately 160 students.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL  
OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE

PAUL L. KLUENDER, *Secretary*

THE FACULTY OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE

ARTHUR KLINCK, *President*

[127]

### D. Repeated Request for an Auditorium at River Forest

In 1947 Synod granted our request for a Music Building and Auditorium. Although the need was recognized, the necessary funds for the complete plan could not be made available. We feel constrained to repeat our request for an Auditorium for the following reasons.

Under the present arrangement we are obliged to use the Gymnasium in a double capacity. It is in use continuously during all school days to carry out our program in physical education. At the same time it must serve as an auditorium for the presentation of all of our programs in the fine arts (music and drama). This double use of the Gymnasium does not provide sufficient time in both areas. We cannot encroach on our program of phy-

ical education, since two years of physical education classes are required for teacher certification. When the two-year program of physical education has been scheduled for all students who must gain credit in these courses, all remaining time should be scheduled for intramural sports, physical training for the remainder of the student body, and general recreational purposes.

The Gymnasium, designed and built some twenty years ago for a student body of 300 men who at that time had no physical education classes, must now serve a program of required physical education classes for a student body of 525 men and women. As the program for physical education demands an ever greater use of the Gymnasium for its primary and secondary functions, the facilities become less and less available for other vital purposes, such as music and drama. The result is a series of annoyances and eventual compromises which harm the total program. We regret this very much.

In his work in the parish the well-trained teacher is expected to serve all of the young people of the congregation with their wide variety of needs and desires. In this area of his duties he must prepare plays, pageants, and concerts. Training in preparation for this service can be carried on successfully only if his interest and ability are stimulated and developed through observation of, and personal participation in, these activities. This area of training should not be curtailed. Opportunity to gain experience in it should, on the contrary, become more general in the student body. The need of an Auditorium for the continuance and expansion of this phase of our work in the broader training of our future teachers is for this reason brought before you again.

Such an Auditorium would also help us to serve our Lutheran constituency more adequately than we are able to do under present crowded conditions, thus promoting their good will towards, and support of, Synod's system of professional training.

We are not at this time reiterating our request for a Chapel, since we hope to adapt the new Auditorium for this purpose until a churchly Chapel can be provided. Our present Chapel is even more inadequate for our needs than it was in 1947, when we made the request.

**Request:** We respectfully request the sum of \$350,000 for the building of an Auditorium in connection with our Music Building.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL  
OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE

PAUL L. KLUENDER, *Secretary*

THE FACULTY OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE

ARTHUR KLINCK, *President*

[128]

### **E. Remodeling of the Old Music Building at River Forest as an Addition to the Administration Building**

The old Music Building at River Forest, completed in 1913 and long since inadequate for the purpose for which it was built, will be available for academic and administrative use when the new Music Building, allowed by the synodical convention of 1947, is completed. We propose that this building be rehabilitated and in part remodeled as a sorely needed addition to our present Administration and Classroom Building.

The *rehabilitation* will include replastering or otherwise resurfacing all of the ceilings and nearly all walls of the building with the exception of the auditorium-chapel and the science laboratories, which have already been taken care of. All interior woodwork, including floors, will need repair and refinishing, and all wiring and lighting will have to be replaced or modernized as a safety measure. With these improvements the building should be very serviceable for many years to come.

The *remodeling* needed will be comparatively little, consisting largely of the removal of a number of partitions to convert the old organ practice rooms into larger units for classroom use. All available space, according to our plans, will be devoted to a variety of urgent purposes. The building is conveniently situated for classroom and administrative functions. Its central corridor is already the chief passage between the present Administration Building, the new Library, the Chapel, and the science laboratories.

*Request:* We respectfully request that up to \$25,000 be allowed for the remodeling and the rehabilitation of the old Music Building as a much-needed addition to the Administration Building.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL  
OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE

PAUL L. KLUENDER, *Secretary*

THE FACULTY OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE

ARTHUR KLINCK, *President*

[129]

### **F. Continued Remodeling of the Older Dormitories at River Forest**

With the funds allowed by Synod and released by the synodical Board of Directors over the past triennium, we have been able to do much to improve the safety and convenience of the two old south dormitory wings. By order of the State F

Marshal we have added a complete fire alarm system, emergency fire exits and fire doors, stair-well exits for the basements, exit lights, and so forth, all of which has been overlooked in the original construction of 1912. We have replaced falling lath and plaster in some of the study rooms and bedrooms and closets. Eventually all plaster except that on the outside brick walls will have to be replaced. The buildings will have to be completely rewired. At the same time partitions should be drawn through the large bedrooms to provide two small bedrooms, to serve four students each, instead of one large one for eight students. (Under crowded conditions the large rooms now house ten.)

Since these dormitories are in use the year around except for a few weeks in August, when they are being prepared for the next school year, we cannot spare them for a complete overhauling at one time, but will have to carry on the process piecemeal, as we have done during the past decade.

**Request:** We respectfully request that for the triennium 1950 to 1953 the sum of \$50,000 be allowed for the rehabilitation of the two old south dormitory wings.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL  
OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE

PAUL L. KLUENDER, *Secretary*

THE FACULTY OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE  
ARTHUR KLINCK, *President*

[130]

### **G. Repeated Request for Additional Professorships to Replace Some of the Temporary Instructorships at River Forest**

Three years ago Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, memorialized the synodical convention of 1947 (*Proceedings*, page 73) to allow additional professorships. This request was discussed in Committee One, and upon their recommendation, Synod took the following action (*Proceedings*, 1947, page 78):

"Resolved that this request for professorships be referred to the Board for Higher Education for study in the light of Synod's action in the matter of 'Ranking of Professors' with power to act."

In the meantime we have carried on our program with the same number of professorships as before. The reasons advanced in 1947 for additional called professorships have become more and more compelling. Our over-all enrollment has increased by over 60 students. We have progressively decreased our High

School by dropping a class each year so that the final group will be graduated in a few months. Though the number of teachers has increased, the faculty-student ratio has become more unfavorable from year to year as more and more of our students moved into the College, where the faculty-student ratio is expected to be higher than in High School. The new faculty members added have all been on the instructor level. As a result, in some of our fields, instructors are teaching much too great a proportion of the courses offered. In English, for instance, 3/7 of the work is being taught by instructors, in Social Science over 2/3, in Mathematics and Sciences over 2/5, and even in Doctrine the major part of the teaching is done by two emeriti.

After careful consideration of Synod's teacher-training program at our college, we have resolved to come to Synod again with our urgent request for more members of permanent rank on our teaching staff. We therefore request:

### 1. Five Additional Associate Professorships

In 1947 we asked Synod for seven additional associate professorships. In view of the new rank of assistant professor, now proposed by the Board for Higher Education, we have reduced our request to five associate professorships, to be distributed throughout all of our fields with emphasis on those where a very high percentage of the teaching is being done by instructors. Especially in Religion, we feel that an additional associate professorship is very urgent.

At the same time we propose that five of our associate professorships be converted into full professorships, thus leaving fifteen associate professorships and ten professorships, a total of twenty-five called men.

### 2. Five New Assistant Professorships

We assume that Synod will create the new rank of assistant professor as proposed by the Board for Higher Education. We feel that this rank will be more satisfactory for our college than the instructorships have been. As a four-year college we cannot always use very fine men whose academic qualifications might permit them to serve in a synodical high school or junior college. In our school such teachers must have a Master's degree or equivalent in each field in which they are to teach. We prefer to call in men from the field. Ordinarily such men have families and it has been difficult, if not altogether impossible, to secure them with the salary and tenure arrangements of an instructorship. We therefore respectfully request permission to call in such assistant professors, or advance present instructors to that rank.

### 3. Additional Instructorships as Needed

Since the instructorship offers a two-year tenure and will ordinarily be filled by men recently graduated from our synodical schools, we feel that we can use several men on this level and thus balance our teaching load and meet new or changed needs as they arise. According to our present estimates, if we keep the faculty-student ratio the same next year as we have it this year, and we certainly dare not reduce it, we shall need from two to five of these instructors, depending on our enrollment.

#### Note on Over-All Manpower

Since men of all ranks carry the same standard teaching load, the over-all number of teachers needed will be the same whether the above proposals are granted or not. The over-all cost will be somewhat higher, depending upon the number of cases of advancement and the salary differential between the various ranks. We feel that this cannot be avoided if we are to train on the college level, especially with the heavy emphasis on the senior college and the professional education and music program.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL  
OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE  
PAUL L. KLUENDER, *Secretary*

THE FACULTY OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE  
ARTHUR KLINCK, *President*

[131]

### Establish the Third and the Fourth College Year of Pre-Ministerial Training at River Forest

The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod resolved in 1947 "that Synod establish a Senior College (on the level of the junior and senior years of the American college system) as an additional unit in its program of the professional training of ministerial students" (*Proceedings*, p. 205). A careful study of all suggestions made toward establishing this program leads the faculty of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo., to the conviction that the educational and spiritual objectives of ministerial training can best be achieved if provisions for the third and the fourth college year are made at River Forest as part of that institution's program without changing its character or impairing its present teacher-training objectives.

The following favorable factors warrant this conclusion:

1. The River Forest institution is an accredited senior college approved by the North Central Association. The recommendation

to locate the Senior College at River Forest assures Synod that the last two years of the pre-ministerial training program will also be accredited within a reasonably short period of time.

2. The establishment of the Senior College for ministerial training will call for a large investment on the part of Synod, both in buildings and staff. Using in part existing facilities and drawing partially upon the present staff at River Forest will enable Synod to introduce the third and fourth college year at a considerable saving.

3. Under this arrangement the present Junior College system will not be touched and would not be in danger of being changed in the future.

4. The non-Seminary courses given at present at the Seminary will be absorbed by the addition of the third and fourth years at River Forest.

5. Desirable adjustments and expansion of the curriculum to achieve the objectives of ministerial training can be effected.

6. River Forest is centrally located, easily accessible, and provides a good cultural and strong Lutheran environment.

7. The unified yet partially diversified program suggested by this recommendation will be favorable to achieve a desired spiritual conditioning. The educational environment will be normal and natural and will approximate those circumstances under which the future pastors will be engaged in Gospel preaching and the curing of souls.

FACULTY OF CONCORDIA SEMINARY, ST. LOUIS, MO.

### [132]

### Expansion of Concordia High School, Seward, Nebraska

In its 1949 convention the Southern Nebraska District adopted a resolution which states in its opening paragraph: "The Southern Nebraska District affirms its support of a program of Christian secondary education, instructs its Board for Parish Education to promote this cause, and recommends to its congregations to give support by placing the item into their budget annually."

In taking this action the District was moved by the following considerations:

1. The great need for secondary Christian education is generally acknowledged in our circles.
2. Christian education on the secondary level is in keeping with our Church's important work of keeping our youth with Christ and with the Church.
3. Such Christian education helps to develop the talents



character of high school students for valuable services in the Kingdom of God.

4. An expansion of Concordia High School at Seward to include a broader curriculum than now offered for the training of teachers would therefore be a great service to the Church.
5. A larger enrollment at Concordia High School would furthermore, through a good vocational guidance program, serve as a feeder for our teachers' colleges.

The District then adopted a plan or principles of operation in the area of secondary education. The parts of this plan which would apply to Concordia High School at Seward are the following:

1. Moneys allocated to Concordia High School are to be placed under the jurisdiction of the Board of Control, to be expended on the non-synodical program of Concordia High School.
2. The expenditures for this program shall be limited to the moneys available.
3. The Board of Control shall allocate the moneys thus received to the accounts for resident instruction and plant and equipment at Concordia High School.
4. The District shall authorize its Board for Parish Education to meet as an advisory committee with the Board of Control at least once annually.
5. The legal representatives of the District shall be authorized to represent the District's interest in the ownership and use of plant and equipment.
6. The Board of Control shall report regularly, at least annually, to the Board for Parish Education of the District, showing conclusively by audit that all of the moneys allocated to Concordia High School have been expended solely for the non-synodical program of Concordia High School.
7. The Board of Control in its regular reports to the Board for Higher Education shall show conclusively that all of the moneys furnished from the synodical budget have been expended solely for the synodical program of pre-professional training.
8. The installation of the proper system of accounting is to make possible the execution of this project as outlined, to the best advantages of Synod and the District.

The members of the District and the administration of Concordia High School are convinced that this plan, providing, as

it does, for unit administration by the synodical Board of Control for careful financial accounting and strict separation of the work of the synodical and the District programs, will safeguard the interests of all concerned and will be very desirable from the standpoint of the students, the congregations of the District, the school, and Synod.

Inasmuch as the District, through its resolution, also authorized its Lutheran High School Committee and its president to draw up a memorial which should be sent to the Delegate Synod, the undersigned committee, in the name of the Southern Nebraska District, requests the honorable convention (1) to approve the plan submitted for the expansion of Concordia High School at Seward and the joint operation of the high school by Synod and the District; and (2) to authorize the introduction and administration of this plan by the Board for Higher Education through the Seward Board of Control in co-operation with the designated boards of the District.

EDWARD BECKLER    ECKHART SCHEER    HENRY LANG  
A. F. WEGENER, *District President*

[133]

### Adequate Supply of Teachers

In 1947 Synod, in session at Chicago, resolved to do something toward providing an adequate supply of synodically trained teachers for our Christian day schools. The relevant resolution is found on page 312, *Proceedings*, 1947. Resolution 4 reads:

"WHEREAS, An expanding system of parochial schools will obviously require a greater number of teachers; and

"WHEREAS, The present serious emergency has been met by measures that are far from satisfactory; be it

"Resolved,

"1. That we encourage the teachers' colleges to continue to give special attention to enrolling more male students;

"2. That all Districts and all congregations in each District be urged to assist in providing an adequate and geographically well distributed supply of male students for our teachers' colleges;

"3. That a committee with representation from the Board for Parish Education, the Board for Higher Education, the teachers' colleges, and the Superintendents' Conference be appointed by the *Praesidium*, the purpose of this committee to be

"a. To study trends in school enrollments;

"b. To propose adequate facilities for the proper training of our future teachers;

"c. To propose plans for the judicious recruiting of students for our teachers' colleges."

Pursuant to Synod's resolution, President Behnken appointed the undersigned to serve on this committee.

Under the chairmanship of the Rev. F. A. Schwertfeger the committee met five times. It has conscientiously tried to carry out the duties assigned to it. The committee herewith makes its report on its findings and recommendations.

Basically, the committee sought to find valid answers to the following questions:

1. Is there good reason to believe that enrollments in our Christian day schools are on an upward trend and that these upward trends will continue in the future?
2. Admitting that there has been a serious teacher shortage in our school system, is there reason to believe that this shortage is of a permanent nature? Is there danger of an overproduction of teachers?
3. Assuming that there is at this time an urgent shortage of synodically trained teachers, particularly men, how can Synod most economically and most flexibly meet the present and probable future needs? To what extent and in what manner should additional facilities be provided in order to meet the need for more synodically trained teachers?
4. What steps should be taken to recruit more students, especially young men, for the teaching profession in our Church?

The committee studied national birth rate trends, public school enrollment trends, infant Baptism trends in our Church, and enrollment trends in our church schools. The committee believes it has valid reasons for concluding that enrollment trends in Lutheran elementary and high schools will continue on their upward trend.

On the basis of statistics the committee studied the teacher production, the teacher demand, and the teacher shortage over a long period of time in our Church. The shortage of men teachers and the gradual feminization of our teaching force received special attention. The fact that only 10% of our growing numbers of women teachers are synodically trained was noted. The committee concluded that our teacher shortage has existed for many years; that it is acute at the present time; and that it will continue, or grow worse, in the future.

The problem of increasing the number of synodically trained teachers, particularly men teachers, in the most economical and flexible manner, received considerable attention. Alternative plans, one involving a \$2,000,000 building program at our two teacher-

taining institutions, were under consideration. The fears of overproduction were analyzed. The plans which are recommended below are believed by the committee to be economical, flexible, and adequate to meet the present urgent need for more synodically trained teachers. Specifically this committee therefore recommends:

1. That River Forest be continued as a senior college. However, that it be reserved for men students. With a potential enrollment of 500 men students, this source would probably provide an annual graduating class of 100 men teachers.

2. That Seward be continued as a coeducational teacher-training institution. With a potential enrollment of 350 students, this source should provide an additional 25 graduate men teachers.

3. That a larger supply of synodically trained teachers (women) should be provided by Seward and other synodical institutions, Winfield, and possibly Oakland, Bronxville, Fort Wayne, and St. Paul. These institutions may be expected to provide an annual supply of 250 synodically trained women teachers, particularly the plans recommended by the Board for Higher Education adopted at this Synod. Valparaiso University has consented to serve as a supplementary source of Christian day school teachers if, after exploring all synodical sources, the needs are still not fully met.

4. The recruitment of young men for our teacher-training institutions will require persistent co-operative effort if the current trend toward feminization of our teaching force is to be halted. And this committee believes that it should be halted before we lose what we had, a system of elementary schools in which men teachers predominated. Past efforts to recruit young men have been systematic but still disappointing. The committee believes that the recommended steps in the recruitment of more men students will make a substantial contribution toward supplying an adequate supply of synodically trained teachers.

On the basis of our studies and findings we herewith make the following *additional recommendations*:

1. That provision be made for not less than 125 men graduates per year. This is considered a reasonable and attainable goal. It represents an increase of approximately 88 men graduates per year, 125 in place of 37. The centers and facilities of the required teacher training program have been indicated.

2. That provision be made, in the manner indicated, for the training of up to 250 women graduates annually. This will come near to providing 100% of synodically trained women teachers instead of the present 10%.

3. That existing facilities can serve this stepped-up teacher-training program without major capital expenditures, provided the recommended procedures are followed.

4. That the recruitment program for future teachers be intensified through pre-teacher-training courses at our preparatory schools.

5. That in the interest of having a supply of synodically trained teachers that is adjusted to the changing needs of the Church, the responsibility for maintaining an effective balance between supply and demand of professional personnel (pastors and teachers) be fixed in Synod's Board for Higher Education and that the Board for Higher Education be directed to appoint the staff personnel needed to discharge this responsibility.

6. That steps be taken toward the clarification of the teacher status in our Church.

7. That the President be asked to issue a call, in our periodicals, for students to prepare for the teaching profession in Lutheran schools.

8. That pastors and teachers be asked to be on the lookout for promising students and to direct them to River Forest or Seward, or, if they are of high school age, to the nearest preparatory college of our Church or to the nearest Lutheran high school.

9. That the names of all such students be sent at once to either River Forest or Seward, thus following through on a procedure similar to the one followed by "Future Teachers of America" (a plan to enroll early and to encourage prospective public school teachers).

10. That each District Board for Parish Education be asked to appoint a student recruiting officer for their District.

C. TH. SPITZ

W. D. KRAEFT

S. J. ROTH

L. G. BICKEL

E. C. SIEVING

F. A. SCHWERTFEGER, *Chairman*

A. C. STELLHORN

H. J. BOETTCHER, *Secretary*

[134]

### Inaugurate Teacher Training at Fort Wayne

WHEREAS, Studies made by various committees and boards of Synod have shown the great need in the immediate future for additional teacher candidates; and

WHEREAS, Fort Wayne is located in an area of high Lutheran concentration; and

WHEREAS, There are many parochial schools with a high enrollment from which students might be recruited; and

WHEREAS, Fort Wayne has adequate classroom facilities to accommodate girls on its campus by remodeling some of the large faculty homes without too much additional expense; and

WHEREAS, The Board of Control is willing to use a recent gift of \$5,000 to help equip such a girls' residence center; therefore

We respectfully petition Synod to give the Board of Control at Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind., authority to inaugurate a non-terminal teacher training program on the junior college level under the supervision of the Board for Higher Education and in co-operation with Concordia Teachers College at River Forest, Ill. The details of this plan have been presented to the Board for Higher Education.

THE FACULTY OF CONCORDIA COLLEGE

HERBERT G. BREDEMEIER, *President*

ERNEST C. LEWERENZ, *Secretary*

THE BOARD OF CONTROL

REV. WALTER KLAUSING, *Chairman*

DR. PAUL F. DANNENFELDT, *Secretary*

[135]

### **Administration-Library-Auditorium Building at Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind.**

Concordia College at Fort Wayne, Ind., as Synod's oldest theological preparatory school, naturally has some buildings which have been in use for many decades. The old Administration Building was erected in 1856, almost a century ago, and in the course of time has been used as a dormitory and classroom building and at one time partly as a faculty residence. At present it houses some of the offices, the bookstore, and some of the music facilities. This building is old, inadequate, inconvenient, and not fireproof. The Registrar's offices are in cramped quarters and must be located on the second floor, to which access can be gained only by means of a long, narrow stairway. The business offices have inadequate space. The President's offices must be located in another building. The centralization of administrative offices and facilities is impossible under the present conditions. Other educational facilities desirable for modern educational administration and guidance are impossible unless a new building is provided. As one of the top consistent producers of ministerial students, we are lagging behind other synodical schools in physical facilities.

When Schick Hall was erected in 1905 and the library was located in a room on the second floor of this building, the importance of the library as a functional aspect of modern education was not fully realized. At present the facilities are inadequate as to space and equipment.

The educational life of the school should center around the library, the facilities of which should help accomplish the educational objectives of the school. The library should likewise be readily and easily accessible as well as attractively equipped. A separate reading and study room is required, in addition to other items as outlined by the North Central Association of Secondary Schools, and demanded for accreditation. All this is in the interest of greater efficiency.

An auditorium, likewise, is part of any modern school plant. It is needed for many school assemblies, student programs and meetings which cannot be held in the chapel and for which the gymnasium is not suitable, convenient, or adequate. Again, this item is in the interest of modernization and efficiency.

In view of the above needs, the Central District of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, by resolution adopted at the District convention in June, 1949, respectfully petitions Synod to grant Concordia College at Fort Wayne, Ind., a new Administration-Library-Auditorium Building.

W. F. DOCTER, *Secretary of the Central District*

[136]

### **Expand Concordia College, St. Paul, Minn., to a Senior College**

WHEREAS, Synod has resolved to expand her ministerial preparatory course to include the senior college years; and

WHEREAS, For this purpose one or more of our existing preparatory institutions will, no doubt, be expanded; and

WHEREAS, Our Concordia College in St. Paul, Minn., has the plant capacity for a senior college; and

WHEREAS, It is centrally located; and

WHEREAS, The condition of the plant is such as to require very few costly changes; and

WHEREAS, It is located in close proximity to one of the outstanding universities of our country, with which it has excellent relations; and

WHEREAS, Shifting to a senior college would be less difficult than elsewhere by reason of the fact that this institution is not overcrowded; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we request The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod to expand Concordia College in St. Paul, Minn., to a senior college.

THE MINNESOTA DISTRICT  
OF THE LUTHERAN CHURCH — MISSOURI SYNOD

ARNOLD E. WENGER, Secretary

In convention assembled in August, 1949, at St. Paul, Minn.

[137]

### Co-Education at Austin

The Texas District, assembled in convention at Giddings, Tex. June 6—10, 1949, submits the following petition to the Board of Directors of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod:

WHEREAS, The Centennial Convention in 1947 empowered the Board of Directors and the Board for Higher Education to expand Concordia in Austin into a junior college; and

WHEREAS, The reason for such expansion, as presented by the Texas District (pages 132—133, *Proceedings of the Centennial Convention*) are still valid and cogent; and

WHEREAS, The statistical studies of the Board for Higher Education show that "at this time 45 regular men teachers and 28 women teachers are required annually to replace losses from the number of teachers now serving in our parochial schools"; and

WHEREAS, These same studies indicate that between 1951 and 1955 "an average of 125 men teachers will be required annually and, in addition, 350 women teachers annually in the following 25 years, and only a small increase in the demand for men teachers should be anticipated, while the demand for women teachers will nearly double"; and

WHEREAS, The training of women teachers and parish workers in Concordia at Austin would contribute materially to the satisfaction of this demand; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That this convention respectfully petition the synodical Board of Directors and Board for Higher Education to take necessary steps immediately for the creation of the curriculum for junior college years at Austin; and be it further

*Resolved*, That we respectfully petition the synodical Board of Directors and the Board for Higher Education that the junior college be made co-educational (see memorial to the synodical convention) and that the curriculum include the courses necessary for the training of women teachers and parish workers.

The following is the memorial to the synodical convention  
That the Texas District, assembled in convention at Giddi



Tex., June 6—10, 1949, respectfully petition Synod to grant to the Board of Control of Lutheran Concordia College at Austin, Tex., the authority to inaugurate co-education on the junior college level and that the curriculum include the courses necessary for the training of women teachers and parish workers.

THE TEXAS DISTRICT

PAUL C. EIFERT, *Secretary*

[138]

### **Synodical Educational Institution in Southeast of U. S.**

1. The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod has in the United States two theological seminaries, two normal schools, and nine preparatory schools of higher education, and not one of these is located in the southeastern section of our country.

2. In square miles of productive land the southeastern section of our country embraces approximately one fourth of the whole, with population in about the same proportion, while that territory during the last 50 years has made progress in business, educational and social development comparable to that of any other section of the country.

3. Even though the population contains only a small portion of the members of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, still the Church has many congregations, most of which are mission congregations, in that territory. These member congregations comprise two Districts in their entirety, and two others in part.

4. The policy of our Church has been and still is to carry on its mission work in every land through the establishment of educational institutions for the purpose of training the young men and women of those mission fields to become trained workers for the Lord's vineyard. Examples in addition to our own country: South America, India, China, Africa.

5. The Roman Catholic Church, doing mission work in any particular field and hoping to capture that field for its organization, will invariably back up its work with a strong educational institution. Their policy seems to be: "Educate or perish."

6. In order to obtain a reasonable number of the sons of the congregations located in the southeastern section of our country as future workers for the Church — pastors, teachers, laymen — it stands to reason that we as a Church shall have to provide the facilities, even though the policy may not be a paying one at the first.

7. The congregations of that territory have furnished many able workers for the Church, both ministers and laymen, but these

were produced in an age when a school was maintained in the midst. We greatly fear that another generation will tell a different tale.

8. When a nucleus of weak congregations in the southeast knocked at the door of our Synod in the year 1892, they came bringing with them an educational institution, even though small. As fruits of that institution we still have many able pastors and many more consecrated laymen at work in the Church.

9. When in 1935 an effort was made to reduce the financial burden of Synod by the elimination of four educational institutions, the elimination of the lone weakest one, viz., Conover, N. C. did not make even a noticeable change in the synodical budget. We are making no complaint about the retention of Springfield, Concordia, and Portland, but the history of our Church in the southeast territory during the past 15 years convinces us that the abandonment of Conover was a mistake, a mistake not too late as yet to rectify.

10. In response to the calls of the church at large the congregations and individuals of the southeast territory have been making generous contributions both in finances and personal service, but unless an equitable distribution is made of the working units of the Church, it is only natural to suppose that this ardor will cool in the course of time.

11. The time when our Church is inaugurating a "Building for Tomorrow" program seems to be an appropriate time for Synod to give serious consideration to the advisability of re-establishing and maintaining a synodical educational institution in this southeastern section of our country. In order to supply the future need of the Church for men, there will have to be a marked increase in production. An addition of one new school will naturally help to solve this problem.

12. We, therefore, members of the Conover Concordia Alumni-ae Association, do petition The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, in 1950 convention assembled in Milwaukee, Wis. to give serious and prayerful consideration to the re-establishment of such an institution in said territory.

CONOVER CONCORDIA ALUMNI-AE ASSOCIATION

REV. J. FRANKLIN YOUNT, *President*

MRS. LOIS KREINHEDER-BORNMANN, *Secretary*

\* \* \*

WHEREAS, The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod has in the United States of America two (2) theological seminaries, two (2) normal schools, and nine (9) preparatory schools of higher education

tion, and not one of these is located in the southeastern quarter section of our country; and

WHEREAS, In square miles this southeastern section of our country embraces approximately one fourth ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) of the whole, with population in about the same proportion, and this territory during the past 50 years has made progress in business, educational, and social development comparable with that of any other section of our country; and

WHEREAS, Comparable progress has shown itself in the Lutheran Church in our Southeastern District regarding membership, finances, and a renewed interest in Christian higher education; therefore

The Southeastern District does hereby *petition* The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, in 1950 convention assembled, to give serious consideration to the advisability of re-establishing and maintaining a synodical educational institution in the Southeast section of our country.

THE SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT

EDGAR C. RAKOW, *Secretary*

[139]

### The Senior College

Since it is advisable that there be many well-trained church workers besides those in the ministry or teaching professions; and

Since future pastors ought not to be trained in monastical fashion, nor as a special class, but as a portion of the universal priesthood; and

Since transfer from other institutions to ours ought to be made as easy as possible to facilitate the gaining of students and to guard against the dangers of inbreeding; and

Since many members of Synod believe the pre-seminary training ought to be not specialized, but of a general and varied nature fitting all Christians for intensive work in the Kingdom;

Therefore, Synod is hereby petitioned to adopt the following resolutions to guide the Board of Higher Education:

1. That the senior college be coeducational.
2. That it be located near a State university for sake of added facilities and courses.
3. That all students be required to major or at least minor in Christianity, to the extent possible under a system of accreditation.
4. That our system of religious courses be most thoroughly revised and expanded, so that religion becomes truly the first con-

cern of the curriculum, of the extracurricular training, and of personal lives.

4. That the courses in religion be thoroughly revised and greatly strengthened, so that an inviting variety of courses may be offered to the student.

5. That much opportunity for practical church work be provided.

MARTIN P. SIMON

[140]

### The Present Pre-Seminary Colleges

Since the home is the most important educational institution; and

Since our high school youth needs no education so much as needs the Christian home; and

Since our educational system ought to be fitted into our present needs; and

Since the new senior college will need very much synodical money; and

Since the increasing length and cost of education to the parent ought also to be considered; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Board of Higher Education be given the following principles of guidance:

1. That the high school years should be eliminated from Synod's system of education as soon as possible and local are encouraged to promote Lutheran high schools instead.

2. That our present pre-seminary colleges be gradually merged into two-year junior colleges.

3. That the feasibility of adding to the junior college the training now commonly given in full-time Bible institutes be investigated for those not contemplating becoming ministers or teachers.

5. That practical experience in church work and soul winning be required in connection with the religious curriculum, so that theory and practice may join.

6. That for this purpose the college be located near a large population.

7. That the pattern of Bible Institutes be drawn upon for the best in training for practical church work.

8. That the Walther League be encouraged to make systematic efforts at recruiting our young people for such education and full-time church work.

9. That no attempt be made to limit "production" of church workers for fear of "oversupply," lest we may be limiting

blessings of God; that rather an amount of self-support work be encouraged at the college and seminaries to ease the economic burden for the students; that such work be sought for the students along lines of independent professions (e. g., a student works odd hours for a tailor and learns tailoring; barbering; cabinet making; etc.); that the end purpose be to produce church workers capable of self-support who, in times of depression, can work for God while earning their own living, imitating the training, practice, and *example* of the Apostle Paul, Acts 20:34 f.

MARTIN P. SIMON

[141]

### Continue High School Department at Our Preparatory Schools

In view of the tremendous importance of our synodical colleges for the production of pastors, missionaries, and teachers, and the far-reaching effects of any major changes in our system, the faculty of Concordia College, Milwaukee, Wis., respectfully submits the following considerations and recommendations:

1. The growing desire in our Synod for the addition of two years to our pre-theological training has crystallized in a number of plans whose relative merits we do not propose to debate at this time. Some of the advocates of change, however, propose the elimination, or at least the curtailment, of our present high school departments. We are strongly opposed to this departure from our century-old tradition, for reasons stated in the following paragraphs.

2. Our present pre-theological schools (high school through junior college) have kept abreast of the best in modern American pre-professional education and have long ceased to be copies of 19th-century European *Gymnasias*.

3. The ministry which our schools have produced in the past has acquitted itself creditably and measured up to the needs of the hour, the outgoing generation of bilingual pulpit men, for instance, having been the admiration and envy of many in their several communities. Graduates of our colleges have done distinguished work at secular universities; some received recognition reflecting high honor upon the synodical schools in which they had been trained.

4. The high schools which Synod maintains, with six subjects to every four of the public high schools, are an *indispensable integral part of Synod's system of education* and offer the student a broad, well-integrated, intensified preparation for work in the college department.

5. The dropping of the high school would mean, in most areas of Synod, a lull of four years in Christian education between confirmation and college entrance. Yet during these very years character will be molded, molded according to textbook and nondescript convictions of the high school teacher — without the all-important influence of religion.

6. After such a lull in religious training, the diversity of outlook and attitude in such a college student body, made up of high school graduates from all parts of the land and from all types of schools, in the sophisticated age, and without a thorough religious education and training, would present new and grave problems.

7. Synod, in recent years, has found much reason to rejoice because growing numbers of our Christian people are seeing the dangers which threaten their children's faith during the high school years and are making great sacrifices to establish Christian high schools wherever feasible. It would be a cause of offense to those very people if Synod dropped its high schools for ministerial training, schools which have existed 30, 50, 70, a hundred years.

8. We can understand that parents would like to keep their boys at home and under parental care during the years of adolescence. However, this influence is limited. For this is the "gang age," and boys are now strongly influenced by their associates. The influence of evil associates during this period is often greater than that of the home. What, then, could be more desirable than to have boys from Christian homes come to our colleges as high school freshmen and thus enjoy during these critical years invaluable Christian companionship and the guidance of Christian teachers alert to their duty? Furthermore, circumstances today are such that many of our students make frequent trips home and thus remain under parental influence.

9. A. We fear greatly that if our pre-ministerial students would have to be recruited largely from the graduates of public high schools, the number available will not be adequate to meet the increasing need of our Church. The decision to study for the ministry is often made at the time of confirmation, and this is the ideal time to begin pre-ministerial work. The desire is easily lost in a non-spiritual environment.

B. The situation would be different if we had three or four Lutheran high schools in every major city. However, we cannot for at least many years, hope to approximate the extensive Roman Catholic system of high schools. Yet without such an extensive system the curtailment or dropping of the high school department at our colleges would, in our opinion, seriously reduce the number of workers in the Church. And even if we did have an extensive

high school system for general education, it would be necessary to introduce in these schools a course definitely preparatory for pre-ministerial work.

C. Obviously boys who after confirmation attend a public high school will be influenced by the secular goals of their schoolmates ("I'm going to be a lawyer" — "I'm going to be a doctor"), and the ministry or teaching profession in the Church will receive scant, if any, consideration. None of the teachers and counselors in public high schools will, as is done in our synodical high school department, hold up as a goal to their boys the profession of a minister or Christian day school teacher. Furthermore, boys at a public high school will in many cases want to continue their studies with classmates at secular colleges and universities. Thus many workers will be lost to the Church.

D. Another highly important consideration involved, if we must recruit our pre-ministerial students largely from public high school graduates, is the matter of *preparation*. Our recruits will come from all types of schools — good and bad, will have varied and motley backgrounds, and will often have gaps — particularly in language and history. Thus we shall be under the necessity of doing in college much of what we now do in the *high school*.

In view of the foregoing considerations we have adopted the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That we plead with Synod to weigh the price to be paid if it should feel inclined to drop, in *whole* or in *part*, the high school from the present high school-junior college system of pre-theological education, and thus weaken the foundation of our present educational structure; be it further

*Resolved*, To urge Synod to strengthen the schools it already has in administration and teaching force and material equipment, and to stir both ministry and laity to more Synod-wide interest in Synod's every school; for instance, to take Synod-wide interest whenever a faculty vacancy occurs, and to nominate from all parts of Synod men of the highest caliber in character, consecration, and academic ability. Our schools are not isolated units, but integral members of one system, serving the same Church and the same Master.

THE FACULTY OF CONCORDIA COLLEGE, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

PAUL F. KOEHNEKE, *Secretary of the Faculty*

---

[142]

### Change Entrance Requirements for Our College Departments

WHEREAS, The present standards for entrance into the college departments of Synod's preparatory schools make it impossible for graduates of our Lutheran high schools and public high schools to enter; and

WHEREAS, Many parents desire to keep their children under the influence of the home during the formative years of high school;

WHEREAS, Such parents as want to send their sons to preparatory schools are penalized together with their sons who are required to take as much as a couple of years of preparatory work before they are admitted to the college departments of preparatory schools; and

WHEREAS, Such penalties tend to discourage many parents and children; and

WHEREAS, The present standards produce an alarmingly high rate of "casualties" among the students (e. g., out of some eight students who entered our Milwaukee Concordia in the freshman high school year as the class of 1950, less than 20 are there at the beginning of their final school year); and

WHEREAS, Our present practice is largely responsible for overcrowded dormitories at our preparatory schools; and

WHEREAS, Such practice tends to increase the financial burden of Synod and Synod has closed the doors of the Springfield seminary to all who have not reached the age of twenty years, which in effect prevents most high school graduates from entering; and fall after their graduation; therefore be it

**Resolved,** That the entrance requirements for the college departments of our preparatory schools be brought in line with those of other colleges and universities, even if this involves the eventual discontinuation of the high school departments.

THE PASTORAL CONFERENCE OF CIRCUIT  
SOUTH WISCONSIN DISTRICT  
OF THE LUTHERAN CHURCH — MISSOURI SYNOD  
REV. B. C. GUMZ, Visitor

[143]

### Professors' Conferences

The faculty of Concordia College of St. Paul, Minn., respectfully petitions the convention to retain and enforce the provisions of the synodical *Handbook* concerning professors' conferences. quote section 6.11:



*"Meetings with the Faculties"*

"The Board for Higher Education shall call a meeting of the faculties of Synod's educational institutions during the year preceding the triennial convention of Synod for the purpose of studying, co-ordinating, and improving the educational policies, standards, procedures, and curricula of Synod's educational institutions. No member of any faculty shall be excused except for valid reasons. The cost of such meeting, including expenses for travel, room, and board incurred by each person attending in an official capacity, shall be paid by Synod."

It will be noted that the calling of a professors' conference is mandatory and that it is not left to the judgment or discretion of any official or board to decide whether or not such conference is to be held. In direct violation of such provision, the conference scheduled for the summer of 1949 was canceled on account of the financial situation of our Synod, which was described as somewhat precarious.

We respectfully inform the convention that the decision to cancel the conference was made very early in 1949, when the fiscal year had run less than two months, when no one could possibly predict what the financial situation would be in the summer of 1949, when Synod had a cash balance amounting to \$893,496.88 in the Postwar Reserve Fund and when the professors' conference called for an expenditure of less than 1% of Synod's budgetary commitments for educational purposes. We further call attention to the fact that the financial situation in our Synod did not cause the cancellation of certain other conventions, such as that of the workers among the deaf. Neither were the professors given the opportunity to meet and pay a part or all of their expenses. Not many years ago a professors' conference was held under such conditions.

These conferences constitute the only opportunity the professors have to discuss their common problems and to make their wishes known. The cancellation of a conference which the synodical *Handbook* makes mandatory is a step toward bureaucracy and away from democracy, especially since these professors' conferences are a time-honored institution of our Synod which has received the praise of accrediting agencies.

We therefore urge the convention to leave Section 6.11 intact and to encourage the Board for Higher Education to give it effect.

FACULTY OF CONCORDIA COLLEGE, ST. PAUL, MINN.

W. A. POEHLER, *President*

ARTHUR C. STREUFERT, *Secretary*

---

[144]

**Rescind Resolution re Retirement Age of Professors**

We, the faculty of Concordia College in St. Paul, Minn., respectfully petition Synod to *rescind* the resolution of the 1944 convention regarding the retirement of professors at the age of seventy. (Proc., 1944, p. 112.)

We hold that this resolution violates the doctrine of the call.

Since the organization of our Synod it has been Synod's position, based upon the doctrine of the call, that a pastor can be removed from office only because of 1) adherence to false doctrine, 2) conduct unbecoming a Christian, 3) willful neglect of duty, 4) incompetency. "If God therefore has called a man, such a man is in the service of God, and neither a congregation nor anyone else has the right to dismiss him, unless it be evident that God Himself would do so, as when a minister preaches false doctrine or leads a scandalous life, or willfully neglects, or is no longer able to perform, his official duties, Jer. 15:19; Hos. 4:6; 1 Tim. 3:7; 1 Cor. 4:2. In such a case the congregation does not actually dismiss a minister, but only *acts for God* in so doing. If a congregation assumes to tell a minister who has been given to it by the Lord how long he is to remain with them, it puts itself above the Lord, Master, and interferes with His government. Matt. 23:8; 2 Tim. 4:2-3." (Fritz, *Past. Theol.*, p. 40.)

During all these years it has likewise been Synod's position that a professor duly called by Synod by virtue of the power delegated to it by the congregations has a divine call in all respects as binding upon him and upon Synod as the call of a pastor. In a sermon delivered at the installation of two professors, Dr. Walther states Synod's position relative to a professor's call, a position which has remained unchallenged from the organization of Synod up to the time of the 1944 resolution. "Es ist daher nicht eine menschliche Ordnung, dass es Maenner in der Kirche gibt, die gottselige Knaben erziehen und unterrichten, damit sie ein das Amt, das die Versoehnung predigt, zu fuehren vermoegen. Dieses Amt ist ein heiliges, goettliches Amt, ein Zweig des Amtes, das Christus einst mit Ueberreichung der Schluessel des Himmelreichs auf Erden stiftete und aufrichtete." (Walther, *Brosamen*, p. 350.)

Since therefore the call of a professor is a divine call on a par with that of a pastor, we maintain that the compulsory retirement of a professor at a fixed age, if none of the above-mentioned reasons can be shown, is a violation of the doctrine of the call.

We therefore respectfully request that Synod reverse its decision of 1944 and return to its former Biblical practice in regard to this matter.

ARTHUR C. STREUFERT, *Secretary*

[145]

## Rescind Resolution of Synod re Compulsory Retirement of Professors at the Age of Seventy

We, the Faculty of Concordia College at Fort Wayne, Ind., herewith come before Synod with a sincere and earnest request to rescind the resolution of Synod regarding compulsory retirement of professors at the age of 70.

We believe that the action of Synod as reported in the synodical Proceedings of 1944, p. 112, is

1. Ill-advised. For many men, to this day, have done efficient work in their professions after attaining the age of 70, even at our own seminaries and colleges;

2. Illogical. According to present regulations of Synod a local board is entrusted with the duty to pass on the inability of a professor in a given instance when he is perhaps only 40 years old. Why can't a board pass on the inability of a professor after he has reached the age of 70 or more? Why must an arbitrary human ruling be invoked to declare a man inefficient at the age of 70?

3. Robbing the Church of gifts which God has given her. The representatives of a visible church body have, we believe, no moral right to take away from the Church the gifts which God has given her and which, through years of experience, have been especially trained to serve her in a certain capacity. What injustice would have been done to the Church if, e. g., Drs. Walther and Pieper had been retired at 70?

4. Against the law of love and respect which God demands for His servants, 1 Tim. 5:17-18, et al. No visible church body or board, we believe, has the moral right to cut short the service of a servant of God by arbitrary human ruling and to encroach upon His divine prerogative. For professors at our seminaries and colleges are not only servants of the Church but also servants of Christ, the Lord and Master of His Church, who has called them into their office.

5. An impairment of the validity of the calls, through which the majority of our professors have, until now, been divinely called as teachers to our seminaries and colleges. According to the terms of their calls, these men were called to service for life or until such a time when a situation arises in which they can no longer serve efficiently and to retain them as teachers would be detrimental to the Kingdom.

The call of a professor until now was always on a par with that of a pastor. In the past the argument was frequently used—in order to influence a congregation to release its pastor—that a professorship was even of greater importance in the Kingdom

than the office of a pastor, because a professor was to help train future pastors and teachers for the Church.

The present ruling of Synod may have the tendency gradually to undermine the proper regard for the sacred character of a professor's call and may tend to change his own attitude toward his work, so that he will no longer look upon his service as consecrated to the Lord in the same degree as that of a pastor of a congregation. It cannot be denied that the present retirement ruling will break down the respect for the divine call of a professor.

Moreover, an age limit cannot be retroactively placed into the interpretation of the terms of a divine call. It is unethical. By a stretch of the imagination could one consider such an action ethical and pleasing to the Lord and Master of the Church, whose servants the professors are by virtue of their calls.

Unless otherwise stipulated specifically in the call, the recipient of a divine call can be asked to resign only when conditions arise which are displeasing to God. ("In such cases the congregation does not actually dismiss its minister, but only acts for God in doing," Fritz, *Past. Theol.*, p. 40.) And if an arbitrary age limit is written into a call, it would no longer be a divine call, but a mere contract.

Such conditions which are displeasing to God occur:

1. When a pastor preaches false doctrine, Hos. 4:6;
2. When he leads a scandalous life, 2 Tim. 3:7; 1 Tim. 3:2-4;
3. When he willfully neglects his official duties, 1 Cor. 4:2;
4. When he no longer is able physically or mentally to perform his official duties efficiently, 1 Tim. 3:3.

These were the principles followed by our fathers in the past for removing also a professor from office, because in their view his call was divine in the same sense as that of a pastor.

But the conditions listed above do not automatically come about at the age of 70 or at any other age set in advance.

1. Nowhere in Scripture is any specific age limit, such as 65 or 70, declared to be displeasing to God per se or to disqualify a man for further service in his divine calling.

2. Scripture records instances in which men at an advanced age have served the cause of the Kingdom admirably.

3. We have pastors serving congregations at the present time who have passed the age limit established by Synod for professors. Yet Synod frowns on congregations who would arbitrarily remove their pastors at the age of 65 or 70. But if Synod can terminate a professor's divine call at the age of 70, a congregation can

equal right terminate the call of its pastor at the age of 70 and be justified in citing Synod's example as a precedent.

4. Members of at least one synodical board have passed the age limit set for Synod's professors, although that very board repeatedly has dealings with Synod's professors. This is right and proper in the light of Scripture. But why apply a man-made ruling only to professors?

From what has been said above it follows that no man in possession of a permanent divine call can have his call terminated and be engaged on a temporary, year-to-year basis to please our Lord and Savior merely because he has attained a certain age.

Therefore it is our urgent request that Synod, in convention assembled, reconsider its regulation regarding the retirement of professors and re-study the whole matter in the light of Scripture.

THE FACULTY OF CONCORDIA COLLEGE  
Fort, Wayne, Ind.

ERNEST C. LEWERENZ, *Secretary*

[146]

### Repeal Ranking of Professors

The 1947 convention of our Synod adopted certain resolutions for the ranking of teachers at our Synod's institutions of higher learning, setting up four ranks in the teaching staff: assistant, instructor, associate professor, and professor. The faculty of Concordia College of St. Paul, Minn., hereby respectfully petitions Synod at its 1950 convention to rescind and repeal all its 1947 resolutions pertaining to the distinction between professor and associate professor in our junior colleges and high schools. We submit the following reasons for our petition.

I. The proposal of the Board for Higher Education which resulted in the adoption of the rules pertaining to the ranking of the teaching staff makes the following admission:

"Practically all church and secular institutions of higher learning apply the principle of ranking to their teaching staffs. The policy does not extend generally to the high school level, nor do junior college faculties usually distinguish four ranks as do the universities and senior colleges." (*Proceedings of the Fortieth Regular Convention of the Ev. Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and Other States*, p. 213.)

II. The American Association of Teachers Colleges made a survey of this entire matter in 1946 and found that out of 111 colleges reporting, fully 32 do not rank their teaching staff (Bosley, Howard Elmer, Ph. D., *The Administration of Faculty Personnel in State Teachers Colleges*, p. 21). We submit that 32 out of 111 con-

stitute a very respectable minority. The plan adopted in 1947 admittedly does not agree with established American practice. We know of no junior college and of no high school that ranks its teachers.

III. Many objections against ranking of professors are enumerated in the study made by the American Association of Teachers Colleges. We mention the following: (1) Presidents of 10 large schools and 16 small schools saw the system of academic ranking as an unnecessary cause of jealousy, friction, and dissension. (2) Three expressed the belief that ranking is discouraging to good teachers when for any reason the upper ranks are closed to them. (3) It is not at all essential for good functioning of the college. (4) A constant source of rivalry and jealousy and a headache for administrators. (Bosley, Howard Elmer, Ph. D., *The Administration of Faculty Personnel in State Teachers Colleges*, p. 20.)

IV. Even those in favor of ranking state:

"A well-planned program of promotions based upon carefully established criteria which are made known to faculty members provides effective guidance to individuals for the direction of their professional efforts. A carefully designed promotion plan will not leave faculty members in the dark concerning teaching performance, research efforts, professional growth, professional and community services, etc., upon which recognition and promotion will be based." (Bosley, Howard Elmer, Ph. D., *The Administration of Faculty Personnel in State Teachers Colleges*, p. 16.)

While the 1947 resolutions enumerate the criteria for ranking, they are so vague that their application must be largely subjective.

V. While the system of ranking has the purpose to give an incentive for greater efficiency in teaching, subsequent resolutions of the Board for Higher Education entirely take away such incentive. The faculty of St. Paul Concordia College has been limited to two professorships. After those appointments are made the other teachers have no prospect for advancement in rank. Their loyalty to God and the Church will always be an incentive for faithful work, but the impossibility of gaining recognition is bound to have a bad influence on their morale.

VI. The local board of our school has appointed no one to full professorship. In some of our schools where the plan has been put into effect, the result has been distinctly unfavorable. The objections against the plan are very similar to those contained in the survey of the teachers' colleges and quoted above in Section II.

VII. Our faculty feels that this system has a tendency to secularize our school and minimize the spiritual motivation for our professors to put forth their best efforts in the service of God.

VIII. Some professors object to the plan for the reason that they have been called as full professors and that it is improper to demote them to associate professors without just cause.

IX. Accrediting agencies do not require ranking of professors for the accreditation of junior colleges and high schools.

For all these reasons we earnestly petition Synod to return to our old system of classifying all our permanently called teachers in our junior colleges and high schools as professors and to eliminate the distinction between associate professor and professor.

FACULTY OF CONCORDIA COLLEGE, ST. PAUL, MINN.

W. A. POEHLER, *President*

ARTHUR C. STREUFERT, *Secretary*

[147]

### Assistance for Graduate Study

WHEREAS, The growing complexities of pastoral and educational work of today makes increasing demands on the professional training of pastors and teachers; and

WHEREAS, Educational and professional standards in America are constantly being raised; and

WHEREAS, A gradual improvement and advancement in the professional background of our pastors and teachers seems highly desirable in view of the conditions set forth above; and, finally,

WHEREAS, No official procedures exist in Synod at the present time for permitting men to undertake graduate study by qualified pastors and teachers in specialized fields of work; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Allocating Research Funds be authorized to prepare for the *Praesidium* plans for inaugurating a program of encouraging and financially assisting qualified individuals of the pastoral and teaching professions of our Synod to pursue specialized study on the graduate level at recognized institutions of learning; and be it further

*Resolved*, That, after approval by the *Praesidium* of an over-all program of encouragement and financial assistance, the Committee on Allocating Research Funds be authorized to receive applications and to make financial allocations as may be required by the approval of qualified applicants.

LUTHERAN ACADEMY FOR SCHOLARSHIP

MARTIN H. SCHARLEMANN, *President*

[148]

## C. REPORT OF THE BOARD FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

In its administration of the numerous directives on higher education issued by the last convention, your Board for Higher Education has attempted to give practical expression to the fact that the primary objective which Synod seeks to achieve through its system of ministerial and teacher training is the creation of the deepest possible spiritual convictions and of ingrained attitudes of consecration and service. In this connection the Board is extremely grateful for the excellent leadership furnished by our college and seminary presidents and for the encouragement, cooperation, and help which it has received from other synodical boards, officers, and, particularly, from the special Advisory Committee \* appointed by President Behnken at the request of the Fiscal Conference.

In the early part of the triennium the Board gave primary attention to the task of carrying out the synodical directives on accreditation, enrollment policies, testing, accounting, ranking of faculties, institutional budgets, resident student counselors, physical education, and music. While these administrative techniques and new areas of synodical responsibility contribute significantly to the outcomes of our ministerial training program, the present report will make it clear that new and major problems have now combined to demand Synod's attention and, consequently, have pre-empted major attention in the Board's report to this convention.

It can be said, without exaggeration, that these new problems and the financial implications involved constitute a real crisis for our Church. Accordingly we are compelled to devote the major portion of the Board's 1950 report to calling Synod's attention to the problems raised by the pressing demand for an increased volume of production of ministers and teachers.

The following extensive and detailed presentations on the senior college, on the reorganization of the existing system, on curricular problems, on integration of the Lutheran high schools on changing the program pattern at some preparatory institutions and on finances are all essential aspects of the one central problem of producing an adequate number of properly trained professionals.

---

\* Mr. Henry Buck, Kansas City, Mo.; Rev. H. Hartner, Denver, Colo.; Vice-President F. A. Hertwig, Detroit, Mich.; Dr. P. W. Lange, St. Louis, Mo.; President W. Nitschke, Howard, S. Dak.; Dr. M. Piehler, Chicago, Ill.; Rev. H. Romoser, Oak Park, Ill.; Rev. O. A. Sauer, Richmond, Va.; Dr. M. H. Scharlemann, Carlisle Barracks, Pa.; Rev. G. Smukal, Los Angeles, Calif.; Rev. C. Stephan, Bloomington, Ind.; Mr. E. Strieter, Rock Island, Ill.; Rev. R. Wiederaenders, San Antonio, Tex.



servants so that the work and growth of Synod may, at a minimum, continue the pattern of the past quarter century.

The Board's report is divided into the following major sections:

- A. Reorganization Proposals
- B. The Senior College
- C. Recommendations on the Current Requests from Institutions and on the Building for Tomorrow Program
- D. A Proposed Schedule for Reorganization, Fund-Raising, and the Establishment of a Senior College
- E. Integration of the Lutheran High Schools
- F. Recommendations on Administrative Relations

## Section A. Reorganization Proposals

### I. THE PROBLEMS

As long as Synod continues to operate an educational program for the training of its professional workers, three basic problems will require continuous attention and study:

1. The establishment and maintenance of workable ratios between the supply of, and demand for, professional workers.
2. The search for means to apply progressively higher standards, improved methods, and more effective integration to the program of ministerial and teacher training.
3. The solution of problems 1 and 2 within the range of the financial capacity of the supporting constituency and the measure of God's blessing upon the stewardship activity of Synod's clergy and administration.

### Previous Recommendations to Synod

In its report to the Centennial Convention, the Board for Higher Education focused its major recommendations on policies which are basic to progress in the solution of the mentioned problems.

First of all, the Board placed before the convention and before all of the clergy of Synod a clearly defined statement of *The Objectives of Ministerial Training*.

In the second place, by rewriting the section on higher education in the official *Handbook*, the Board provided an extensive recasting of the entire plan of administration of Synod's educational program and institutions. This procedure involved setting up new approaches to the relationship between Synod and the various administrative agencies involved in the field of higher education.

Finally, in its recommendations the Board proposed an upgrading of the educational standards by calling for the addition of a senior college as an integral part of the synodical program of ministerial training.

### Synod's Response

In its Centennial Convention, Synod approved and adopted the Board's statement on "The Objectives of Ministerial Training"; it authorized all of the proposed administrative adjustments and ordered them printed in its official *Handbook*; it passed the following resolution on the senior college:

- A. That Synod establish a senior college as an additional unit in the professional training of ministerial students. (The term "senior college" is understood to designate the academic level of the junior and senior years of the standard American college.)
  1. That the present junior college system be retained.
  2. That the curriculum of the present junior college and the proposed senior college be completely articulated and integrated and that the same degree of co-ordination be established between the entire college program and the program at the seminary.
  3. That the changes necessary in the present junior college program to achieve complete articulation and integration of the junior and senior divisions be authorized.
  4. That efforts toward securing regional accreditation of the ministerial academies and junior colleges be accelerated during the next triennium.
- B. That the Board for Higher Education be directed to continue its study to determine a satisfactory location for the senior college as well as its organization, curriculum, and plant requirements.
  1. That upon completion of these studies the Board be directed to formulate plans for the location, organization, curriculum, and physical plant of the senior college and to submit these preliminary plans together with its recommendations to the synodical convention of 1957.
  2. That any costs occasioned by the preparation and presentation of such preliminary plans be approved for payment as items separate from the regular budget of the Board for Higher Education.

The Board now places before this convention detailed recommendations on a reorganization plan and on the senior college proposal. In addition, the Board is now furnishing extensive growth studies which must be basic to any analysis of future supply and demand estimates and which must, necessarily, condition any planning in this field. In a startling fashion these growth studies indicate needs from which there is no escape if Synod continues

its present rate of growth and which can be met only if we begin now to adjust our existing schools so that they will eventually fit into a senior college pattern and so that they will soon supply more ministerial and teacher training graduates regardless of whether the senior college is introduced at this time or not. Such a plan necessarily involves considerable internal organizational adjustment at the colleges and seminaries. It should also involve making use of the available Lutheran high schools in the Middle West, and it should recognize the need for some type of co-ordinator to carry forward a continuing study and a measure of control over the various and complex supply and demand problems which are becoming progressively more acute in direct ratio to the growth of Synod.

#### Changing Factors

As the Board progressed in its studies, it found that revision of several previously held viewpoints became mandatory. At one time there was a strong opinion that considerable savings in operational costs plus greater operational efficiency could be achieved if the number of educational institutions were reduced. The present study showed, however, that under existing circumstances it would be both uneconomical and unwise for Synod to attempt such a reduction.

This change in viewpoint results from the fact that former studies of the supply and demand problem concentrated upon a minute scrutiny of Synod's past experience; however, the projection into the future, which is a part of the present analysis, indicates that the methods used in previous studies led to an inadequate recognition of the significant implications involved in the tremendous growth which has been experienced during the past 25 years and which may reasonably be expected to continue in the Missouri Synod.

It should be borne in mind, also, that the Lord builds His Church. The result has been that during the past five years many new doors have been opened to our Synod in places where the Church did not plan to enter. The very extensive developments of our mission fields since the conclusion of the Second World War and the opportunities for expansion and growth were, and had to be, totally unforeseen a few years ago.

The Board's study of such a proposal made it clear that in order to establish a smaller number of institutions which could accommodate the required enrollments, it would be necessary to double the capacity of eight existing institutions, to adjust two others, and to abandon four entirely. The cost of the expansion required, plus the large investments which would have to be

written off entirely, make such actions indefensible for economic reasons. There are other vital considerations which make such a procedure inadvisable. These are detailed in another section of this report.

### Basic Principles

Some of the fundamental principles which became very clear during the past few years of study should be listed here. It is perfectly apparent that an approach which hopes for a solution of Synod's educational problems for the next century is unrealistic. However, the fact that it takes at least ten years to train a minister makes it impossible for our Synod to escape the necessity for advance planning. Very little progress could be made until the Board adopted a point of view which limited the program of study to a specific future period. As long as the Church is expanding and alive, it will not be able to forget about its problems in professional education for any longer period of time without suffering disastrous consequences.

A second basic principle to which the Board adhered involved the examination of every proposal in the light of the question whether it might be mistaking mere change for progress and might thus be liquidating some of the advantages which are inherent in the present system. In this connection the Board adhered to the principle that every proposal for adjustment must contribute toward a more efficient use of our existing facilities in a manner which would give the Synod greater volume, higher quality, or an opportunity to evaluate outcomes of experimental procedures.

A third principle which the Board attempted to apply was the measurement of any proposal to determine whether it would fit into the American plan of education as closely as this might be accomplished without reducing in any way the prospect of reaching the distinctive objectives of Synod's system of professional training.

The Board recognized, also, that there is an inherent conflict between the established need for a large number of ministerial graduates and the impossibility, at graduate and professional levels of achieving the desired results through the large-scale production methods which are now so popular in the general liberal arts colleges and universities of our country. In this connection it was noted that a tremendously complex administrative problem would be involved if the Church attempted to establish a single seminary which would be required to produce the required number of graduates and which would also provide for minor specialties which are needed by the clergy, while, at the same time, making provision for a graduate school and a school of missions. On the other

hand, it does not appear to be in the interest of our Church to establish more seminaries than we now have. We believe that the plan recommended in this report will meet the needs of the Church without creating the undesirable characteristics of extremely large-scale training methods and without the cost of operating additional seminaries.

Finally, it was felt that eventually the principle of planning our enrollments quite carefully must be accepted as a basic factor in the successful application of a reorganization proposal. Unless devices can be found to achieve such a delegation of authority, the possibility of proper co-ordination and of achieving desirable outcomes where so many schools are involved will be seriously and adversely affected. At the same time it was felt that no mechanical and rigid quota arrangements could be proposed, but Synod, inevitably, must use its Board to exercise its right to determine the amount, the kind, and the quality of service which is to be rendered by each of its institutions and its educational system.

The alternatives to an acceptance of planned enrollments would certainly be that no orderly progress toward achieving the desired production of professional candidates should be expected. Such control should apply to quantity as well as quality of production of professional workers for the Church.

The principle of planned enrollments also involves, automatically, the abandonment of the thought that all of the institutions must necessarily have identical programs. If there is to be created an opportunity to examine and evaluate various procedures at the educational institutions, then inevitably, we must adopt a principle which will permit variations in the programs of the individual institutions.

### The Aims of Reorganization

As far as the adjustments which are proposed for existing synodical institutions are concerned, it should be borne in mind that the purpose is to eventually create a system of higher education which will reflect better stewardship of Synod's expenditures for education by creating an opportunity for scientific observation of the effects which a four-year junior college and a two-year junior college would have upon the training and upon the recruitment problems involved in our work.

The adjustments also involve using the preparatory institutions for teacher training and thus pre-empting much of the space which is now devoted to general education. A rapidly increasing need for synodically trained women teachers is in evidence. According

to Dr. A. C. Stellinghorne's estimates, only about 10 per cent of women teachers in our parochial schools today have received two years or more of formal training in Synod's teachers' colleges. This is a shocking situation which could eventually lead to a complete fading out of the real objectives of our parochial schools.

The Board believes that we must prepare now to increase the production of professional workers. Our available data make perfectly clear that the Missouri Synod will continue to grow unless either of two things happens: a) it disintegrates through internal strife, b) it declines to do the work which lies before it to do. Only a defeatist could assume that either of these possibilities could become a reality. The only defensible assumption is that the organization will hold together and that it will do its work.

Over the past 20 years, Synod's communicant membership has been increasing fairly uniformly at the rate of 2.42 per cent per year. There is, of course, no absolute proof that this rate of increase will continue in the future, but the only proper assumption is that under the blessing of God a continued rate of increase not greatly different from the rate of the last decades must be assumed as a basis for our human planning.

Even without the well-established need for a higher level of education for our ministry, this growth factor alone would make it necessary to choose between an extensive expansion of the present seminary facilities; the establishment of a third seminary or the alleviation of excessive crowding at St. Louis by establishment of a senior college. The removal of the Graduate School and the School of Missions from the physical plant of the present campus would also have to be considered, since this last device plus the establishment of a senior college would increase the capacity of the St. Louis Seminary to turn out regular graduates by 33½ per cent.

#### Benefits to the Church

The proposed reorganization and the establishment of the senior college should eventually bring many additional advantages which are not immediately apparent:

1. There will be a new opportunity for greater emphasis on the primary requirement of greater spiritual maturity as a concomitant of the mental and physical growth which should result from the program.
2. At the high school level our future professional workers will have an opportunity to secure broader general education than they have under existing conditions, which requires that extremely large portions of their high school work be devoted to the study of professional languages.

3. There will be an opportunity to align our Church's training more closely, quantitatively, with the college training now required by other major Protestant denominations and by the standard professional programs required in secular institutions and in the criteria established by both the armed services and the accreditation associations for high schools, for colleges, and for seminaries.
4. When completed, the reorganization will clarify the present theological seminary program by eliminating the unique four-year plan. (The vicarage year is to remain in force.) The liberal arts work which is now combined (in a professional school) with our professional courses in theology creates a combination which is not readily understood by others because it is unique in the field. Transfer of this work to the senior college and the admission prerequisite of a B. A. degree will clear the way for conferring the B. D. degree to regular graduates of the seminary.
5. The adjustments at the theological seminary will make it possible to give more serious attention to the further development of our graduate school of theology. This is one of our Church's most serious needs at this time.
6. At least one of the adjustments proposed will enable the Church to experiment with the recruitment of ministerial students at the freshman college level.
7. The curricular adjustments at Fort Wayne will make it possible for students to transfer from other institutions to this school without the deterrent of excessive academic penalties. (This is in accord with the synodical directive that the Board consider making greater use of the existing Lutheran high schools in the Middle West and thus focus synodical attention more directly on the college level.)
8. The reorganization plan recognizes the urgency for an increase in the supply of candidates for the teaching profession by using all preparatory high schools for this work, by adding teacher training courses to the program of three junior colleges, by adding terminal teacher training at another preparatory institution, and by proposing an additional source of women teachers (Valparaiso University).
9. This plan should offer an opportunity to regulate more accurately the flow of ministerial candidates in order to insure, as far as possible, a gradually increasing supply in accordance with the indicated future needs of our Church.
10. The enrollment of more mature students should give our

educational institutions an opportunity to more accurately estimate the professional capacities of those who apply for training, and would lend increased validity to any professional or vocational aptitude predictability tests which may be used (and are now being used).

When all or any of these outcomes are achieved, we believe that we shall have materially improved our Church's capacity to teach the full counsel of God effectively in the period which lies immediately ahead. That is the real and the ultimate motivation for every phase of the proposed reorganization. It should be the basic criterion in any appraisal of the entire plan and of the individual proposals.

### The Primary Question

The comprehensive study which follows reflects your Board's response to Synod's resolution to "establish a senior college as an additional unit in the professional training of ministerial students" and to the directive that the Board "continue its study to determine a satisfactory location for the senior college as well as its organization, curriculum, and plant requirements" and submit these preliminary plans together with its recommendations to the synodical convention of 1950.

Having accepted this mandate to raise the standards of ministerial training, the Board's extensive and prayerful exploration of the problem led to the firm conviction that Synod is faced at this time with an equally compelling problem in the production of ministers and teachers if she is to do no more than to continue her work under the same measure of blessing which has rested upon it during the past 25 years. Note well, that the Board does not even take into account the possibility of *greater* blessings, but speaks only of a continuation of the rate of growth which has been Synod's actual experience during the past 25 years.

In addition to the mandate which calls for higher quality standards through the establishment of a senior college, your Board is forced to recognize also that a primary consideration in every reorganization recommendation must be the realization that Synod will urgently require a sharp increase in the production of ministerial and teacher training candidates if she is to be able to carry forward her work between 1960 and 1980.

Basic to this conviction are the synodical growth and future need studies which follow in Sections II and III of this report. If the fundamental conclusion (not the actual numerical outcomes) illustrated by these statistics is rejected, then it is not necessary to consider the internal reorganization proposed. In that case we



can simply add a senior college and leave the present system undisturbed. However, if the continued growth indicated by the projections is accepted in principle, then Synod has no choice but to act now or to accept the alternative of declining to prepare for a situation of which it has clear advance indications.

Since Synod is agreed that a full college education should become a part of our ministerial training program, the primary remaining question is: *Do we accept the implications of the projected growth studies?*

## II. ESTIMATES OF PARISH MINISTERS REQUIRED FROM 1950 TO 1980

One of the most striking and inspiring facts about the Missouri Synod is the phenomenal growth of its membership during the past quarter of a century. So wonderfully has God blessed our work and our workers that *today the communicant membership in North America alone is nearly twice as large as it was just twenty-five years ago. God not only increased our membership from a little over a half million to more than a million communicants in twenty-five years, but He also administered this remarkable blessing with astonishing regularity in all of those years.* Unaffected by a serious and prolonged depression and undisturbed by a terrible war, God enabled us to grow at an almost constant rate of nearly two and one-half per cent *each year.* God has, indeed, made us a dynamic, growing, developing, expanding society of Christian men and women!

This prolonged and impressive experience with the generosity of God must provoke in all of us a deep and humble gratitude for which there can be no other expression so fittingly demonstrative as unremitting *continuation* in the work which God has given us to do.

But against the bright background of our stirring growth in numbers there must now be projected a sober appraisal of our capacity and our willingness to continue, in the future, to do the work which God wills us to do in His vast vineyard of souls.

Clearly, if our Synod is to continue this growth in the future, the following series of conditions certainly must be satisfied:

1. The Word must be preached to more and more people;
2. There must be more and more persons who can preach the Word and do the work of the ministry;
3. More and more men must be graduated from our seminaries;
4. *More and more students must be accommodated in our educational system;*

5. Our educational system must have the capacity to accommodate these students;
6. Our members and our congregations must be willing to supply the students and to furnish the means to train them under adequate standards of educational effectiveness.

If we do not wish to commit ourselves to the achievement of these conditions, we cannot, on the other hand, escape the necessity of choosing one of two totally untenable alternatives — *either to decide not to do the will of God, or to doubt the promises of God that His Word does bear fruit and that He will be with us in the future as He has been in the past.*

As we look to the future, we dare not assume any unwillingness to extend the preaching of the Gospel, not only in foreign lands, but also with unabated zeal in our own land and continent. Who shall say that the fearful social struggles in which the world is gripped today are not also a challenge from God to His Church Militant?

Quite obviously, the first practical problem to which our attention must now be turned is the problem of estimating the number of seminary graduates we shall require over, let us say, the next decades from 1950 to 1980, to furnish us with enough pastors to do the work which needs to be done.

To be sure, the work which needs to be done in our own country alone is almost unlimited. All of it cannot be done by the Missouri Synod. But God has made it abundantly clear to us that we can do an increasingly substantial part of the work. We need, therefore, to estimate as carefully as human limitations permit, how much of His work we can and must do in the next thirty years. Since the chief measurable effect of doing God's work is increased membership, we can arrive at an index of what we need to do by estimating our possible growth in communicant membership, at least in North America, over the period from 1950 to 1980. From such an estimate we may then form a tentative estimate of all of the other essential factors — the number of pastors who should be in service, the number of seminary graduates needed, the number of students who should be enrolled in our colleges and seminaries, and finally the institutional capacity which may be required.

### A Thirty-Year Forecast

Your Board undertook the somewhat formidable task of forecasting the probable growth of our Synod from 1950 to 1980, and on the basis of this forecast undertook also to estimate the number of ministerial graduates which may be needed during the three decades from 1950 to 1980.

*An attempt at forecasting is never, of course, an attempt to foresee.* It is only an effort to estimate the effect of a cause operating under certain known or assumed conditions. If the cause can be correctly identified, and if the conditions under which the cause will operate can be correctly appraised, the effect can be predicted with a degree of accuracy limited only by the forecaster's experience with the three elements of cause, condition, and effect.

Your Board prepared, actually, a series of three forecasts—the first in June, 1948; the second in November, 1949; and the third in February, 1950. Each of the three forecasts is included in this report. Because the three forecasts differ markedly in their outcomes, and because, therefore, they may easily lead to confusion in the minds of those who read them, the following explanations are provided in the hope that they will serve to avoid confusion.

1. In the first and in the second forecasts the same basic steps are involved, namely,
  - a. An analysis of past growth of communicant membership in the Missouri Synod, in the United States and Canada only.
  - b. A forecast of probable growth in communicant membership in North America from 1950 to 1980.
  - c. An estimate of the number of pastors who should be in active service in the years from 1950 to 1980, so that the estimated increase in communicant membership can be achieved.
  - d. An estimate of the number of students who should be graduated from our theological seminaries, so that the estimated needs for pastors in service can be supplied.
2. The third forecast is a more or less arbitrary compromise between the first and the second. The first forecast suggests that the number of seminary graduates should be increased from about 150 in 1950 to about 220 in 1980. The second forecast, on the other hand, indicates that the number of seminary graduates needs to be increased from about 180 in 1950 to about 370 in 1980. Obviously, the forecasts are in sharp disagreement. In the third forecast, this disagreement is reconciled.
3. The disagreement between the first and the second forecasts results chiefly from differences in the assumptions which underlie the two forecasts. The following list of basic assumptions indicates where the two agree and where they differ.

a. Assumptions which are the same in the first and in the second forecasts:

- 1) That the Holy Ghost is the one and the only cause of communicant membership, that there is no other contributing cause whatever, and that He works through the Word and the Sacraments.
- 2) That the Word will be preached in the Missouri Synod in North America with about the same vigor and zeal from 1950 to 1980 as it was during the past three decades.
- 3) That the population in the United States will continue to increase, but at a declining rate of increase.
- 4) That the congregations and Districts in North America will in the future be both willing and able to absorb the number of pastors necessary to achieve some desirable ratio of communicants per pastor.

b. Assumptions which are not the same in both forecasts:

#### First Forecast

- 1) That there *will not* be enough persons in the United States from 1950 to 1980 to enable our Synod to maintain the rate of growth which it enjoyed in the past two to three decades.
- 2) That the rate of growth in the Missouri Synod *will* decline from 1950 to 1980, but not as rapidly as the decline in the rate of growth of population.
- 3) That an average ratio of 250 communicants per pastor is ultimately desirable.
- 4) That the Holy Ghost will operate under *significantly different* conditions from 1950 to 1980.

#### Second Forecast

- 1) That there *will* be enough persons in the United States from 1950 to 1980 to enable our Synod to maintain the rate of growth which it enjoyed in the past two to three decades.
- 2) That the rate of growth of the Missouri Synod *need not* at all decline from 1950 to 1980; but that it can and should remain the same as it was in the past two to three decades.
- 3) That an average ratio of 315 communicants per pastor (the approximate current ratio) should be maintained.
- 4) That the Holy Ghost will operate under *substantially the same* conditions from 1950 to 1980.

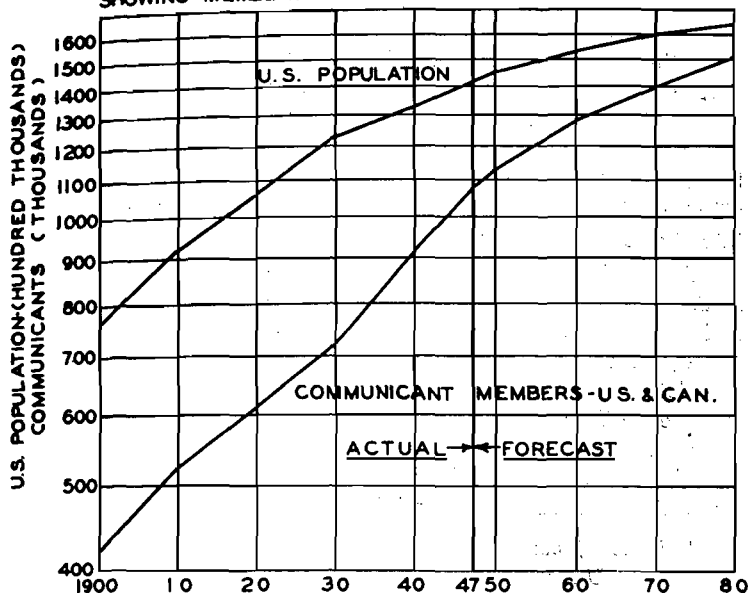
It is these differing assumptions which largely explain the differing outcomes of the two forecasts.

### The First Forecast of Synod's Growth and of Its Need for Ministerial Graduates, 1950 to 1980

While the net outcome of the following growth studies may seem startling, the fact is that the census figures which are basic to this study have already been shown to be too conservative. A recent release of the United States Bureau of the Census makes the statement that a total population of 150,000,000 had already

CHART NO. I

SHOWING MEMBERSHIP FORECAST BASED ON U.S. POP.



been achieved by the United States on November 1, 1949. This is far earlier than the time anticipated (about 1955) by the official releases and estimates which have been used as a basis for the following growth study of the Missouri Synod.

It should be borne in mind also that this forecast has reference only to parish ministers in the United States and Canada and that it does not attempt to recognize additional needs which will exist in the various special services (faculties, foreign missions, full-time executives, etc.) which are performed in our Synod.

No attempt is made, in this study, to specify the exact number of ministers needed in a given year; instead, the estimates are for average annual needs by decades.

It is assumed that more accurate estimates could not be

achieved if much shorter periods of time were used. Even in the decade by decade projection it should be remembered that recurring cycles of overproduction and underproduction are likely to occur, but these are expected to average out, at the figures shown over the decades indicated.

Finally, we need to remind ourselves once more that any planning done in 1950 cannot affect our outcomes much before 1960. This fact makes it all the more urgent to act without delay.

The supply of candidates for the ministry of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod should be planned adequately for future needs, but with due regard for the danger of preparing more candidates than can be absorbed by the Church. It is therefore necessary that some predictions of future requirements be attempted. Obviously it is impossible to foresee *all* factors that may materially affect an estimate of supply and demand. This deficiency does not, however, vitiate the results obtained from a study of factors affecting demand in the past and a projection of these factors into the future.

Although they are not complete for the entire period, the statistics of the past one hundred years present some interesting and useful facts. An examination of the data for the entire century readily reveals that the period from 1900 to 1947 presents more complete and accurate figures. Since, apparently, no changes would result even if the earlier figures were ignored, we have studied the statistics from 1900 to 1947 most intently.

Three factors are of prime importance in a calculation of the anticipated demand for ministerial candidates:

1. *Ratio of communicant members to total population in the United States.*

In our Church this ratio remained fairly constant to 1930. It was approximately 1 to 175. The rate of growth in our Church was only slightly higher up to about 1930 than the rate of population growth in the United States. By 1947 the ratio of communicants to total population had increased to 1 to 130.

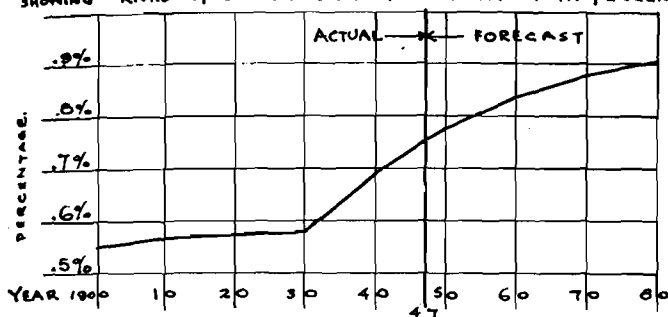
No doubt many factors contributed to our rapid growth. We must assume that our Synod will not and cannot be satisfied to remain in a constant or static relation to the total United States population. It must continue its growth if it remains alert to its objectives. However, it would be hazardous to assume that the current rapid rate of growth will continue. If the impetus which created the current accelerated growth lasts for another ten to fifteen years,

a decreasing rate of growth may be anticipated after that, until the ratio of communicants to total population is equal to the ratio which obtained at the turn of the century. Accordingly, a ratio of 1 to 108 by 1980 was assumed.

The population forecasts used in this study are those published by the United States Bureau of Census dated June 9, 1947. They are most conservative. Maximum, medium, and minimum forecasts are contained in the Census Bureau report. The medium fertility and medium mortality forecasts, without increase due to immigration, were chosen

CHART No. 2.

SHOWING RATIO OF COMMUNICANTS TO POPULATION IN PERCENT.



GROWTH STUDIES - THE LUTHERAN CHURCH - MISSOURI SYNOD  
 TO DETERMINE FUTURE MINISTERIAL CANDIDATE DEMANDS TO 1980.  
 BOARD FOR HIGHER EDUCATION JUNE 48

as the population data for this study. The census report itself recommends that the medium figures plus immigration be used.

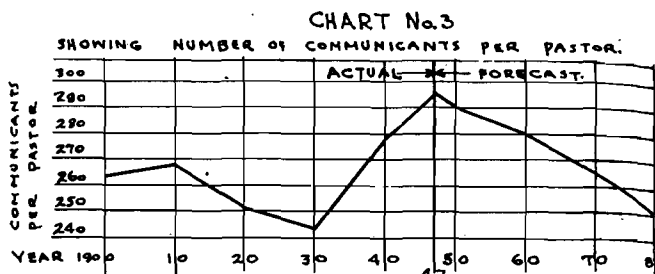
Another indication of the ultraconservative estimates used in the study is the fact that the rapidly growing Canadian population was not included.

## 2. Number of communicants per pastor.

It is interesting to note that the number of communicants per pastor decreased from 1900 to 1930, but that a rapid rise took place between 1930 and 1947. In 1900, the ratio was: 1 to 263; in 1930: 1 to 243; but in 1947 it was 1 to 295. (Chart No. 3.)

The indicated trend may be interpreted by some as a favorable one; it appears, however, that the ever-increasing demands on a pastor's time (particularly for direct

mission activity) would force the conclusion that the trend is an unfavorable one. If we continue our efforts to maintain the current rate of growth, pastors in congregations will automatically be required to supervise lay activity in mission efforts and will need much more time for adult education, pastoral counseling, etc., than was incumbent upon pastors of a generation ago when, as the figures show, a slower rate of growth existed. The study assumes, therefore, that the trend in communicants per pastor will gradually be reversed and that by 1980 a ratio of 1 to 250 (same ratio as 1920) will be reached. (Chart No. 3.)



3. Ratio of pastors leaving the service annually to total pastors in service.

A factual study of the number of pastors in service shows that there was a net increase of at least 1,300 in the number of pastors in parish service in our Synod from 1917 to 1947. The projection of this same rate of growth over the next 30 years would give us 6,000 in such service by 1980. (Chart No. 4.)

The number of candidates annually required to supply the needs created by vacancies due to retirement, death, or calls into other fields (foreign missions, professors, welfare posts, etc.) is assumed to be in direct proportion to the total number of pastors serving congregations or stations. Statistics of this group were more difficult to obtain, but figures for the last 27 years indicate an average (mean) annual loss of 2.4 per cent of the total pastors in parish service. It will be apparent, in the light of the increasing effectiveness of our retirement program and of the ever-increasing demands for theologically trained personnel in our educational, administrative, and welfare activities, that this figure is most conservative. (Chart No. 5.)



CHART No. 4.

SHOWING NUMBER OF PASTORS U.S.A. &amp; CANADA (cong. &amp; Miss. Sta.)

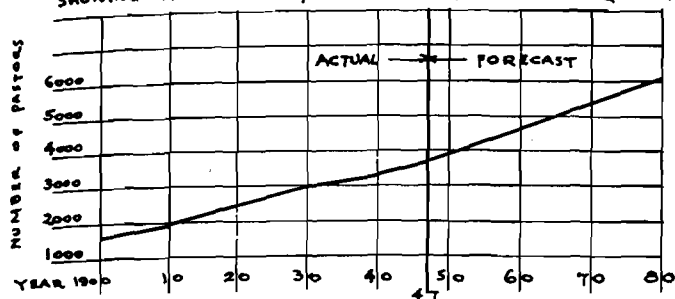
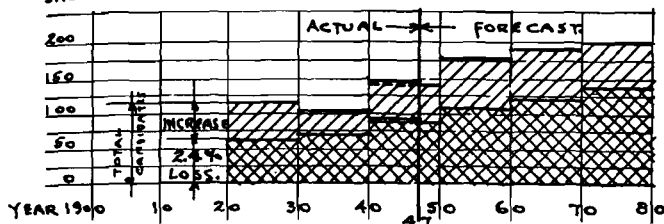


CHART No. 5

SHOWING AVERAGE ANNUAL CANDIDATE REQUIREMENT.



## GROWTH STUDIES THE LUTHERAN CHURCH - MISSOURI SYNOD.

TO DETERMINE FUTURE MINISTERIAL CANDIDATE DEMAND TO 1980  
BOARD FOR HIGHER EDUCATION JUNE 48

## Interpretation

A projection of these three factors into the future suggests the possibility of a normal annual demand of 210 ministerial candidates by the decade, 1970 to 1980. *Shortages and excessive supply are deviations that can be expected in recurring cycles; however, an educational system ready to supply this demand by 1980 is indicated.*

The capacity of our existing preparatory schools is adequate, but the capacity of the seminaries is not adequate to supply such demands. (For summary of figures cf. Tabulation No. 1)

### The Second Forecast of Synod's Growth and of Its Need for Ministerial Graduates, 1950—1980

The assumptions which underlie this second forecast greatly simplify the problem of estimating the future growth of Synod and its need for pastors. All that is necessary is to discover the law of Synod's growth in the proximate past, and then to apply this same law to the future. Such a procedure is permissible, to be sure, only in terms of the assumptions upon which this forecast is based.



By means of standard statistical methods, the mathematical laws of growth were determined as accurately as possible for the following three phenomena:

- a. The growth of communicant membership of the Missouri Synod in the United States and Canada over the 21 years from 1927 to 1947. The law of this growth has been established and checked by an exponential equation \* accurate to within only about one quarter of one per cent of error. The formula discloses that the normal rate of annual growth in communicant membership from 1927 to 1947 was 2.42 per cent per year.
- b. The growth of the number of pastors and missionaries in service in the United States and Canada over the 17 year period from 1931 to 1947. The law of this growth is expressed also by an exponential equation \* which shows that the supply of pastors and missionaries in service has been increasing at a normal annual rate of only .99 of one per cent per year.
- c. The change in the ratio of communicant members per pastor over the 21 years from 1927 to 1947. It was not necessary to develop a formula for this phenomenon, because the normal values could easily be determined from the two formulas already developed.

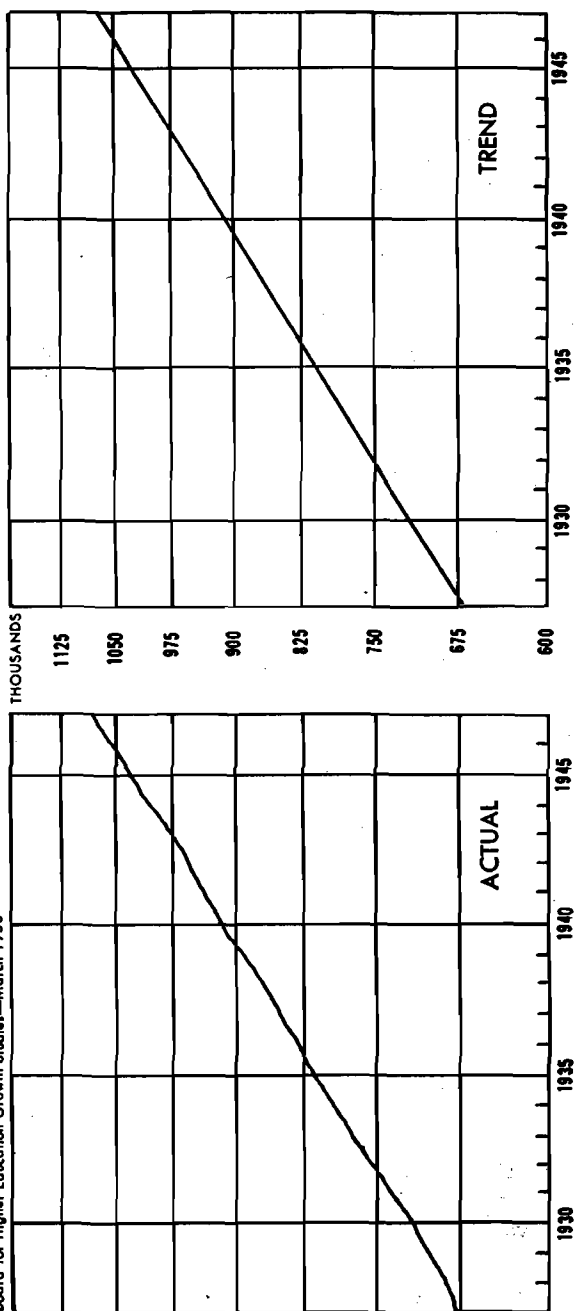
The meaning of the foregoing laws is plainly described in graphic form in Charts A, B, and C.

*Chart A* shows, at the left, the actual growth of communicant membership from 1927 to 1947; and, at the right, the trend of this growth as determined by the mathematical law stated above. It is obvious that the trend line scarcely differs from the actual growth line.

*Chart B* shows, at the left, the actual growth of the number of pastors in service from 1927 to 1947; and, at the right, the trend of this growth. Clearly, the trend line agrees closely with the actual line. What is highly significant, however, is the relationship of the trend in *Chart A* to the trend in *Chart B*. *Our communicant membership has been growing at a much higher rate than our supply of pastors* (2.42 and .99 per cent respectively). We have been adding communicants almost two and one-half times as rapidly as we have been adding pastors, and we have been doing this steadily for two decades!

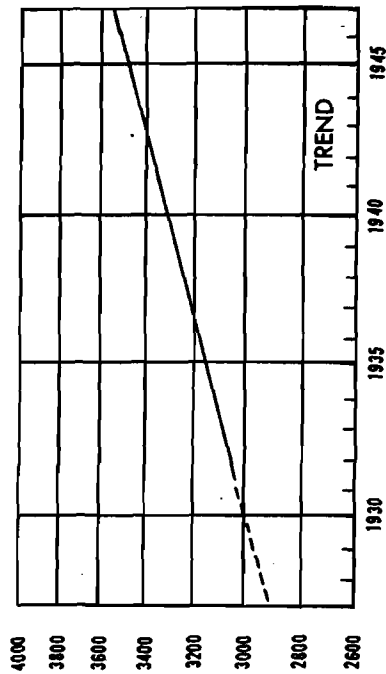
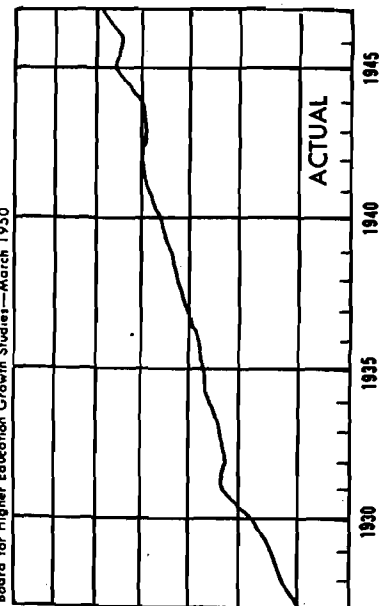
\* Available upon request

The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod  
Board for Higher Education Growth Studies—March 1950



# A- COMMUNICANT MEMBERS—NORTH AMERICA—1927-1947

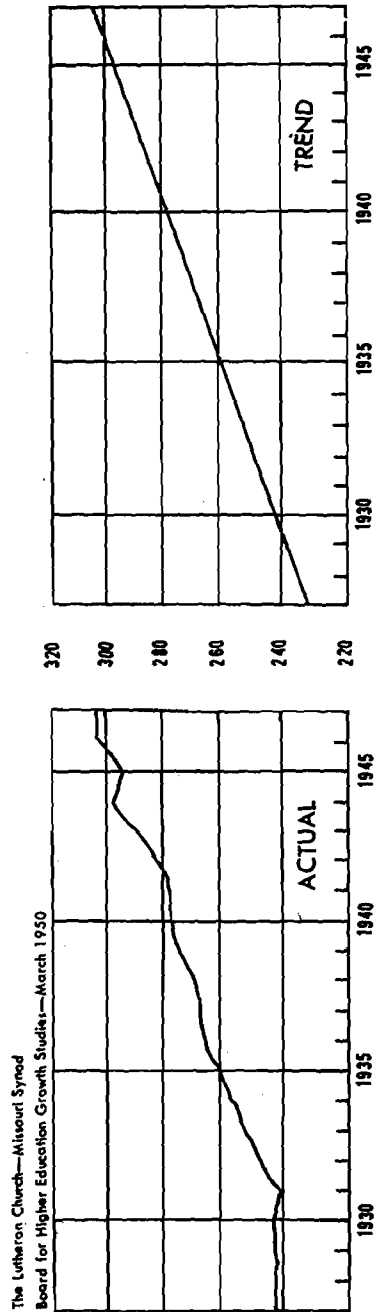
The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod  
Board for Higher Education Growth Studies—March 1950



# B- PASTORS IN SERVICE—NORTH AMERICA—1927-1947

SEMINARIES AND COLLEGES

## SEMINARIES AND COLLEGES



C-- COMMUNICANT MEMBERS PER PASTOR--NORTH AMERICA--1927-1947

Chart C shows, at the left, the actual growth in the number of communicants per pastor; and, at the right, the trend of this change.

Having determined the laws in terms of which communicant members, pastors and missionaries in service, and the ratio of communicants to pastors have changed in the proximate past, it becomes an easy matter to project these laws into the proximate future. It should be emphasized again that such a projection is permissible only in terms of the specific assumptions which have been stated.

The results of the *projection of these laws of growth* into the 31 year period, 1950 to 1980, are shown graphically in Charts D, E, and F. The same data are shown in the following tables, but at five year intervals.

Table 1

Year	(1) Estimated number of communicant members *	(2) Estimated number of pastors and missionaries in service †	(3) Estimated number of communicants per pastor ‡
1950	1,153,300	3,647	316
1955	1,297,200	3,831	339
1960	1,459,100	4,024	363
1965	1,641,200	4,227	388
1970	1,846,000	4,440	416
1975	2,076,300	4,664	445
1980	2,335,400	4,899	477

\* Based upon the formula of membership growth.

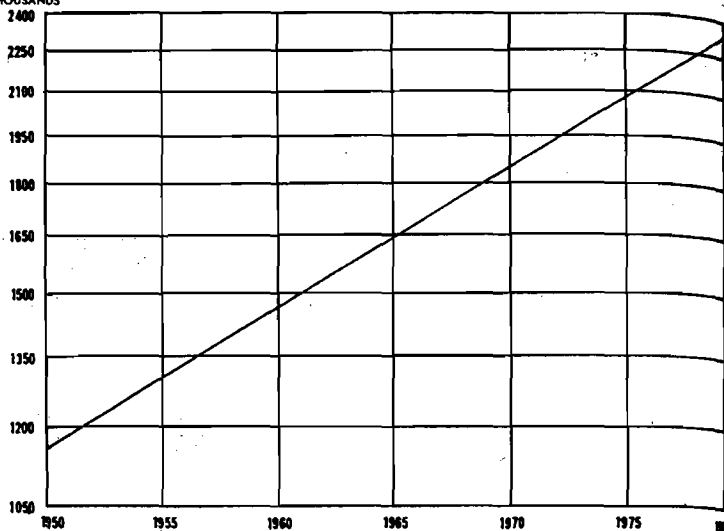
† Based upon the formula of growth in number of pastors in service.

‡ Determined by dividing column (1) by column (2).

While there may be a question about the ideal ratio of communicants to pastors, there can be no serious question about the undesirability of the trend indicated in column (3). Indeed, it is perhaps improbable that this trend could proceed much beyond its present level (315 to 1) without reacting depressively upon the growth of communicant membership.

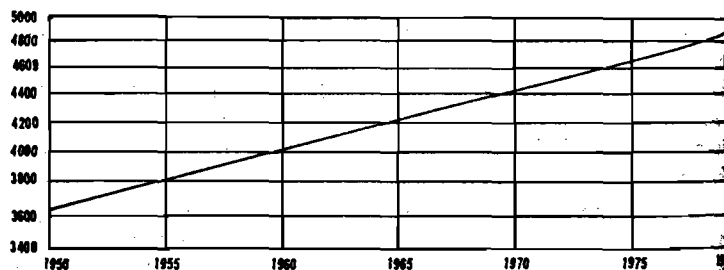
Having forecast the movement of the three factors as shown in Charts D, E, and F and in Table 1 (bearing in mind always the assumptions upon which this second forecast is based), it is possible now to determine how many pastors in service would be needed to maintain a ratio of 315 communicants per pastor. The effect of this calculation and a comparison of the numbers so derived with the numbers in column (2) of Table 1 are shown in the following tabulation.

The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod  
Board for Higher Education Growth Studies—March 1950  
THOUSANDS



**D — COMMUNICANTS WHICH SYNOD WILL HAVE BETWEEN 1950-1980, IF THE TRENDS FROM 1927-1947 CONTINUE UNCHANGED**

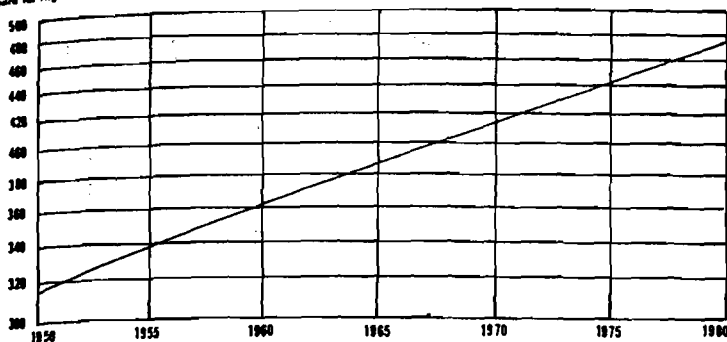
The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod  
Board for Higher Education Growth Studies—March 1950



**E — PASTORS WHICH SYNOD WILL HAVE BETWEEN 1950-1980, IF THE TRENDS FROM 1927-1947 CONTINUE UNCHANGED**



The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod  
Board for Higher Education Growth Studies—March 1950



F— COMMUNICANTS PER PASTOR WHICH SYNOD WILL HAVE  
BETWEEN 1950-1980, IF THE TRENDS FROM 1927-1947  
CONTINUE UNCHANGED

Table 2

Year	(2) Estimated number of pastors who will be in service if past trends continue	(4) Estimated number of pastors needed to provide one pastor for every 315 communicants *
1950 .....	3,647	3,661
1955 .....	3,831	4,118
1960 .....	4,024	4,632
1965 .....	4,227	5,210
1970 .....	4,440	5,860
1975 .....	4,664	6,591
1980 .....	4,899	7,097

\* If the trend in communicant membership growth continues into the future.

The significant divergence of the two sets of figures is immediately apparent.

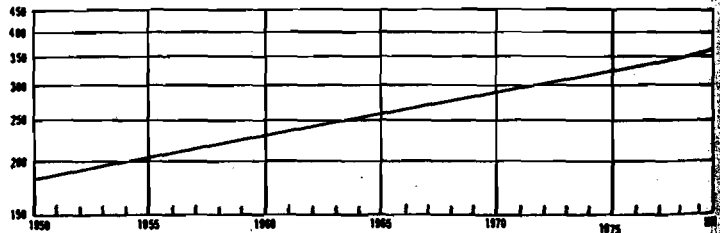
The next step is to determine how many pastors must enter the service in North America in the period of 1950 to 1980, so that the total requirements as shown in column (4) may be met. This calculation must include (a) the necessary annual net increase in the total number of pastors and (b) the necessary annual replacement of pastors who leave the service for any reason. For the latter purpose a replacement rate of 2.7 per cent per year was used, because this is the modal rate established by the experience of the past 23 years. The results are the following.

Table 3

Year	(5) Necessary net increase in the total number of pastors over the previous single year	(6) Necessary replacements at 2.7 per cent per year	(7) Total necessary entrants into service
1950	85	99	184
1955	96	111	207
1960	108	125	233
1965	121	141	262
1970	136	158	294
1975	153	178	331
1980	171	200	371

The data in column (7) are shown graphically in Chart G; and these data constitute the forecast of the number of pastors who should enter the service in the years indicated if the assumptions which underlie this second forecast are accepted. Since the numbers in column (7) are the total numbers of entrants into service of all kinds, including the re-entry of pastors who had left the service, the figures in column (7) do not show the numbers of candidates who should be graduated from the seminaries. That number theoretically will be somewhat less in each year than the number shown. But the difference may safely be disregarded. It should be remembered that the figures in column (7) make no provision whatever for any pastors or missionaries outside the United States and Canada, or for any professors, or for any other specialized pursuits requiring theological preparation. If the latter categories are considered, the forecast in column (7) might be increased by perhaps ten per cent to arrive at the desired number of seminary graduates.

The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod  
Board for Higher Education Growth Studies—March 1950



G — NUMBER OF PASTORS REQUIRED FOR ENTRANCE INTO SERVICE, 1950-1980, TO MAINTAIN RATIO OF 31.5 COMMUNICANTS PER PASTOR, IF THE 1927-1947 TREND OF GROWTH IN COMMUNICANT MEMBERSHIP CONTINUES AS IN GRAPH D

### **An Interpretation of the First and Second Forecasts**

Even a cursory examination of the first and the second forecasts will at once disclose the wide divergence of their respective outcomes. The second forecast estimates the needs of Synod for pastors and missionaries, from 1950 to 1980, at a much higher level than does the first forecast. The first forecast estimates that by 1980 Synod would need about 210 graduates from its theological seminaries; the second forecast estimates that Synod would need at least 370 such graduates by 1980 — nearly twice as many.

The difference between the two estimates is to be explained entirely by the difference between the assumptions which underlie the two forecasts. By far the most important of these differing assumptions are the following. The first forecast assumes that the declining rate of growth in total population will be accompanied by a declining rate of growth in the communicant membership of the Missouri Synod. The second forecast, on the other hand, assumes that the declining rate of growth in population will have no effect, at least by 1980, upon the rate of growth of our Synod. The conflict between these two assumptions cannot be settled by statistical method. It can be resolved only by the wise judgment of calm and experienced men invoking the guidance of God.

But it is equally important to observe that both forecasts also have certain assumptions in common. One of these is extremely significant. It is the assumption, adopted in both forecasts, that the congregations and Districts of Synod will be willing and able actually to absorb the number of entrants into the pastorate which either of the two forecasts indicates to be desirable. Now, no one can either prove or disprove this assumption. Moreover, it is not particularly important to decide whether the assumption is valid and reasonable or not.

### **Policy Is Decisive**

There is something else connected with this assumption which is, however, extremely important. And that is the kind of policy which Synod adopts with respect to the absorption of additional pastors. If Synod consciously makes it a matter of formal policy that its congregations and Districts *should* absorb the number of pastors which calm judgment indicates to be desirable for the good of the Kingdom, that is one thing. If Synod, on the other hand, declares no policy about this matter, but by implication of silence adopts the policy of leaving the willingness and ability to absorb pastors entirely to the congregations and Districts, that is quite another thing.

The conflict between the outcomes of the two forecasts can thus be resolved in the following manner. If Synod adopts the

first course of policy named above, the second forecast probably is the one which should be accepted. If, on the other hand, Synod adopts the second course of policy, then the first forecast appears to be the more appropriate. Only Synod can make the choice.

If Synod adopts the second policy, it should be thoroughly aware that its action commits it to a declining rate of growth in the future and to the necessity of adjusting all of its activities accordingly. If it adopts the first policy, however, it thereby commits itself to a stable rate of growth and also to the necessity of developing the whole range of its activities and their instrumentalities, so that a constant rate of growth can be sustained. The implications of the latter course upon its educational system are by no means obscure.

### The Third Forecast of Synod's Growth and of Its Needs for Ministerial Graduates, 1950 to 1980

While it is true that the first forecast is entirely acceptable if one kind of synodical policy is adopted, and that the second forecast is equally acceptable if another kind of policy is pursued, *your Board could not confidently formulate sound recommendations to Synod unless it accepted one, single, reasonable forecast of the future.*

Intelligent *planning* is utterly impossible without a fairly definite forecast of future needs. At the same time your Board knows full well that no forecast can accurately and dependably estimate the future by as much as thirty years in advance. Yet, such a forecast must nevertheless be made. If it is made with care and prudence, and if it is regarded and used as a *tentative* device for indicating the *probable direction* of future *trends*, it can be a highly useful, thoroughly safe, and indeed indispensable basis for planning. But it must not now be used as a foundation for plans which extend over the entire thirty-year period. It must be used only to make *relatively* short-term plans which then have the benefit of some known relationship to a reasonably conceived long-term point of view—however tentative the long-term estimate may be. Short-term planning simply must be done; but short-term planning will also be short-sighted planning if it is not done in relation to a long-term point of view.

The foregoing principles, which scarcely anyone will question indicated to your Board how the dilemma of the two competing forecasts should be solved. The solution consists of a third, empirical forecast of the number of ministerial graduates needed from 1950 to 1980. This third forecast is demonstrated in the following chart.

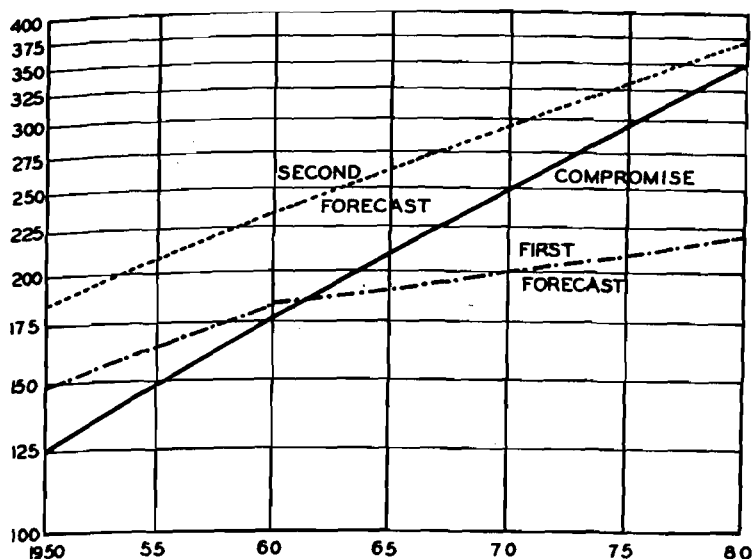


CHART H  
COMPARISON OF THREE FORECASTS OF MINISTERIAL  
GRADUATES REQUIRED- 1950-1980

Chart H was prepared by the process of simply drawing a line between two points, one at 1950 and the other at 1980. This line begins, in 1950, at a number of ministerial graduates lower than either of the first two forecasts indicate, but at the approximate number of graduates actually expected in 1950. The line ends, in 1980, at a number of ministerial graduates somewhat lower than is indicated by the second forecast, but considerably higher than the first forecast recommends.

A numerical comparison of the three forecasts is provided by the following table.

Table 4

Estimated Number of Ministerial Graduates Needed at Five-Year Intervals, from 1950 to 1980

Year	First Forecast	Second Forecast	Third Forecast
1950	148	184	125
1955	164	207	148
1960	183	233	175
1965	190	262	208
1970	199	294	246
1975	208	331	292
1980	220	371	350

The significant features of the third forecast are the following:

1. It begins with the number of ministerial graduates (125) which is actually in prospect for 1950.
2. It terminates, in 1980, with a number of graduates (350) which is the approximate minimum number which, in the carefully considered opinion of your Board, is absolutely necessary if Synod maintains its current rate of growth. Your Board believes unqualifiedly that Synod must strive to keep up its present rate of growth.
3. It does not disturb the highly conservative estimates of the first forecast. It merely acts to advance the terminal estimate of the first forecast from 1980 to about 1967. The first forecast estimated that Synod will need an average of 210 ministerial graduates in the decade 1970 to 1980. This would mean about 220 graduates at the end of the decade. The third forecast indicates that about 220 graduates may be needed some thirteen years earlier, i. e., by 1967.

#### Conclusions

The Board for Higher Education proposes that the number of ministerial graduates indicated by the third forecast be accepted *tentatively* as the *probable* number of graduates which Synod is likely to need over the next thirty years.

At the same time the following implications of the foregoing proposal should be noted with particular care.

1. It is neither necessary nor desirable, at this early date, to plan in *any conclusive manner* the capacity and the policy requirements of our educational system for the entire span of thirty years.
2. All that is immediately necessary, so far as plant capacity and operating policy are concerned, is to make sure that our system of schools will be *able to accommodate* enough students so that 200 ministerial graduates can be produced by 1964. Thus, by planning now to be able to produce 200 graduates by 1964, we shall at one and the same time be pursuing a thoroughly conservative and cautious course of action, and shall also be preparing ourselves sufficiently to be able, after 1964, to produce a larger number of graduates if this should then prove to be necessary. By preparing *now* for 200 graduates by 1964, we shall do no more than we shall have to do in any event a few years after 1964.

Preparation for such a *capacity* involves absolutely no foreseeable hazard. There can be no question about it that even under the most unfavorable conditions we shall need 200

ministerial graduates no later than 1975. By making preparations to accommodate this number by 1964, we are at worst only anticipating our most conservative predictions by eleven years. If, on the other hand, the higher and more optimistic predictions of synodical growth and ministerial needs should prove in time to have been correct, we shall have made at least the minimum preparations for them before it is too late.

3. The achievement of an institutional capacity to produce 200 graduates by 1964 absolutely requires:
  - a. The establishment and operation of a senior college no later than 1957;
  - b. The immediate implementation of substantially the policies which the Board for Higher Education is recommending to Synod in 1950.
4. Synod must insist that the Board for Higher Education during the next ten years, from 1950 to 1960, closely and regularly observe the actual growth of Synod and its needs for ministerial graduates, and that the Board *regularly check the developing experiences of Synod against the tentatively accepted forecast of 1950*. This regular comparison of actual events with predicted events will gradually disclose the measure of the accuracy of the 1950 forecast (third forecast). Thus it will be possible, intelligently and confidently, as time moves on, to advance the more precise planning farther and farther into the future.

The 1950 forecast should furnish a *tentative* course for the next thirty years, to which we can prudently and safely commit ourselves up to 1964, but which we shall have to adjust from time to time during the next ten years so that we may then confidently plan beyond 1964.

By proceeding in this manner, we shall know our immediate course, and we shall also have some indication of a long-range course, from which we shall expect, however, to deviate as time unfolds events and their meaning.

5. Finally, we should remind ourselves once more that every phase of our work depends, under God, on an adequate supply of trained workers. The proposals made here are based *solely on experience and future needs in the North American parish ministry*. The glorious expansion of our missions as it is now developing in other parts of the world, all special services, and any faster rate of growth in our local work would require manpower beyond that indicated in this report.

### III. A STATISTICAL STUDY OF THE PARISH SCHOOL TEACHERS REQUIRED 1950—1980

The studies which are presented in this section attempt to establish a reliable estimate of the teachers which will be needed in Synod's schools. It is recognized that extremely large numbers of women teachers and emergency teachers have not been trained in synodical institutions in the past. Nor will it be possible to make available sufficient facilities to train all the teachers which these studies indicate will be needed during the next 30 years. Far less than half of the indicated numbers can be trained in Synod's schools even if all the adjustments which are proposed in the reorganization plan work out satisfactorily.

It will be conceded that the future effectiveness of our parochial schools will depend, under God, upon the ability of the Church to staff these schools with well-trained Lutheran teachers. An approach which assumes that the Lutheran schools need not be staffed by synodically trained teachers must recognize the fact that the real objectives of Lutheran schools cannot be reached unless a very large proportion of the staff members are fully cognizant of, and sympathetic to, the real objectives of these schools. It may be possible to achieve the desired results through other systems of training, but such a possibility does not alter the fundamental fact that the future of these parochial schools depends upon the attitudes and the convictions of these teachers and that a way must be found to increase the proportion of synodically trained teachers in the schools if they are not to suffer a major decline in religious effectiveness.

As is the case with all forecasts, certain assumptions must be accepted as basic to the procedure. The Board recognizes the fact that there may be valid differences of opinion with regard to the propriety of these assumptions.

#### *Assumption No. 1*

Full achievement of the objectives of Lutheran parochial elementary education may properly be expected only when Lutheran schools are staffed by teachers who have adequate training in religion and an understanding of the objectives to be achieved as well as subject-matter competence and technical training for teaching.

#### *Assumption No. 2*

Synod will continue to accept the obligation to prepare and to make available the number of teachers required to operate and maintain the parochial schools which local congregations sponsor. This reflects the historical practice of Synod.



*Assumption No. 3*

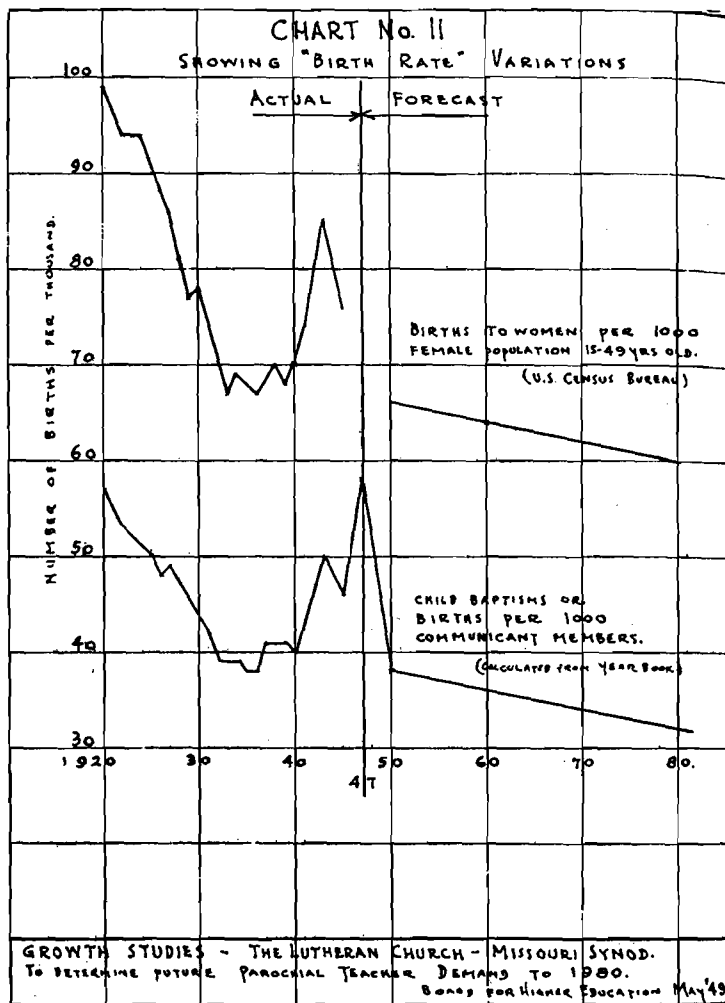
The numerical growth of Synod, the recent increase in the birth rate, the general acceptance of women teachers, the synodically approved expansion efforts, and diminishing tenure ratios are significant factors materially affecting the demand placed upon Synod's teacher training program.

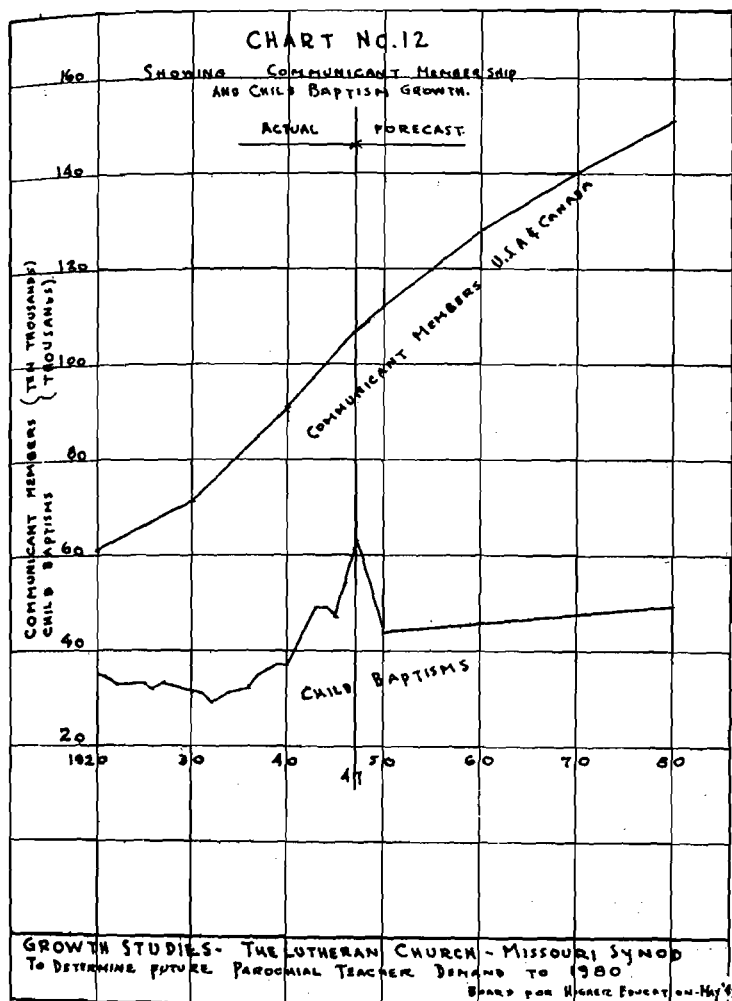
A study of these and several related factors \* seems to indicate that the "emergency" which created the teacher shortage is not an emergency at all, but rather a chronic condition which may require drastic changes in our approach to the solution of the problem of providing adequate teacher training and supply.

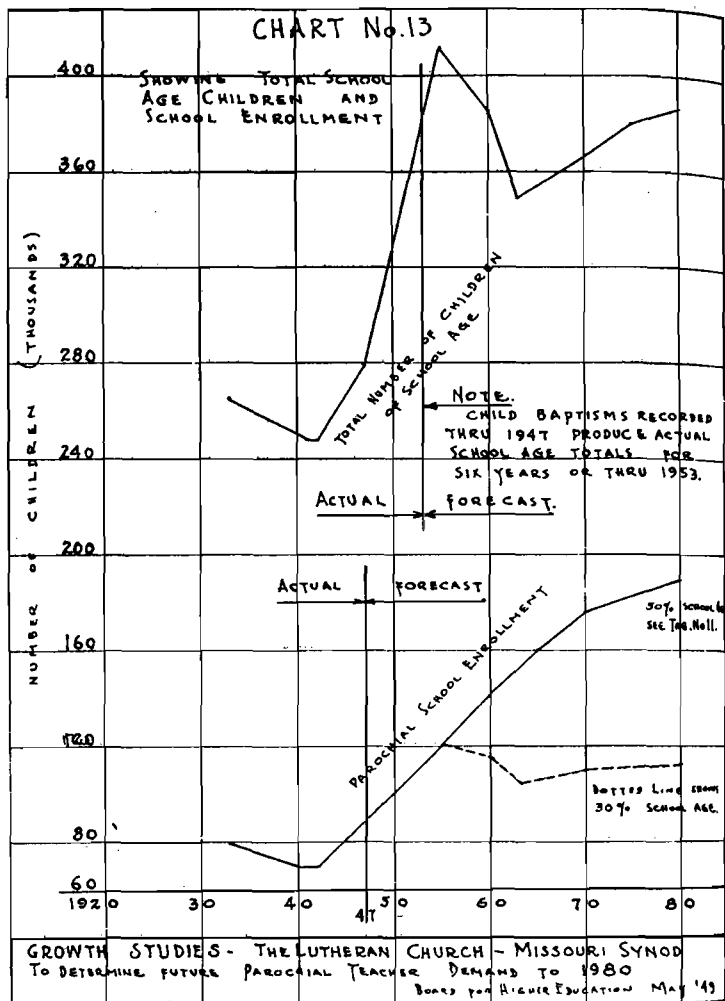
The six major factors indicated below are basic to this study of future teacher demand and are reflected in the accompanying graphs and tabulations:

1. *Growth of communicant membership in Synod.* The communicant membership estimates proposed in June, 1948, for future ministerial candidate demand studies were used. (See Chart No. 12.)
2. *Birth rate in Synod.* Forecasts of the population of the United States, 1945—1975, by the Bureau of Census, shows the past birth rate per 1,000 females between the ages 19 and 49, and forecasts the future birth rate. A study of the "birth rate" in Synod, based on a ratio of Baptisms to communicant membership, indicates variations similar to the national birth rate. The forecasts made in these studies are proportional to the national forecasts. By applying these forecasts to the communicant membership forecasts, it was possible to estimate the number of child Baptisms for each year. (See Charts No. 11 and 12.)
3. *Children of school age.* The total number of children of school age was estimated by totaling 8 years of child Baptisms. For any given year this total would include figures for all Baptisms of children who had attained the ages of 6 through 13 years; kindergarten and 9th grade, not included. (See Chart No. 13.)
4. *Parochial school enrollment.* Calculations of enrollments in the past fifteen years indicated that approximately 30 per cent of the children of school age attended our parochial schools. In the 1947 convention, Synod resolved that "as an attainable objective for the next twenty-five years, Synod

\* See additional factors listed in Plan C, "The Teachers Colleges," page 162.







TABULATION No. 11						
YEAR	TOTAL CHILD SCHOOL AGE (THOUSANDS)	PERCENT SCHOOL AGE ENROLLED	SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (THOUSANDS)	PUPILS PER TEACHER	TOTAL NO. TEACHERS	ANNUAL AVE. TOTAL NO. TEACHERS
1947	278	31.6	88	31.3	2800	
1950	327	30	98	30.	3260	3100
1955	413	30.2	124.3	30	4130	3780
1960	386	36.8	142	30	4740	4500
1965	355	45	159	30	5320	5080
1970	366	48.3	177	30	5900	5620
1975	372	50	186	30	6200	6140
1980	377	50	188	30	6260	6240

TABULATION No. 12								
MEN TEACHERS.					WOMEN TEACHERS.			
YEAR	ANNUAL AVE. TOTAL MEN	ANNUAL LOSS %	ANN. NET INCREASE	TOTAL ANNUAL REQUIRED	ANNUAL AVE. TOTAL WOMEN	ANNUAL LOSS %	ANN. NET INCREASE	TOTAL ANNUAL REQUIRED
1947	1400				1400			
1948-50	1550	46	30	96	1550	310	30	360
1951-55	1890	57	68	125	1890	378	68	446
1956-60	2230	68	72	140	2230	450	72	322
1961-65	2540	76	58	134	2540	508	58	364
1966-70	2810	84	34	138	2810	562	34	616
1971-75	3070	92	32	144	3070	614	32	666
1976-80	3120	94	17	111	3120	624	17	641
NOTE: COLUMNS "ANNUAL AVE. TOTAL MEN" AND "ANNUAL AVE. TOTAL WOMEN" EACH ARE EQUAL TO ONE HALF OF "ANNUAL AVE. TOTAL No. TEACHERS" TABULATION No. 11.								

GROWTH STUDIES - THE LUTHERAN CHURCH - MISSOURI SYNOD  
 TO DETERMINE FUTURE PAROCHIAL TEACHER DEMAND TO 1980  
 BOARD FOR HIGHER EDUCATION MAY '49

adopt a goal of having 50 per cent of our school-age children in our schools." *Proceedings*, 1947, page 312, Resolution 3. (See Chart No. 13 and Tabulation No. 11.)

5. *Number of pupils per teacher.* Since 1920 the number of pupils per teacher has decreased from 36 to 31 in 1947. For purposes of future estimates a ratio of 30 pupils per teacher was used. (See Tabulation No. 11.)
6. *Annual loss of teachers.* No accurate data are available to indicate the annual loss of teachers; however, conservative estimates would indicate that the tenure of regular men teachers would not average over 33 years, or a 3-per-cent annual loss; while women teachers would not average over 5 years' service, or a 20-per-cent loss. The percentage of women teachers has increased in recent years, so that now about half of the teachers are regular men teachers and half are women teachers or other temporary supply. For the purposes of estimating future teacher demands the ratio of half male teachers and half female teachers was used (See Tabulation No. 12.)

Two of the major factors discussed above present specific variables that were arbitrarily fixed at a conservative figure:

1. The first is that "school age" estimates did not include kindergarten or 9th grade. The extension of our "school age" by two years would automatically add 25 per cent to the estimates.
2. The second factor is the ratio of regular men to women teachers. Since the annual percentage loss of women teachers is about seven times as great as for men teachers, a change in the ratio of men to women would materially alter the estimated annual demand.

Forecasts of the number of professional workers needed in Synod will always raise serious doubts as to their validity. Past experiences with "oversupply" and shortages seem to indicate that forecasts are colored by the economic cycle during which they are made. This may be true; however, the present acute shortage of professional workers would indicate that the "oversupply" in the early thirties was, in fact, an "undersupply" of funds necessary to meet the real needs. Recurrent economic cycles sharply affect our ability to finance the needed personnel, but do not directly affect the need itself.

Synod, in 1947, resolved to strive to increase the percentage of enrollment of school-age children from 30 per cent to 50 per cent. The work of our Board for Parish Education and the fact

that many Districts have full-time Superintendents of Education will certainly create an awareness in our congregations of their responsibility to provide expanded facilities for Christian elementary education.

### Conclusions

These studies indicate that in the five years from 1951 to 1955 an average of 125 regular men teachers will be required annually and, in addition, 350 women teachers annually. In the following 25 years only a small increase in demand for men teachers should be anticipated, while the demand of women teachers will nearly double. (See Tabulation No. 12.)

*These astounding estimates can be more readily accepted if we realize that at this time 45 regular men teachers and 280 women teachers are required annually merely to replace losses from the number of teachers now serving in our parochial schools.*

If the effectiveness of our parochial schools is to be maintained, and even improved, then our teacher training program must have sufficient capacity to furnish not only better equipped teachers, but also an increased supply.

### IV. RECOMMENDATIONS ON REORGANIZATION

Two basic requirements which Synod must meet successfully, if its God-given, world-wide opportunities and responsibilities are to be effectively recognized during the coming decades, are inevitably related to and, under God, dependent upon proper adjustments in the field of higher education. This conclusion is based upon a careful appraisal of our Church's century of experience and a projection of the extensive statistical data made available to the Board for Higher Education. We must plan *now* to provide:

1. An increasing production of professional workers.
2. Facilities for full college training in our Synod's pre-ministerial education program.

A major portion of the past five years has been devoted to intensive study of the problems related to planning specifications for the addition of a senior college and, simultaneously, for an increasing volume of adequately trained professional workers. (For a complete analysis of current college and seminary enrollments see Exhibit 15.) We are convinced that it will not do to depend upon expedient improvisations on past practices. God has obviously given our Synod a broader task, and we must perform it. We have a new day, and we must master it. We have new conditions, and we must recognize them.

In the course of its detailed studies of many and various proposals to meet these educational needs, every known phase of

the spiritual, educational, and financial implications for our work as a Synod has been examined and re-examined. As a result your Board finally concluded that there are only three basically different approaches to our problem; accordingly, it undertook to prepare detailed specifications for each of these. All of the proposals were subjected to microscopic analysis and appraisal by competent individuals and groups in synodical circles and in the field of secular education. The Board's present recommendations are based on the conviction that our Synod's purposes will be served best if it takes favorable action on the last of the three possibilities presented.

#### Plan A

A study of the feasibility of using this occasion as an opportunity to create for Synod an ideal system of colleges and seminaries by arranging for a smaller number of larger and more efficient schools adequate for the production of the indicated number of required workers and the establishment of a senior college.

#### Plan B

A study of the feasibility of undertaking a practical rearrangement of the existing system so that a senior college plus an adequate volume of professional personnel could be achieved through remodeling and addition, but without closing schools or supplying a new campus and constructing an additional physical plant.

#### Plan C

A study of the feasibility of achieving the desired objectives eventually by undertaking an experimental approach at this time.

#### Exhibit 15

#### Missouri Synod College Enrollment

1949-1950

College	Total Enrollment	New Enrollment	Total Min. and Teacher Training Enrollment	Total Non-Ministerial and Teacher Training Enrollment	Total Enrollment '48-'49	Total Min. and Teacher Training Enrollment '48-'49
Austin, Tex. ....	95	41	69	26	77	56
Bronxville, N. Y. ....	274	120	109	165	292	115
Concordia, Mo. ....	149	45	129	20	146	130
Edmonton, Alta. ....	124	45	59	65	111	55
Fort Wayne, Ind. ....	240	70	240	—	236	236
Milwaukee, Wis. ....	267	77	257	10	258	244
Oakland, Calif. ....	210	82	80	130	199	67
Portland, Oreg. ....	80	26	48	32	80	46
St. Paul, Minn. ....	231	89	176	55	235	177
Winfield, Kans. ....	410	187	270	140	377	231
Total, 1949-50 ..	2,080	782	1,437*	643	2,011	1,363
Total, 1948-49 ..						

\* Of these, 245 are teacher training students.



## Teachers College Enrollments

	Total Enrollment	Total Teacher Training Enrollment	Ministers in High School Department	Total Enrollment '48-'49	Total Enrollment '48-'49
River Forest, Ill. —	523	523		481	483
Seward, Nebr. —	347	316	5	312	301
Total, 1949-50 ..	870	839	5	793	782
Total, 1948-49 ..					

## Theological Seminary Enrollments

	Total Enrollment	Graduates Expected	Total Enrollment '48-'49
St. Louis, Mo. ....	465	98	384
Springfield, Ill. ....	319	27	280
Total, 1949-50 ..	784	125	664
Total, 1948-49 ..			

## Plan A

## A Theoretically Ideal Arrangement

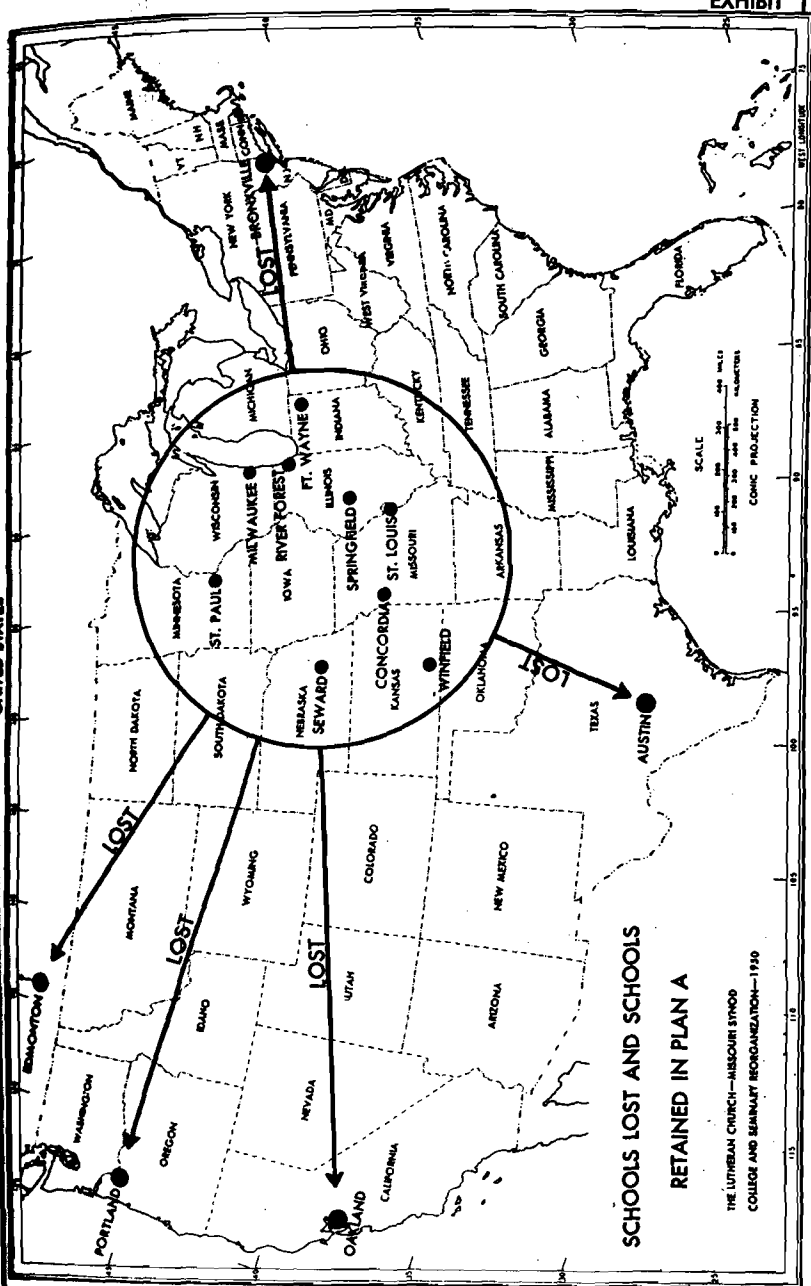
In recognition of the widespread, frequently voiced opinion that Synod has too many colleges and seminaries, your Board undertook, first of all, a thorough exploration of the possibility of achieving Synod's objectives in higher education through a smaller number of institutions. To get an objective estimate of the possibilities, your Board posed the question: "Disregarding entirely the fact that we already have a system of colleges and seminaries, how many educational institutions of ideal size would be required to prepare an adequate number of professional workers for our Synod?"

After a careful survey of all the data which the Board had available, it reached the conclusion that this work of Synod could, under ideal conditions, be carried forward in ten schools. Such a system would include two seminaries with enrollments approximating 375 each; one senior college with an enrollment of 450; two teachers colleges and five combinations known as four-year junior colleges, each of these with an enrollment of 500 students. Some of the junior colleges would have a part of their capacity assigned to pre-professional training of parochial school teachers. A total of 4,700 students.

The practicability of applying such a plan by consolidating the existing system into ten such schools was then thoroughly explored.

Three major negative factors and four minor ones support the conclusion that Synod would be ill-advised if it were to attempt a solution along these lines:

1. Although the Church has a tremendous investment (about 12 million dollars) in its 14 existing colleges and seminaries, the physical plants are almost all so extremely small that to meet these requirements, eight plants would have to be expanded to almost double their present capacity. Actual estimates convinced your Board that the capital investment involved in such an operation is so large that it would take approximately 20 years of the resultant operational-cost savings to return the expense of the conversion. In addition, five of the existing campuses and plants would have to be abandoned as synodical educational operations if the Senior College were to have a central location. This would have the effect of contracting all of Synod's educational activity into the Midwest area. The strategic value of our East Coast, West Coast, Southwestern, and Canadian schools would be lost. (See Exhibit 1, page 153.)
  2. A realistic appraisal of existing emotional factors certainly indicates an overwhelming sentiment for the preservation of what our Synod has developed during the past century. When this traditional factor is coupled with the fact that this plan would necessarily involve transfer, relocation, and re-assignment of at least 75% of the present administrative and teaching personnel, the overwhelming practical difficulty as well as the inadvisability of such a procedure will be apparent.
  3. It is a fact that most unusual opportunities for service and for expansion of our Synod's work are characteristic of the outlook for the immediate future. Certainly this is true of the area of foreign missions as these are represented in the eight new fields which have been opened in the last decade alone. Serious thought must be given also to the American population increases, which are as tremendous as they are unexpected. (150 million on November 1, 1949.) These actual numerical expansions, coupled with the great population shifts within our national boundaries, carry the most profound implications for our work in home missions and for the expansion of our parochial schools.
- In this connection we note that this plan would normally involve a shrinkage of our educational facilities in exactly those areas where the greatest future national and synodical expansion is indicated and where, by the grace of God, we already have flourishing educational units.

**EXHIBIT 1**

In addition to the three major considerations listed, the Board examined, once more, the objections previously mentioned:

1. The need for having institutions in various geographic areas (and particularly there where the Synod is in the process of strengthening and expanding its work) so that the ministry and teaching profession will get a broad cross section and adequate variety of individual types and backgrounds.
2. Recruitment problems.
3. The inherent difficulty of conducting really effective ministerial training when student bodies are excessively large.
4. Transportation problems for students.

#### Can We Afford the Loss?

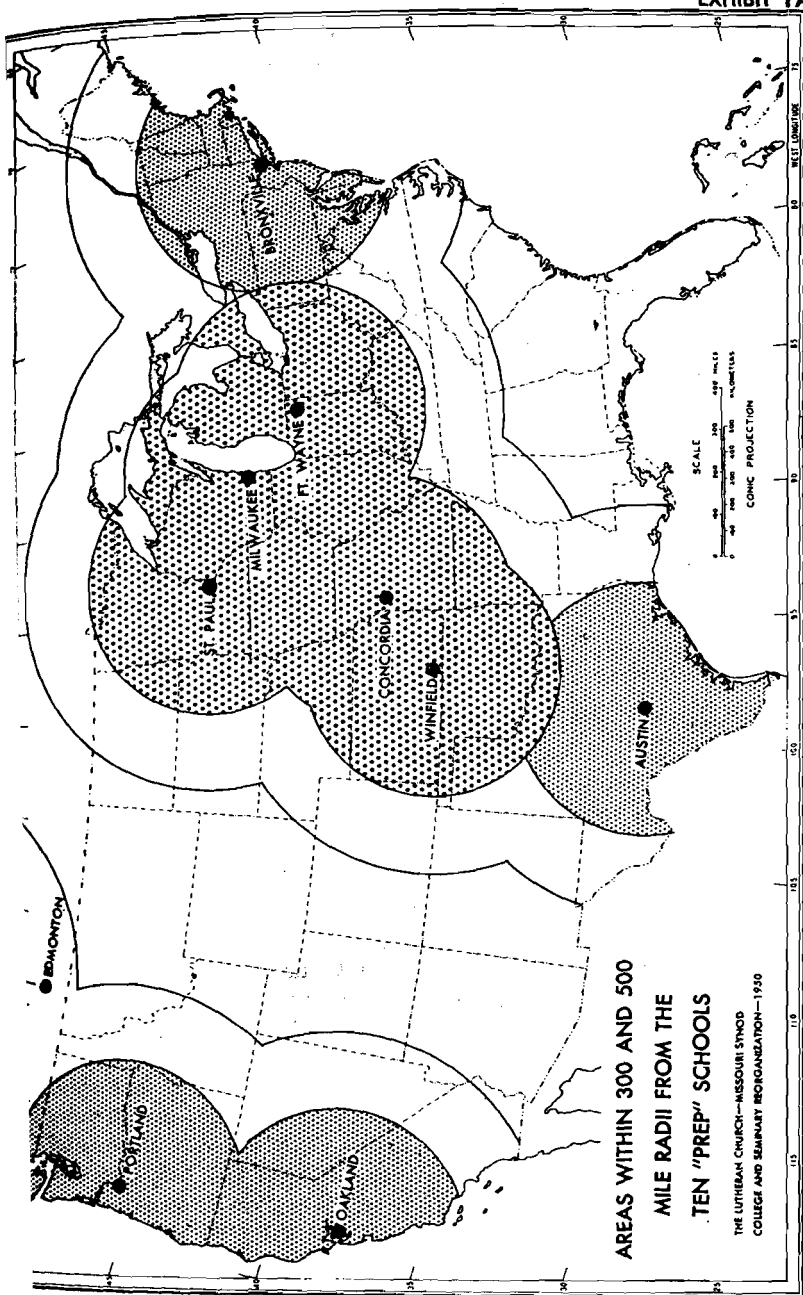
In this connection, Paragraph 3 of the major negative factors seems to be of most critical importance. The Board pondered the fact that, by the grace of God, Synod now has five schools which are located strategically so that they are in a position to render special services to our Church: Austin, Portland, Oakland, Bronxville, and Edmonton. Texas, Oregon, and California classify as the fastest growing areas of population and industrial development in our country. A similar classification applies to the Canadian location.

Elimination of Bronxville would involve the loss of our only educational holding in the entire East. Every elimination means that an area within a 300 to 500-mile radius of the institution involved is without ministerial and teacher training service. Even more important is the loss of the recruiting and synodical interest stimulation in such sections of our Church. The severe limitation of area coverage, the 300 to 500-mile radius served by an institution, which would result, is indicated on the map. (Exhibit 1 A, page 155.)

The sections mentioned are, unquestionably, important growth areas of the nation; but, more important is the strategic significance of the five synodical colleges which happen to be located in them. Sensing the critical role which these institutions can plan in the future work of Synod and the immense, but unnecessary, penalties involved in delayed action, your Board is glad to be able to report campus expansion at Austin, Portland, Edmonton, and Bronxville during the past triennium. In addition, construction has already been completed or is being actively planned on every one of these campuses.

The tremendous population thrusts into four of these areas, the strategic importance of the entire East Coast, the evidence of immense commercial and industrial development in each of these

## EXHIBIT 1A



AREAS WITHIN 300 AND 500  
MILE RADII FROM THE  
TEN "PREP" SCHOOLS

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH—MISSOURI SYNOD  
COLLEGE AND SEMINARY REORGANIZATION—1930

Reprinted by permission of the  
Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod  
Published by the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill.  
Copyright © 1930 by the University of Chicago  
Printed in the U.S.A.

sections, and the outstanding growth of the synodical District involved (1948 rank among North American Districts: California and Nevada 2, Southern California 3, Alberta and British Columbia 4, Northwest 5, Texas 13) make it unthinkable to recommend any proposal to relinquish the tremendous advantages which belong to Synod by virtue of its holdings which were acquired from 23 to 70 years ago when the present tremendous developments could be only dimly foreseen. The U.S. Census Bureau recently reported that Oregon is now the fastest growing State in the Union. In nine years the State's population has increased 59.3% (to an estimated 1,736,000). California has gained 3,758,000 residents since 1940. It is now the second largest State in the Union. Texas is the most rapidly expanding industrialization in the United States. *In the light of these facts your Board simply cannot recommend either contraction or elimination of Synod's education projects in these areas.* This appears, on the contrary, to be the time to strengthen the Church's holdings in educational property and programs particularly in the areas mentioned, since in a special way these colleges are in a position to function as:

1. Focal points of Church leadership.
2. Prominent physical symbols of the Church in a growing area.
3. Agencies for creating and sustaining group support consciousness.
4. Centers of Christian education.

It is true that the same functions are performed, to a degree, by all the synodical schools. The emphasis here is on the proposition that such functions are a particularly important factor in these five schools. For these reasons, particularly, the school should do something special for the region, and the region should do something special for the school.

On the basis of these fundamentally negative indications it appears that it would be both wrong to advise and unrealistic to attempt any reorganization which proposes to solve this problem through the creation of a consolidation which would give Synod its needed capacity in a smaller number of larger schools (and the resultant economy of operation of the individual units), but which is so expensive to convert from the current situation that 20 years of operational savings would be required to recover the capital investments demanded by the conversion and which would involve the loss of five schools now strategically located in some of the most promising and rapidly developing regions of our Church and nation. For cost estimates on Plan A, see Exhibit 16, page 157.

## Exhibit 16

## Costs for Plan A

## Value of Abandoned Campuses:

Austin	\$ 300,000
Bronxville	1,000,000
Edmonton	200,000
Oakland	475,000
Portland	400,000
Campus Value Lost (1948 Statistical Yearbook)	\$2,375,000
Expand Seven Existing Campuses to Double Present Capacity, Minimum	3,500,000
Senior College and Campus	2,750,000
	\$8,625,000
Recover from Sales	1,500,000
Net Cost	\$7,125,000

## Plan B

A Study of the Feasibility of Undertaking a Practical Rearrangement of the Existing System so that a Senior College plus an Adequate Volume of Professional Personnel Could be Achieved Through Remodeling and Addition, but Without Closing Schools or Supplying a New Campus and Constructing an Additional Physical Plant

Although the Board was of the opinion that many great advantages, such as the opportunity for freedom of choice in location, arrangement, program, tradition, and development of a senior college would be irretrievably lost to the present generation by any course other than building an entirely new college, it still undertook to examine and to work out the specific and complex detail of a program which would enable the Church to provide a senior college plus adequate \* production of professional personnel in the foreseeable future without adding another unit to the existing system.

In studying this possibility of finding a practical solution which would meet the most urgent of Synod's capacity and quality requirements without creating prohibitive costs, it became clear to the Board that progress was virtually impossible as long as this effort was based on the assumption that the objective was to find a plan which would answer Synod's needs in education for an indefinite future period—perhaps the next century. In fact, it soon became clear that the educational needs of the Church are never static and that the present dilemma is in no small measure the consequence of a failure to undertake such reviews and subsequent adjustments at more frequent intervals in the past.

\* This plan recognized, of course, that it would not be possible, under any circumstances, to provide for direct, full-term synodical training of all the parochial school teachers which the available statistics indicate will be required during the next 30 years.

In its thorough exploration of the possibility of reorganization within the existing system, the Board prepared an extensive and detailed 65-page report, supplemented by numerous statistical studies and supporting graphs. These materials were then presented in successive meetings to the large advisory committee which had been appointed by President Behnken (at the request of the 1949 Fiscal Conference) and to the Plenary Council, consisting of all the college presidents of our Synod and some special consultants. Only the essential features of this plan can be listed here. (For complete detail, see Exhibit 2, next page.) It was proposed to separate the specialty services from the main seminary at St. Louis in order to allow room for an undergraduate student body of 500 students on that campus. The Springfield seminary would become a school for 250 students and would be held to produce 40 graduates annually when the plan would be in full effect. A senior college for 450 students would be established on the present St. Paul, Minn., campus. This would involve the loss of high school and junior college services for that entire region and would also mean that the entire current faculty, administration, and student body (except seniors) would withdraw in order to leave all facilities available to the senior college and to create an opportunity for free choice of staff. The school would have an enrollment of 380, with 175 graduates moving to St. Louis annually. A library (included in "Building for Tomorrow" collection) would have to be built; a physical education plant (promised by the District) would be needed; and a building would have to be remodeled. The geographic location to existing synodical colleges is indicated on Exhibit 3, page 160.

In order to secure sufficient space to train the required number of ministers and teachers in the existing system (without the St. Paul institution), it was proposed to reduce all of the nine remaining preparatory institutions to four-year junior colleges (junior and senior year of high school plus freshman and sophomore year of college).

Still further adjustments were proposed to supply increased teacher production. The River Forest enrollment would be restricted to male students with a total enrollment of 500 and a consequent production of 125 male graduates annually. The Seward institution would be left relatively undisturbed; however, the possibility of elimination of the high school would be explored further.

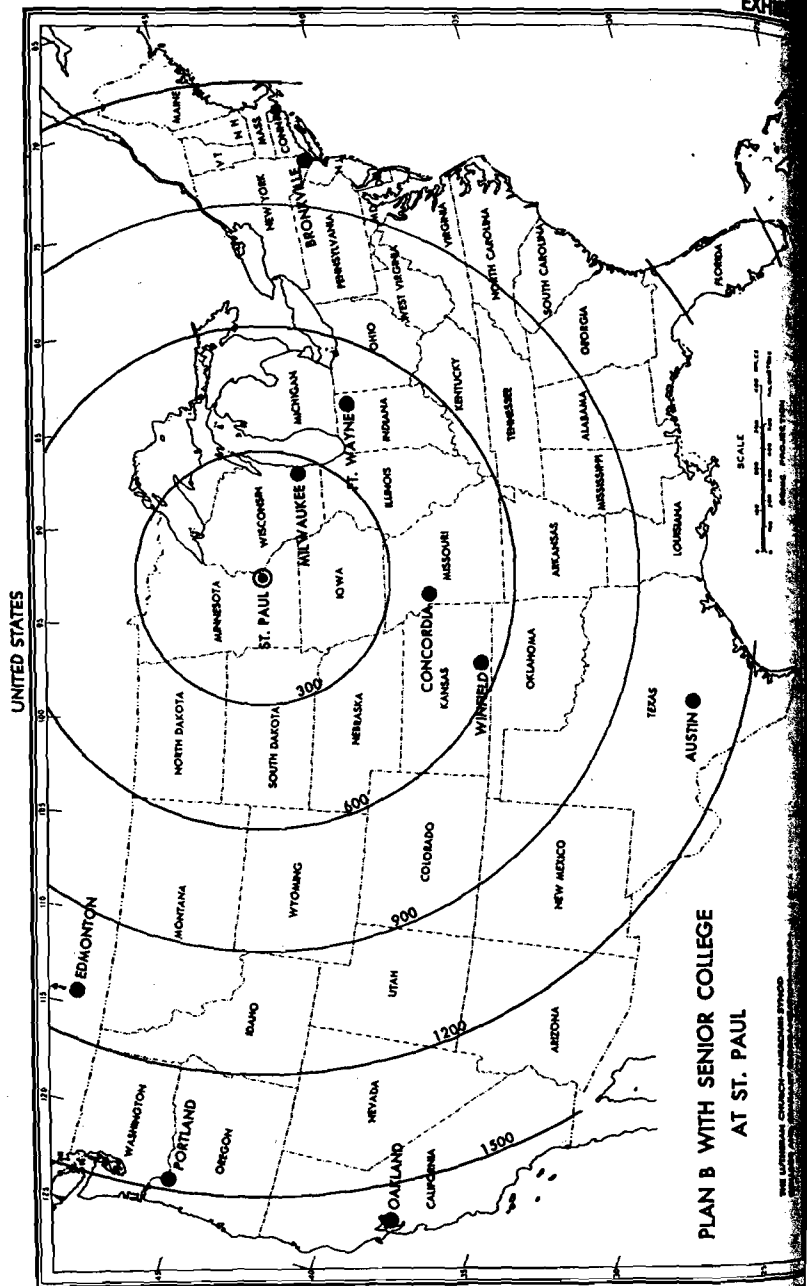
In this plan a terminal teacher-training course would be introduced at both the Fort Wayne college and the college at Winfield, Kans. Each of these institutions would be held to train approximately 150 women teacher training students and to produce about 75 graduates annually. This would involve the addition of facilities



PLAN - B

GRADE AND NUMBER EDUCATION 18-21-22

	CLAIMED MAXIMUM DOOR CAP.										ASSIGNED RESIDENTIAL CAPACITY										MINISTERIAL JUNIOR										TEACHER TRAINING										MEN										WOMEN																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
	M					W					T					U					Jr. Sr.					E					E					E					E					E					E					E					E					E					E					E					E					E					E					E					E					E					E					E					E					E					E					E					E					E					E					E					E					E					E					E					E					E					E					E					E					E					E					E					E					E					E					E					E					E					E					E					E					E					E					E					E					E					E					E					E					E					E					E					E					E					E					E					E					E					E					E					E					E					E					E					E			



for coeducation at Fort Wayne and the necessary training school and music instruction arrangements. The Winfield institution has been conducting similar work for some time and would require relatively minor adjustments. In addition, it was proposed to train 40 women teachers (16 graduates from each) at both the Oakland and the Bronxville institutions. Appropriate instructional and housing facilities plus staff would be required at each school. The current emphasis on recruiting teacher training students for all the high school departments of the colleges would continue.

The execution of this plan would involve the loss of the high school and junior college training program for the entire Minnesota region. All of Synod's pre-ministerial students would be required to travel to St. Paul, Minn., for two years of training. The Milwaukee college would have to be enlarged (inadequate campus) to accommodate students who would normally attend St. Paul. The traditional objectives of quite a number of institutions (River Forest, Fort Wayne, Oakland, Bronxville, St. Paul, Winfield) would have to be materially altered. This plan would involve the change to a four-year junior college program and curriculum at all of Synod's educational institutions, because only in that way could sufficient space be created to absorb the loss at St. Paul and simultaneously to provide for a greater volume of ministerial and teacher candidates. Students would be recruited from Lutheran high schools and encouraged to enroll through a scholarship subsidy plan. The arrangement would also require a full co-ordinator of recruitment and of placement. Finally, rather extensive staff changes would also be required at those institutions which would introduce teacher training into their programs, and at St. Paul, Minn., of course, serious staff dislocations would be indicated.

This plan was made available to the two groups previously mentioned for most detailed study, analysis, and appraisal. The Board is grateful to the participants in such meetings and agrees with the findings of a majority that such a proposal would involve implications of sufficiently grave import to justify abandonment or significant modification of a proposal of this type.

The consultants in the Racine meetings agreed with the established premises that there is a genuine need for more professional workers and that the introduction of a senior college into the system is an imperative necessity. It was agreed also that the proposal itself could produce the graduates required; however, the following serious objections were made and recognized to be valid:

1. There is insufficient evidence to show that the four year junior college is an acceptable arrangement in the American system of education and certainly no evidence to show that

it would or would not be satisfactory in Synod's system of ministerial training. Under these circumstances a wholesale conversion to such units might eventually prove to be serious disservice to the cause of synodical higher education.

2. The adoption of such a plan would create another unique arrangement in place of the unique system which we now have and is therefore out of harmony with the major objective of attempting to create an arrangement which fits more readily into the American pattern of higher education than our present arrangements.

### Plan C

#### A Study of the Feasibility of Achieving the Desired Objectives Through an Experimental Approach

Synod's many existing colleges and seminaries and the successful introduction of the Lutheran high schools in the Middle West create a situation which makes it possible to take advantage of the priceless opportunity for experimentation prior to making final commitments or changes in Synod's entire system of higher education.

The great blessings which have come from synodical training at the high school level will be apparent to all. Where no parallel services exist, it would seem desirable to continue synodical training at this level. It should be recognized also that some type of synodical participation should continue even where Lutheran high schools are available; but it would be difficult to justify duplication of available facilities. Accordingly, the experimental programs proposed in this report reflect the Board's desire to determine whether Synod should direct its attention, as far as possible, toward an eventual program of ministerial training which would provide four years of preparatory college training, three years of professional seminary training; one year of practical experience under guidance, and an opportunity for graduate study in theology under the direct auspices of Synod.

The plan proposed in this section attempts to give recognition to the possible eventual goals and calls for immediate action because of the fact that almost an entire decade must elapse before adjustment, once made, can noticeably affect the outcomes of our Church's educational program. The recommendations should not be understood to involve an immediate or a complete abandonment of existing programs. No such action is recommended at this time; but it appears necessary to initiate a trend and to accept the basic principles indicated.

The reorganization section of Plan C is designed to achieve the following objectives:

1. An increased production of both ministerial and teacher

candidates commensurate with the statistically indicated future needs of the Church and the possibility of more effective control over the volume of candidates produced by the system.

2. An opportunity to evaluate the results of any necessary adjustments and to appraise evidence of desirable or undesirable outcomes within our own system of education without risking irretrievable loss of essential features of our present program.
3. The creation of conditions favorable to the introduction of a senior college.
4. The development of a program which is sufficiently flexible to be applied in whole or in part without extensive disruption or loss of existing educational services.
5. A more efficient use of existing facilities for all types of professional training (including teacher training and graduate levels of instruction) through recognition of the principle that there need not necessarily be uniformity of program and services offered in every synodical institution of similar classification.

#### Theological Seminaries

The growth studies which have been prepared by the Board show that Synod will need approximately 200 seminary graduates annually after the next decade. Graduations expected from the two seminaries in June, 1950, total 125. (For an analysis of seminary enrollments and graduates expected, see Exhibit 5, next page.) It is true that the graduating classes (mainly because of a sharply increased supply from the Springfield seminary) of 1951, 1952, 1953, and 1954 will be considerably larger (average of 157 annually for the period mentioned). If these graduations materialize, it will give Synod an opportunity to close the present gap between supply and demand (213 vacancies at the end of 1947; 267 vacancies at the end of 1948). There will also be some alleviation for the temporary shortage which will automatically be created by the introduction of the senior college into the system. It must be remembered that the establishment of a senior college will automatically mean that no new applicants will be available for admission to St. Louis for a period of two years unless Synod adopts a device which would enable some students to by-pass the senior college and to enroll in the St. Louis seminary during those years.\*

---

\* The introduction of a senior college in 1954 or 1955 would reduce candidate production over the period 1951-1956 to an annual average of approximately 130.

While no time table can be set up at this time, it is already apparent that even with the smoothest of operations a senior college could not begin its work until the fall of 1952. If such a schedule were followed, then the St. Louis seminary would have no entering class in 1952 and 1953. Fortunately, however, the fact that the St. Louis seminary now has four years in its program would create a situation in which there would be only one year without graduates from the seminary. This time would come in either 1955 or 1956, depending upon the date for opening the senior college.

In order to achieve the annual production of 200 trained seminary graduates after the period of adjustment has been completed, the Board gave extensive consideration to several possibilities.

It would, of course, be possible to expand the St. Louis facilities so that the necessary number of students might be accommodated.

Such an expansion would have to envision facilities to accommodate between 550 and 575 undergraduate students in residence. This would mean, if we assume a normal development for the School of Missions and the Graduate School on the St. Louis campus, that the entire operation there would have to be designed to accommodate approximately 700 students within the next two decades.

#### Exhibit 5

#### Analysis of Theological Seminary Enrollments

St. Louis			Springfield			
On Campus Enrollment	Vicars	Total	Year	Total	Vicars	On Campus Enrollment
425	76	501	1929-30	188	39	149
449	61	510	1930-31	172	39	133
370	165	535	1931-32	169	26	143
386	202	588	1932-33	149	23	126
429	192	621	1933-34	126	14	112
411	166	577	1934-35	123	26	97
380	181	561	1935-36	131	21	110
413	167	580	1936-37	115	16	99
364	152	516	1937-38	116	16	100
401	58	459	1939-40	131	24	107
357	90	447	1940-41	125	17	108
365	104	469	1941-42	139	12	127
322	143	465	1942-43	155	25	130
368	110	478	1943-44	158	26	132
372	123	495	1944-45	276	46	230
333	134	467	1945-46	137	29	108
334	139	473	1946-47	229	19	210
350	144	494	1947-48	265	23	242
382	125	507	1948-49	296	15	281
463	64	527	1949-50	336	20	316

## G. I. Enrollments

St. Louis			Springfield			
New G. I.'s	Total G. I.'s	Per Cent	Year	Per Cent	Total G. I.'s	New G. I.'s
8	17	4 %	1946-47	41%	93	87
14	29	6 %	1947-48	49%	129	50
7	31	6 %	1948-49	46%	136	21
10	24	4.5%	1949-50	42%	141	19

## Graduates Expected

Year	St. Louis	Springfield	Total *
1950	97	27	124
1951	60	46	106
1952	103	70	173
1953	106	61	167
1954	162	53	215

\* Average for next five years: 157.

To expand the St. Louis seminary physical plant by construction which would match the superb quality of the existing buildings would be very expensive at current construction costs. Besides, it is the considered opinion of the Board that the operation of a seminary of that size would make virtually impossible the personal and individual contacts which we believe to be essential to sound ministerial training.

While it is quite true that various administrative devices may be applied to break up the large mass into smaller groupings, most educators will agree that the best results are achieved in small groups and that an elaborate system of professional counseling is only a substitute device to offset the disadvantages of mass education. In an effective system of ministerial training, we believe that the inspiring impact of intimate association with devout Christian scholars and leaders is essential and that direct, personal contact with great teachers is of highest value.

Consideration was given, also, to the possibility of establishing two seminaries of the St. Louis type. The cost factor would, of course, be a major deterrent. In addition, the establishment of a second seminary of the St. Louis type to accommodate the excess enrollment from the first seminary would automatically require furnishing financial support for three theological seminaries or changing the program of the seminary at Springfield. In considering this possibility the Board was also aware of the fact that, historically, such duplicate seminaries tend to develop their separate programs in isolation and to emphasize their independence rather than the parallelism which would be intended. A final negative

consideration was the fact that it is proving extremely difficult for our Synod to supply adequate staff and library for two seminaries. It was felt that the creation of a third seminary, plus a senior college, would create an impossible supply-and-demand situation if Synod undertook, as it must, to supply all staff members from its own ranks.

As a final alternative, the Board thoroughly explored the possibility of having both types of courses on the Springfield campus.

One of the major objections to such a procedure is the fact that there would be much unnecessary duplication of facilities, cost, and effort. Another major deterrent is the problem of setting up regulations which would control the enrollments. It is quite evident that students would have to be arbitrarily directed to the one seminary or to the other. Such a situation would create severe dissatisfaction among students and additional problems for administrators involved. It was felt also that one of the inevitable outcomes of such an arrangement would be that one or the other type of course would eventually predominate at the Springfield institution and would create either a serious lack of enthusiasm on the part of students and faculty in the one department or else a disastrous rivalry between the divisions of the seminary. Finally, the difficulties of administration were considered to be so formidable as to make this proposal undesirable.

Accordingly the Board proposes to reach the desired quota of approximately 200 seminary graduates annually by 1965 through the following plan:

1. *St. Louis, Mo.*

The Board for Higher Education recommends that this seminary be equipped to accommodate 500 to 525 professional students (in a three-year undergraduate program) by concentrating all the regular professional training in existing facilities on the main campus. If off-campus housing is found unacceptable, such a program will require the addition of at least one dormitory to the existing complex of buildings since the seminary estimates that present campus facilities can house only a maximum of 425 students.

The large required enrollment in the regular program makes it necessary to recommend a partial separation of the Missions Department and the Graduate School from the present physical plant. Every effort should be made to keep the wholesome influence which results from undergraduate contacts with these divisions of the school. The joint use of facilities for library, dining halls, physical education, and central administration will contribute, it is hoped, toward this objective.



It will apparently be necessary, however, to transfer housing and some teaching facilities of these two departments to existing off-campus quarters or to new construction somewhat removed from the physical plant now operating on this campus. Any required additional plant (built, purchased, or leased) would not necessarily conform to the high standards of architecture and construction which characterize the present seminary buildings. This plan assumes that Synod need not necessarily provide dormitory housing for graduate students.

In recommending that the Graduate School of Theology and the School of Missions be separated physically from the undergraduate department, the Board believes that a better opportunity for the full development of the Graduate School and the School of Missions will be created; at the same time, the vacated space in the present complex of buildings will enable the institution to accommodate the indicated enrollment without extensive additional construction.

The proposed arrangement would provide for an average annual production of 160 regular (B.D.) graduates during the decades 1960—1980.

It should be understood that the change-over to a three-year program could not be undertaken until the senior college is in operation and that this particular adjustment would not be required until sometime during the next triennium. The arrangements for shifting the Graduate School and the School of Missions should begin at the earliest possible date.

## *2. Springfield, Ill.*

The Springfield seminary would be scheduled to produce 40 graduates annually by 1965. In order to achieve this, proper and necessary additional facilities should be provided at an early date. The total enrollment (in five classes) to accommodate this number of graduations would approximate 250 students. It should be understood that the maximum-permitted enrollment will be set near the figure indicated and that plans for alteration of the physical plant of the institution should definitely be geared to the predetermined size.

Under this plan the current age restrictions would continue to apply to registrants for the program at Springfield. Apparently the current large enrollment (319) at this seminary is a temporary condition since approximately one half of the students are ex-G. I.'s.

## **The Teachers' Colleges**

Apparently no part of the entire problem is more complex than the attempt to establish the demand which the next three decades will make on our teacher training facilities. In considering this

problem, the Board gave consideration to many immediate and long-range factors which would vitally affect any solution offered. Among the long-range factors the following seem to be relevant:

1. The principle that the Missouri Synod intends to train its ministers and teachers in its own institutions (Article 3 of Synod's Constitution).
2. The expanding system of Lutheran schools.
3. An increasing demand for women teachers and a relatively stable demand for male teachers (cf. the graph on our past ten years' experience). — (See Exhibit 8, page 182.)
4. Rising certification standards.
5. The effects which will be created by a full use of all of Synod's available facilities (including ministerial preparatory institutions).
6. The effect of a continuing high national birth rate.
7. The degree of success which may be expected in an effort to achieve enrollment of 50% of our children (as resolved in the Centennial Convention).
8. The duration of the current economic prosperity.

A study of Section III of this report, "The Demand for Parochial School Teachers to 1980" will indicate that the Board has recognized the difficulty of basing mathematical computations on the variable long-range factors listed. It was necessary therefore to confine the projections to available experience and statistics. Extensive compilations and studies were made available by the School Office of Synod's Board for Parish Education, the teachers' colleges, and the synodical Committee on Trends. While the statistical evidence developed by the mentioned groups left some points of disagreement because of the uncertain factors involved, the Board was nevertheless compelled to attempt some reasonable estimate of the number of teachers which would be required in the immediate future. This study appears in Section III.

The present problem is to find means of alleviating the obvious current shortage, but to arrange any additional teacher training facilities in such a way that they will remain flexible enough to allow for rapid increase or decrease of production as the circumstances may require. It is obvious that such an ideal solution will be difficult to achieve.

The data made available to the Board demonstrate that at this time there is still a serious shortage of male teachers. Much stronger emphasis will therefore need to be placed on the recruitment of properly qualified boys to prepare for the teaching profession. At the same time the need for women teachers is also mounting. While Synod may not be able to train all of the women

teachers required, the welfare of our parochial school demands that a considerably increased supply of such teachers be made available to our constituency.

The studies made by the Board reveal that the facilities of River Forest and Seward alone are inadequate to supply present and future needs, nor could they be expanded sufficiently without too great a cost to Synod. In a later part of this section the Board therefore proposes that certain adjustments be made at some of the preparatory schools for the addition of a pre-teacher training program or to provide a terminal course for women teachers. The use of our preparatory colleges for this purpose is especially necessary also in view of the fact that the high school department has been eliminated from River Forest. The board is concerned, therefore, about making available a considerable amount of space and facilities elsewhere for high school boys preparing for the teaching profession. The proposals made in this direction appear under the plans outlined for the preparatory schools.

#### 1. *River Forest, Ill.*

If the programs of the preparatory institutions are successful, there will be an appreciable increase in the number of college juniors who will enroll in River Forest. For this reason it is recommended that the River Forest institution be equipped to enroll 600 students.

The Board feels that a specified optimum size is necessary to properly plan the development of any college. In the case of River Forest a total of 600 students is considered to be sufficient for economical operation and at the same time not too large to achieve the objectives which the Church has established.

To accommodate the additional enrollment, it would be necessary to provide additional staff and considerably enlarged training school facilities. These are required because there will be a larger concentration of students at the junior level where the teacher training program is offered. As already indicated, there would also be a need for at least one additional women's dormitory. A music building to accommodate a student body of 600 is already planned. Most of the cost has been included in the "Building for Tomorrow" collection. The library, completed in 1949, is adequate for a student body of the size mentioned. Other plant facilities can apparently be adapted to the larger enrollment.

In addition to the plant and staff adjustments indicated, the Board recommends strongly that River Forest increase and intensify its present emphasis on the recruitment of male students. The present policy of accepting all male students who meet the entrance requirements ought to be continued, even if such procedure

involves some adjustment in the present dormitory assignments and arrangements. This policy may eventually make it possible to graduate upwards of 100 male candidates annually with no more dormitory space required than what was originally designed for male students. The number of women graduates will vary according to the amount of space which can be made available for girl students under this policy.

While it is true that the institution has experienced no difficulty in keeping its four college classes at full capacity enrollment owing to the availability of women students, recognition must be given to the fact that some recruitment and public relations appropriations have already been made and that the successful operation of the total program, without a high school, requires a continuation of this type of investment especially for the recruitment of male students. It will be necessary to develop adequate relations between River Forest and the high school departments of the various preparatory institutions and also with the Lutheran high schools in the Middle West territory if the college classes are to be kept supplied with the needed number of men.

Since this institution is now fully accredited with the North Central Association, the Church will need carefully to husband and extend the values which can accrue from this preferred status.

As soon as feasible a graduate school should be developed so that the M. A. degree will be available (with majors in such specialties as administration, youth and adult education, music, etc.).

## 2. *Seward, Nebr.*

For the present it is recommended that this institution remain a full four-year college with four-year high school attached as it is now organized. The institution is operating at capacity.

If it should become necessary to expand production, then the separation of the high school should be undertaken. This would be a desirable arrangement in any event if the establishment of such a high school with joint District and synodical support becomes possible. As soon as an arrangement of this type can be made, the capacity of the institution will be considerably increased, but the full use of this additional capacity could not be secured without an extensive recruitment program and without some type of corresponding adjustments of other synodical services in the area.

## Conclusion

The extension of teacher training work to the preparatory institutions and the recruitment of students from many sources requires the most careful co-ordination, if previously existing values are not to be lost to the Church.

It is well recognized by the teacher training colleges that the entire proposal to utilize existing preparatory institutions and Lutheran high schools is so complex and that it needs integration at so many points that the direction of a synodical board is required if the objectives are to be reached. In addition, the development of new programs ought to be undertaken by experienced people from our existing teachers' colleges or from other sources of training. At the very least, such developments should be under the general direction of especially trained personnel.

Since it is obvious that detail involved in such a program cannot be specified in every instance in advance, if flexibility is desired, it would appear that the only feasible course of action would be for Synod to authorize the Board for Higher Education to specify the actions which are to be taken and the experiments which are to be conducted in the development of non-terminal pre-teacher training programs in our junior colleges. A similar type of direction would be required for successful adjustment of the regular teacher training institutions. Finally, authorization to supply the physical and instructional facilities would have to be included in such permissive legislation.

#### **Proposed Adjustments at Existing Preparatory Institutions**

##### **1. Fort Wayne, Ind.**

The Board for Higher Education proposes the establishment of a two-year junior college as a substitute for the present six-year program on this campus. An enrollment of about 150 to 175 junior college ministerial students would be considered ideal for the present. When fully effective (1956), the arrangement could supply about 50 additional ministerial graduates annually for the senior college (to make to total of approximately 80). The first group would graduate from the seminary about 1961 or 1962 if the senior college is established according to the time schedule which appears in a later section of this report.

The present teaching staff at the Fort Wayne junior college would be reduced as the 44 high school courses now offered are progressively eliminated. This process would cover a period of four years and would have to be administered with due regard for the welfare of the brethren involved.

Space in one of the existing synodical dormitories would be made available for male boarding students attending the Fort Wayne Lutheran high school. Use of this dormitory would be restricted to professional students from areas in which Lutheran high schools are not readily accessible.

Appropriate adjustments in the synodical college curriculum are to be made so that the high school graduates, especially those of

the Midwest Lutheran high schools, will be attracted to this institution. The details on these adjustments are included in the Board's recommendations on "Integration of Lutheran High Schools" in Section VI of the current report.

An adequate recruitment program is to be developed during the next five years, becoming fully effective in 1956, when the synodical high school will no longer supply college freshmen. Recruitment efforts are to be concentrated on the seven Lutheran high schools which are now located within a four hundred mile radius of Fort Wayne.

A student scholarship plan (detailed in Section VI of this report) is to be part of the recruitment program. If necessary, a religion teacher could be furnished to the Fort Wayne Lutheran high school by Synod.

In addition, the Board recommends the establishment of a two-year pre-teacher training course at Fort Wayne. For the present the total enrollment in this department is to be limited to 60 students in order to enable the River Forest college to absorb the graduates produced and also to assure Synod that the ministerial program can be carried forward without significant additional capital investments. If experience shows that the demand for additional teachers warrants the expense, then the Board for Higher Education stands ready to adjust the experimental quota to a production rate dictated by the possibility of providing the required physical and teaching facilities at River Forest and at Fort Wayne. As an alternative the possibility of transferring Fort Wayne graduates to Seward would be explored. Integration of the River Forest program and the courses proposed at Fort Wayne has already been satisfactorily worked out by the two institutions involved.

For the present, women students who receive a two-year college training at Fort Wayne would be required to complete a minimum of one summer session, with practice teaching, in residence at River Forest or at Seward, in order to qualify for a temporary appointment in a Lutheran parochial school; however, the Board for Higher Education strongly recommends that it be authorized and directed to explore, in consultation with the staffs of the two institutions involved, the possibility of developing a plan which would make use of the excellent and numerous Fort Wayne Lutheran schools in the program of practice teaching. The Board for Higher Education further recommends, that it be authorized to inaugurate such a program if and when a satisfactory procedure is developed.

To receive a three-year diploma, of course, would require a full year of residence at one of the teachers' colleges. Male stu-

dents would be required also to complete a minimum of one summer for temporary assignment to a Lutheran parochial school and would require two years in residence at one of the teachers' colleges in order to qualify for the Bachelor of Science in Education degree.

#### THE FORT WAYNE JUNIOR COLLEGE

While it is true that the term "junior college" does not always denote a pre-professional unit in American educational terminology or concept, it will be apparent that the concept of a two-year unit is thoroughly established in the American pattern. This is evident from the fact that the junior college movement is becoming increasingly popular in our country. In 1919 only 52 junior colleges were listed in the report of the United States Office of Education. The enrollment of these institutions totaled only 1,102 students. By 1945-46 there were 600 junior colleges with an attendance of 300,000. That year California alone had 74, with 120,685 students enrolled. The most recent report of the American Association of Junior Colleges shows that the number of these institutions continues to increase, for the report indicates that there are today 652 junior colleges with a total enrollment of 446,734. The report of the President's Commission contemplates a vast expansion in the decades ahead of two-year post-high school institutions, to be called community colleges. President Truman's budget message of 1950 called for \$320,000,000 in aid to education, including the beginning of "a program of such community colleges."

It appears, then, that in the long-term outlook, circumstances which are already evident are combining to make the two-year pattern a popular and accepted concept to which Synod would be adapting its own specific requirements if it saw fit to convert from its traditional six-year pattern at some locations. For one thing, there is a new element in Lutheran education since the Lutheran high school has made its appearance. It is only the part of wisdom to carefully investigate the possibility of using this new regional development and to avoid duplication in the field.

In some areas of our Church's educational work the conditions which originally made it mandatory for Synod to maintain the high school level of education no longer exist, although it is agreed that the synodical high school brings real advantages to the Church because it provides opportunity for early professional choice on the part of our ministerial students and also because of the profound influences exerted through the policy of bringing the student into direct contact with professional objectives at such an early and impressionable age.

In addition, the apparently increasing need for concentration of synodical effort on the college level adds to the need for care-

ful investigation of the pre-ministerial education possibilities inherent in the Lutheran high school.

Finally, the economic pressures which demand every possible economy in the training of ministers and teachers require thorough exploration of any possible use of this new educational tool.

#### WHY FORT WAYNE?

At no other place in Synod do we find such a nearly ideal combination offering favorable opportunity for experimentation. If Synod were to set out to create the conditions which exist ready-made at Fort Wayne, it would cost hundreds of thousands of dollars to prepare them.

Here we have a campus on which both a Lutheran high school and a synodical high school are in operation. Just at this time the Lutheran high school is ready to begin construction (over \$300,000) of its own building on a section of the synodical campus. The faculty of this school is experienced and has proved its competence. Many of the major facilities which Synod has built on the college campus are now being rented and used by the Lutheran High School Association.

Under the plan here proposed it would still be possible for the pre-ministerial students from the general area to attend a Lutheran high school because Synod would supply (at cost) a dormitory for their use and boarding facilities on the Fort Wayne campus. Synod has a vital stake in the high school training of its future ministers and would be justified in making this contribution. The arrangement would make it possible for many of the young men who are preparing for the ministry to be on the very campus where they would later enter college, and they could absorb much of the atmosphere which is now received. Instead of taking their classwork in the college buildings, these students would follow the same program (with fewer language courses) in the high school building. Many of them would continue to live in the college dormitory and would also use other college facilities (campus, gymnasium, library, chapel).

The situation also creates a unique opportunity to work in close harmony in the area of administration, since the college Board of Control must necessarily have final authority over all the synodical properties. The Board and the Association have already had several years of experience in this type of co-operation.

#### OTHER LUTHERAN HIGH SCHOOLS

At no other place in Synod do we find a college located in such favorable relationship to Lutheran high schools in the region. Seven of them are located within a 400 mile radius: Cleveland, Detroit, Fort Wayne, Milwaukee, Racine, Chicago, St. Louis. (See



Exhibit 6, page 176). The combination of having a central location for this high school, the fact that the Fort Wayne Lutheran high school is already on the very campus of the Concordia College, and the fact that the college can make a dormitory and dining room available for boarding students who would otherwise be unable to get their high school training in a Lutheran high school simply offers an ideal combination which can be duplicated nowhere else in the Missouri Synod and which could not be created elsewhere at anything but prohibitive cost.

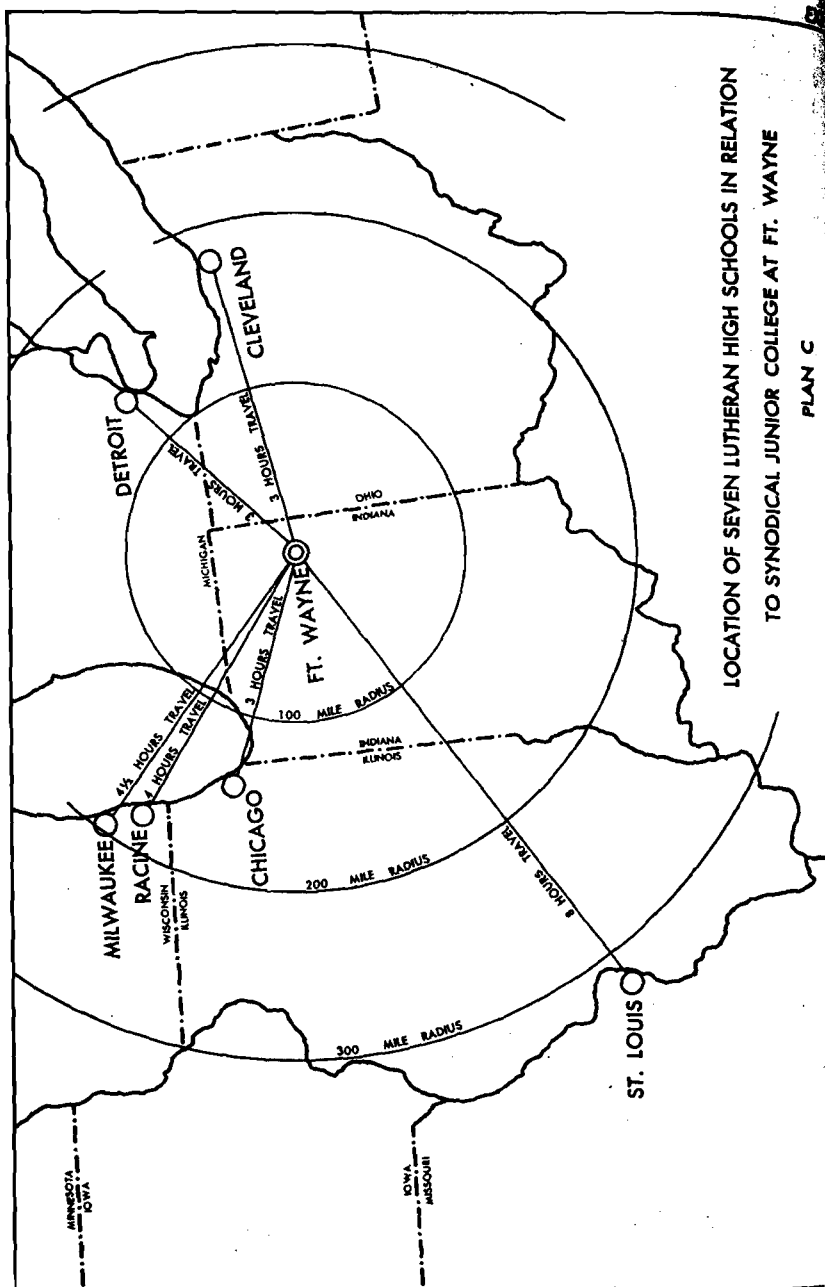
#### INCREASED PRODUCTION

It should be noted also that the possibility of securing 50 additional ministerial graduates from one two-year college is a procedure which merits the most careful evaluation. If we were to attempt to get this increase of production through a six-year program, it would require a minimum of 350 additional students to fill the six-year arrangement and to ultimately produce the 50 additional graduates annually. At best, this process would involve an operating cost of at least \$100,000 per year. The difference appears dramatically when the problem is analyzed on the basis of current costs:

If the cost of producing a graduate from the preparatory institutions is computed at \$300 per student per year (actually the average cost was higher last year), this would mean that the graduates of the junior college would cost \$600 per student instead of \$1,800 per student as at present. Under present circumstances the average operating cost to Synod of the Fort Wayne institution approximates \$75,000 per year, 250 students being figured at \$300 each. It will readily be seen that in six years this cost would total \$450,000 to produce approximately 210 graduates. Under a junior college plan, if we could assume 200 students at a cost of \$300 per student, the annual operating cost would equal \$60,000 and a total for the six years would equal only \$360,000 but would produce about 500 graduates. If the product can be satisfactory, this arrangement would produce approximately 140% more graduates for approximately 20% lower cost. This is a gross saving. The net would be less by the amount involved in the scholarships paid for Lutheran high school students and costs of any necessary recruitment program.

#### ADJUSTMENT WILL TAKE TIME

It should be remembered that it will take a minimum of five years to complete the necessary adjustments. Even if the full program could begin in 1951 with the elimination of the freshman high school class, it would be 1955 before the junior college were set up without any high school classes, and it would be 1956 be-



fore the first graduates would be ready. It should be noted also that it will probably not be possible to begin immediately to produce 50 additional graduates, nor is it desirable. The total increase will be required, according to our statistical studies, during the decade 1960—1970, and by that time it appears feasible to set up a junior college at Fort Wayne with 175 students coming into the institution from the various Lutheran high schools which surround it.

In the reduction process it will, of course, be necessary to have due regard for the welfare of staff members who will no longer be required at this institution. Some of the present staff members may not have the necessary academic requirements for junior college teaching or for teacher training work and may prefer to serve in the parish ministry rather than to begin the long process of acquiring the necessary qualifications for accreditation. Such staff members should certainly be continued under the synodical protection until such time when they have made satisfactory transfers to other institutions or to parish work.

#### COLLEGE CURRICULUM MUST BE CHANGED

As a final adjustment it should be mentioned that the curriculum of the Lutheran high schools should not be expected to furnish students who have the heavy language requirements currently demanded by synodical colleges. It is suggested, therefore, that for the present the Fort Wayne junior college curriculum be the only one that is adjusted so that students from regular high schools may enter without academic penalties. This would mean that the students who enter the college freshman year at Fort Wayne would be required to furnish among their prerequisites two years of Latin and two years of German or their equivalents. The study of Greek would begin in the freshman college year and would concentrate, as soon as possible, on New Testament Greek. An intensive course of Greek instruction would be set up. Additional German would also be required during the junior college work. It is understood that the Fort Wayne faculty, and any necessary consultants, would work out a curriculum under the direction of the Board for Higher Education and that this Board would authorize the introduction of a curriculum which it believes would satisfy the requirements of the experiment.

It should be relatively simple to examine the outcomes of instruction under this curriculum on the basis of actual results achieved by the students who enter St. Louis after this type of training. It is recommended that the Board for Higher Education arrange for such comparative studies of the scholastic records made on the seminary level.

To attempt to apply this scheme wholesale to all our institu-

tions would admittedly be a hazardous proposition. The Board for Higher Education is convinced, however, that an experiment in junior college operation should be undertaken under these controlled circumstances and that the Fort Wayne situation is almost ideally constituted for this very purpose.

## 2. Portland, Oreg.

The Board for Higher Education recommends that the Portland, Oreg., institution serve as one of the pilot schools for observation of a four-year junior college program (junior and senior high school years; freshman and sophomore college years). Actual introduction of the program to be subject to the prior consent and the request of the local administration. This school would, then, constitute a West Coast experiment in the expansion of an existing academy to a four-year junior college and offer opportunity to observe the effects of gearing an institution to increasingly popular sequences of elementary and secondary education: 6—4—4 and 6—3—3. (For a detailed analysis of this trend, see Exhibit 7, page 180.)

This is a type of arrangement which ought to receive attention and ought to be carefully examined, but not be applied to all of our institutions without careful testing. It may well be that serious recruitment problems would result from such a change, since the freshman year cuts into the middle of a standard type of program. Nevertheless, a rather considerable interest in this type of combination has been evident in American education. There are already 64 four-year junior colleges listed in the standard yearbook of the American Association of Junior Colleges.

For our own purposes this arrangement offers an opportunity to eliminate a high school (operated in Portland for 45 years) and to set up a junior college without operating more than a four-year program.

While the long-term outlook does not indicate that Synod should continue the operation of separate high schools, there is insufficient evidence at this time to justify the reduction of all schools to four-year units, but the opportunity to experiment with this type of unit in selected instances should be grasped. The experiment proposed here would give Portland the stability which comes from the junior college years and would also give Synod an opportunity to see whether or not it can afford to apply such arrangements generally without completely losing the advantages which it now has.

Of course, it would be necessary to develop an appropriate recruitment program to actually determine whether the loss of the freshman and sophomore high school years must necessarily affect the total enrollment at such an institution.

It is recommended further that this college be authorized to enroll male students in pre-teacher training courses. They would, of course, require two years in residence at one of the teacher training colleges in order to qualify for the Bachelor of Science in Education degree. Necessary integration of courses for this arrangement has already been worked out with the Seward Concordia.

It is apparent that increasing numbers of ministerial and male teacher training candidates should be recruited from these rapidly growing areas in the Church if we are to have the manpower which fully understands the background and the environments in which the Lord's work is to be done. After half a century of high school operation, it would seem appropriate to gradually raise the level of educational offerings in a growing area like the Northwest.

Some staff adjustments will be required, but these are not formidable in cost (estimated at \$5,000). If a junior college experiment can be set up for an investment of that size, it certainly seems that the experiment should be undertaken. Assuming the co-operation of the local administration can be secured, only good may be expected from an attempt to observe this educational experiment as it works out in practice over a period of years.

### 3. Austin, Tex.

The Board for Higher Education proposes to duplicate the Portland arrangements at Austin, Tex. Actual introduction of the program to be subject to the prior consent and request of the local administration. The industrial, educational, and synodical developments in the Southwest are very similar in many respects to developments in the Northwest. In addition, the factor of possible use of the Houston Lutheran high school should be recognized. At present this school actually teaches only the freshman and sophomore high school years, and since a considerable part of the Austin college student body normally comes from the Houston area, it would seem entirely natural that Synod abandon the freshman and sophomore high school years at this institution and concentrate its efforts on the upper level. Many Texas cities are well advanced, also, in the development of the 6—3—3 pattern of elementary and secondary education. This factor should contribute to successful operation of a four-year junior college.

The Austin institution needs an administration building (has none at present), but funds for this purpose have already been allocated under the "Building for Tomorrow" collection. The school must have adequate teaching facilities, in any event, if it is to operate a proper program of ministerial training at any level.

### Growth of Various Types of High Schools

Public four-year high schools are gradually being replaced by three-year senior high schools, according to a recent nationwide survey by the United States Office of Education. This fact has important implications for Synod's work on the high school level. As we observe this trend, we must consider the advisability of having synodical schools offer three years or even two years of training on the high school level.

The number of regular four-year high schools decreased by 1,093 from 1938 to 1946. The three-year senior high schools, which are a part of school systems with junior high school facilities, increased by 37.5% according to the survey:

EXHIBIT 1

Type	1938		1946	
	Number	Per Cent of Total	Number	Per Cent of Total
Junior High Schools (Grades 7, 8, 9)	2,372	9.4	2,656	11.0
Senior High Schools (Grades 10, 11, 12)	959	3.8	1,319	5.5
Junior-Senior High Schools (Grades 7 through 12)	6,203	24.5	6,362	26.2
		37.7		42.7
Regular High Schools (Grades 9 through 12)	15,740	62.3	13,844	57.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25,274</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>24,181</b>	<b>100.0</b>

#### 4. Bronxville, N. Y.

The Board for Higher Education also recommends that permission be conveyed to conduct an East Coast experiment in the four-year junior college type of school at Bronxville. Actual initiation of the program would be subject to the request of the local institution and the consent of the Board for Higher Education.

While the Austin and Portland proposals offer an opportunity to study the effects of *expanding an academy* into a four-year junior college, the Bronxville proposal would give an opportunity to study the effects of *contraction of the six-year program* and the effectiveness of a four-year combination in an area where general education is a dominant feature at the junior college level.

#### 5. St. Paul, Minn.

The Board for Higher Education recommends the establishment of a two-year pre-teacher training program as part of the

curriculum at St. Paul. The offerings of this institution would be available to men and women. Women students who receive a two-year college training at St. Paul would be required to complete a minimum of one summer session, with practice teaching, in residence at Seward or at River Forest in order to qualify for a temporary appointment in a Lutheran parochial school; however, the Board for Higher Education strongly recommends that it be authorized and directed to explore, in consultation with the staffs of the two schools involved, the possibility of developing a plan which would make use of the excellent and numerous St. Paul and Minneapolis Lutheran schools in the program of practice teaching, and the Board for Higher Education recommends further that it be authorized to inaugurate such a program if and when a satisfactory procedure is developed. To receive a three-year diploma, of course, would require a full year in residence at one of the teachers' colleges. Male students would require two years in residence at one of the teachers' colleges in order to qualify for the Bachelor of Science in Education degree.

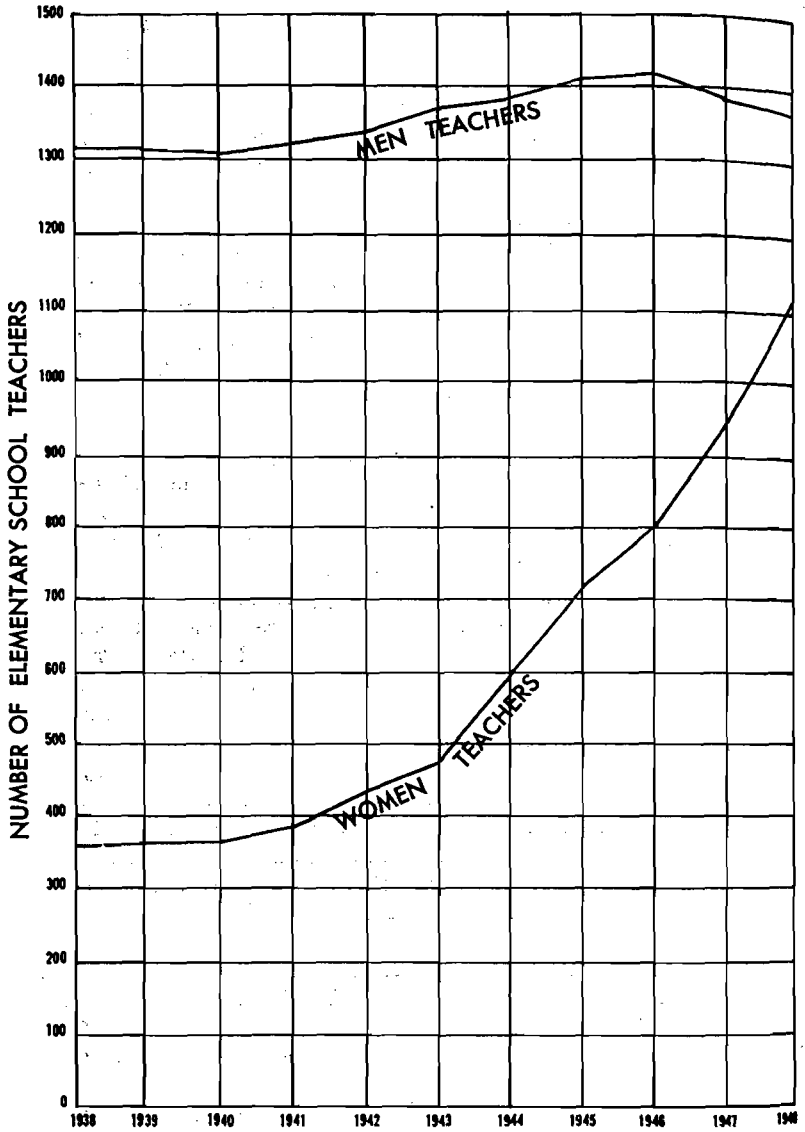
The St. Paul program is proposed in order to secure an appreciably increased volume of, primarily, women pre-teacher training "graduates" at an early date. (For startling evidence of the tremendous growth of the use of women teachers in Synod between 1938 and 1948, see Exhibit 8, page 182.) Since the St. Paul institution is the only synodical institution in which vacant space is now available, the arrangement would appear to be ideal. An entire building, for which remodeling plans were already drawn some years ago, could be converted to a women's dormitory. The very large demand of the Minnesota area for parochial school teachers also makes St. Paul a natural recruiting station for this type of professional student.

Although the school has had some experience with emergency teacher training programs (two summers), it would be planned to establish the new program with the help of the River Forest college. This might mean that a staff member would be transferred to St. Paul in order to serve on the St. Paul college faculty as, possibly, dean of the school of education.

The fact that the St. Paul institution is scheduled to receive a library from the "Building for Tomorrow" collection and a physical education building from the District (memorial building) is another favorable factor. Relationships with the University of Minnesota are also well established. Minor staff and equipment additions would be necessary.

Under these circumstances it appears that the school could absorb an additional 60 to 70 students, could set up the program and operate it with a minimum of disruption of the present six-year program for ministerial students.

## NUMBER OF MEN AND WOMEN TEACHERS





#### 6. *Oakland, Calif.*

In order to recognize the need for teacher training on the West Coast as well as on the East Coast and to supply at least a part of the rather extensive demand in this rapidly developing area of church work, the Board for Higher Education recommends the establishment of a two-year pre-teacher training program as part of the curriculum at Oakland. These offerings would be made available to men and women and would be undertaken under the general direction of the Seward institution. Women students who receive a two-year college training at Oakland would be required to complete a minimum of one summer, with practice teaching, in residence at Seward or at River Forest in order to qualify for a temporary appointment in a Lutheran parochial school and would need, of course, an additional year in residence to qualify for the three-year diploma. Men students would be required to complete two years in residence at one of the teachers' colleges for the Bachelor of Science degree.

The need to produce men and women graduates who will be inclined to return to the West Coast is evident. At the same time the distance to existing synodical teacher training colleges is a real barrier to recruitment in the far West. The Board feels that the establishment of these teacher training outposts on the East Coast and on the West Coast is strongly indicated by current developments in our Church and that it would involve a serious oversight and loss of opportunity if arrangements were not made at this time to initiate such programs in our available facilities in New York and California. While neither one of these programs would produce a large volume of teachers immediately, the gradual increase in the number of candidates would fit perfectly into the developments in the areas which are being served.

A small appropriation for a recruitment program would, of course, be necessary, music equipment would be required, and some staff additions would be indicated. The co-ordination of the curricula has already been worked out and appears entirely feasible.

#### 7. *Winfield, Kans.*

At this institution the Board for Higher Education recommends the continuation of the present terminal teacher training courses for women only. The school is at present (beginning in 1951—supplied 37 in 1950) in a position to supply approximately 50 graduates annually. If the need for additional volume of women teacher training graduates continues, it is recommended that production be stepped up to 75 graduates annually.

These women teachers are equipped to enter the work on

the basis of a two-year teacher training program plus practice teaching. The State of Kansas issues certificates on this basis and has approved St. John's College for such a program. The school has more than 30 years' experience in this work.

In the event that it should become desirable to reduce the volume of teacher candidates, it is suggested that the Winfield college be returned to a pre-teacher training status and that the graduates be required to complete (at Seward or River Forest) the work indicated under the recommendations for Oakland, for St. Paul, and for Bronxville. We recommend that Synod's Board for Higher Education be authorized to undertake such adjustments if conditions warrant the action.

All placement policies, of course, for the terminal program at Winfield, Kans., would conform to the existing or revised regulations which Synod has for the placement of teacher candidates.

St. John's at Winfield would then be the only other synodical institution (besides River Forest and Seward) which would offer a terminal program in teacher training.

8. *Milwaukee, Wis.*

9. *Concordia, Mo.*

With regard to the institutions at Milwaukee, Wis., and at Concordia, Mo., the Board for Higher Education recommends that no adjustments be undertaken at this time, but that they continue their six-year program and curriculum substantially as they are now being conducted. The experimentation on the various campuses may indicate that the institutions should make later adjustments, but for the present it is felt that they should be continued without change.

At these institutions, and at all others, the high school departments will continue their present emphasis on recruitment and training of prospective teacher candidates.

10. *Edmonton, Alberta*

This is Synod's only Canadian school. Its development requires full recognition of the fact that it represents special objectives and that it should not automatically be assumed to require identical arrangements as these are applied to other colleges. At present this school operates a five-year program and is fully accredited to the Provincial University located in Edmonton. All staff members have the required permanent teaching certificates.

By the grace of God the school is extremely well located in the center of one of Canada's most active expansions. Enrollment is at overcapacity, an energetic and well-planned campaign for expansion funds is in progress at this writing, and Synod and the

Board for Higher Education have approved the expansion plans. The Board for Higher Education recommends that the local funds gathered for construction be supplemented by Synod so that the indicated construction may be undertaken according to plan. An additional recommendation relating to the possible need to consider placing seminary facilities at this location is detailed in the section entitled "Recommended for Further Study and Future Action."

#### **Recommended for Further Study and Future Action**

##### **1. Valparaiso University**

The Board for Higher Education recommends that Synod explore the possibility of making satisfactory arrangements to secure any additional women teacher candidates required through agreements with Valparaiso University. This would involve establishment of fixed criteria for qualified teachers, participation in the selection and appointment of teaching personnel, and fixed placement policies.

##### **2. "Teaching Order"**

The Board for Higher Education recommends that consideration be given to the possibility of encouraging the establishment of a teaching order similar to the Lutheran Deaconess movement within the Church.

This recommendation is made because your Board is experiencing grave concern over the future of the parochial school, and we are deeply conscious of the social pressures which continue to exert increasingly strong influence toward making higher living standards necessary and toward expanding the economic requirements of all of Synod's professional workers. Such pressure comes not only from the world, but also from our own congregations as groups and from the individual members.

Under these circumstances there is indicated a very gradual but firm pressure to reduce the costs usually connected with the operation of a parochial school. Much consideration was given, therefore, to the possibility of setting up some type of teaching order for women and to training persons for service of that type. As the Board envisions it, such an order would not be sponsored directly by Synod, but could result from consecrated individual leadership similar to that which originated and is now leading the deaconess movement in our Church. It may even be possible to develop such an arrangement to a point where community living would become possible through the construction and operation of a central home for such trained teachers in our larger Lutheran communities. If properly set up, such a plan could lead to significant efficiency gains and financial savings particularly in larger

centers such as St. Louis, Cleveland, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Fort Wayne, and in other areas which have numerous schools and could thus make a major contribution to the preservation of this important adjunct of the Church's work. Since the professional teachers would agree to devote themselves exclusively to this work and would serve on both the elementary and secondary levels, supplying a very considerable portion of the staffs of our schools in large, urban areas, they would certainly be making a great contribution toward the future welfare of our Church.

It may well be that our present deaconess program could be expanded to include such service and that a series of chapter houses for community living could be developed.

The Board realizes that this proposal may not be ready for adoption, but cannot let this opportunity pass to point out the inherent possibilities and advantages of such a plan and to indicate at this time that eventually the entire proposal may become inevitable if the parochial school is to be preserved in our complex and expensive society.

### 3. *Chicago, Ill.*

The Board for Higher Education recommends that Synod explore the possibility of establishing a graduate school of theology or an extension center or a summer school in the Chicago area. It is recognized that the establishment of a successful graduate school involves grave difficulties and that an experienced faculty and an adequate library are absolute requirements. Under these circumstances it is felt that authority should be conveyed to the Board for Higher Education to study the possibility of using either synodical or other educational facilities in the Chicago area and of using seminary personnel for the teaching tasks. It may well be that no more than an extension center could be established, but the urgent necessity of seminary facilities in the area indicates the desirability of beginning early studies of the problem.

### 4. *Edmonton, Alberta*

We recommend also that consideration be given to the possibility of establishing, and the need for, a small seminary on the Edmonton campus at some future date. This proposal would be designed to meet the specialized needs of the rapidly expanding western Canadian Districts and would tend to minimize losses to the United States. At present 30% of the Canadian boys who graduate from Edmonton end up in United States parishes. The program offerings might well be similar to those now offered at Springfield.

The conditions obtaining in the western Canadian areas would make it appear to be desirable to give early attention to this prob-

lem and to make use, if possible, of the excellent recruitment and physical plant possibilities which are available on Synod's Edmon-ton campus.

*For chart showing all detail of distribution proposed in Plan C, see Exhibit 9, page 188.*

#### **Cost of Reorganization**

Since the reorganization plans are designed to give some im-mediate relief from the teacher shortage and to permit the in-auguration of experiments to determine whether the indicated adjustments could prove valuable by producing a larger future volume of ministerial candidates, it will be plain that the pro-posals will lose their value to Synod if action on them is delayed for several years. Accordingly, the Board is recommending (in a later section of this report) that funds to cover this section be appropriated from Synod's current reserves and refunded when collected offerings become available.

Some of these reorganization costs are not immediately urgent. The construction involved has been requested by the respective institution involved. These sums are listed, with others, in the chart showing requests under *Handbook* Paragraph 6.147 (Sec-tion C of this report). The remaining costs, covering adjustments which should be undertaken immediately, amount to approximately \$270,000. These are detailed in the column headed "Reorganization Costs" in the chart covering requests under *Handbook* Section 6.147 (Section C of this report).

Institutions involved in these urgent reorganization costs are St. Louis, Fort Wayne, Oakland, and St. Paul.

#### **Enabling Resolution**

The Board for Higher Education *recommends*:

1. That Synod convey to its Board for Higher Education what-ever authority is required to execute the reorganization recommendations or any sections of them which are adopted by the convention.
2. That the Fiscal Conference be instructed to recognize the items of administration, staff, operation, equipment, and miscellaneous requirements involved in the plan as legiti-mate classifications in Synod's budget for higher education.
3. That matters involving major construction of buildings or the purchase or lease of land be undertaken only with the consent of the Board of Directors.
4. That the Board of Directors be instructed to make avail-able the funds required by projects which classify under paragraph C.

# THE LUTHERAN CHURCH — MISSOURI SYNOD COLLEGE & SEMINARY REORGANIZATION PLAN "C"

BOARD FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
FEB. 1920

LOCATION OF INSTITUTION	NUMBER OF YEARS	TYPE OF STUDENT		MINISTERIAL TRAINING						TEACHER TRAINING						NOTES..																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
		M	F	HIGH SCHOOL		COLLEGE		SEMINARY		HIGH SCHOOL	JUNIOR COLLEGE	2 YEAR COLLEGE	SENIOR TERMINAL	COLLEGE	SCHOOL																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
				FR. SR.	JR. SR.	FR. SR.	JR. SR.	FR. SR.	POST GRAD.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
AUSTIN	4	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

## Section B. The Senior College

Much consideration has been given to the question of whether there is an absolute need for a senior college program in the process of training Lutheran ministers. After studying many factors over a period of the past five years the Board is still convinced that Synod was entirely correct when the Centennial Convention resolved to progress toward giving its ministers full college training.

During the past 50 years there has been a decided change in the educational climate of our Church. This must be assumed on the basis of the fact that a change of tremendous importance has occurred in the environment in which our Church is located and performs its main work: the U. S. A. In our country the increase in the number of men and women attending colleges and universities has been so rapid that those who have lived through the period have scarcely understood its meaning. A mere recital of the figures is impressive enough, but that does not really indicate the significance of the revolutionary change which is involved or the tremendous effect which widespread higher education will have on our Synod.

A quick look at the figures indicates that in 1900 the total college population of the nation was 238,000. Already, however, it had begun to grow more rapidly than the census. By 1920 more than twice as many youth were seeking higher education, a total of 598,000. In 1930 this number had grown to 1,100,000, an almost 100% increase in a single decade. This was followed by the great depression, but the colleges and universities continued to grow, with the result that there was a college population of 1,494,000 in 1940. Today the full impact of the war plans which were laid to take care of the youth who had gone to war instead of going to school is being felt; we now have a total of 2,400,000 in the colleges and universities of our land.

Thus the college population increased almost 1,000% between 1900 and 1948, while the census showed an increase of only about 100%. In other words, whereas the percentage of American youth aged 18 to 21 enrolled in college in 1900 was 4.01, it was nearing 20% by 1948. According to the most conservative estimates, 3,000,000 of our youth will be attending colleges and universities by 1960.

The full meaning of these figures for our Church and for our work in training ministers for our congregations is difficult to define, but it seems certain that a continuation of the accelerating rate at which our Synod is concentrating its missionary efforts on the general American public will automatically involve the enrollment of steadily increasing numbers of college-trained men and women in the membership lists of our congregations. Effec-

tive leadership in these congregations will require a high degree of college training.

The evidence contained in the files of the Rev. R. W. Hahn, executive secretary of the Student Service Commission of our Church, makes it entirely clear that the educational progress of our present membership parallels that of the general American public. Note the following comparative figures for the last five years alone and see clearly that the number of our own Lutheran students in public universities has increased almost 200% in the last five years:

1944-45	6,029	1947-48	15,138
1945-46	8,008	1948-49	16,065
1946-47	14,016		

It is only natural to conclude that the longer our Church works in the American scene, the more necessary it becomes for us to approach the national educational patterns which influence the American public so that our workers will be well equipped to understand the environment in which they do their work and that they will be qualified to lead the majority of the parishioners who are in their charge. This requires that we make progress toward shifting our professional education from the high school to the college level and that we provide for full offerings on the college level. It is not possible to establish a full senior college immediately, but it is possible and necessary to conclude the necessary preliminary adjustments now so that the stage is set for progress toward the objective. Policies established today will achieve no significant outcomes for a period of ten years.

Having, therefore, a clear sense of the direction in which we must go, a conviction that our need is real, and the mathematical evidence that immediate action is required to achieve desirable results a decade hence, there remains the need for a decision on initiating a program which will eventually lead us to the desired goals.

#### Definition and Curricular Aims of the Senior College

In its Centennial Convention, Synod instructed the Board for Higher Education to proceed with studies and plans for the introduction of the senior college. The convention resolved: "That Synod establish a senior college as an additional unit in the professional training of ministerial students. (The term senior college is understood to designate the academic level of the junior and senior years of the standard American college.)" In addition, the convention decided that the present system of colleges should be retained, but that the changes necessary in the present junior college program to achieve complete articulation and integration of the two divisions are authorized.



With regard to the integration involved, the resolution states further: "That the curriculum of the present junior college and the proposed senior college be completely articulated and integrated and that the same degree of co-ordination be established between the entire college program and the program at the seminary."

Finally, it was specifically decided that upon completion of these studies the Board is directed to formulate plans for the location, organization, curriculum, and physical plant of the senior college and to submit these preliminary plans, together with its recommendations, to the synodical convention of 1950.

Since it is necessary to know the nature and the aim of a project before one can have an intelligent concept of its desirability or worth, we present, first, a preliminary outline of the aims and the principal areas of subject matter in terms of which a senior college curriculum might be constructed.

Some more or less concrete, though tentative, conception of the aims and content of such a curriculum is indispensable, also, for an estimate of the physical and the administrative organization which a senior college might require. The content of the curriculum must, of course, be controlled chiefly by its aims or objectives. The curriculum which is finally adopted must, therefore, emerge from a juncture of a number of points of view and must be the product, not of one, but of a group of minds.

A clear definition of the sense in which the terms "senior college" and "curriculum" are used in this outline appears to be desirable. The term "senior college" is here used to mean simply the third and fourth years of a four-year college program, without any reference whatever to any plan of organization involving either the separation or the consolidation of the first two and the last two years of the four-year sequence. The term "curriculum" is used to mean a group of educational functions, identified and classified by more or less accurate titles of instructional subject matter, and organized (i.e., selected and related) to form a co-ordinated means for the achievement of certain educational aims or objectives.

### Basic Assumptions

A statement of the aims and, consequently, of the content of a senior college curriculum is conditioned, unavoidably, by the assumptions which underlie such a statement. The present outline is based upon the following assumptions:

1. That the introduction of a senior college arrangement will be accompanied by the withdrawal of one year from the present four-year seminary course and that the displaced

seminary curriculum content will largely be transferred to the senior college program.

2. That the contracted seminary curriculum will be almost wholly professional in purpose and content and that it will incorporate no concession to any occupational aim other than the ministry.
3. That it will be demanded of all students who wish to enter the seminary that they adequately possess the spiritual and personality development as well as the technical and intellectual apparatus which are necessary for a high level of professional training toward the single occupational aim of serving God in the ministry.
4. That all of the objectives of the four years of a senior college curriculum, whatever these objectives may be, must converge exclusively upon a single aim, which is to equip young men, as indicated above, for the seminary course; and that the senior college curriculum shall not be diluted or qualified or elaborated by the introduction of any subject matter whose purpose is extraneous to the central purpose of the program.
5. That, consequently, the senior college will not at all be regarded as the upper division of a liberal arts program, and that the senior college, however it may be organized, will never be confused with the concept of a university; that, in other words, it will be and remain wholly an instrumentality of preparation only for admission to the seminary and through the latter for entrance into the work of the holy ministry.
6. That, in view of the foregoing, the senior college curriculum must be a single curriculum consisting chiefly of prescribed courses and offering only a limited opportunity for election, principally in minor fields.
7. That students will not be permitted to select their minor fields for the purpose of merely satisfying their personal interests, but that they will be expected, under guidance, to regard their interests and capacities as indices of possible specialized usefulness in the Church after an adequate period of ministerial experience.
8. That, while it must be acknowledged that a small though significant percentage of seminary students will ultimately be drawn into special forms of church service, this possibility will not materially influence any student's course of study either in the college or in the seminary; and that, to the extent that additional special training proves subse-

quently to be necessary for, or desired by, the student, it will be secured chiefly in either the Lutheran University or in secular institutions.

9. That the curriculum will be regarded as only one of the essential instrumentalities of education in the senior college and that adequate non- or extra-curriculum means for education will be provided and that these will, in practice, be accorded their necessary position of importance as conditioning influences.

### Suggested Aims

It should be emphasized that the aims which are suggested below are not the objectives of a senior college, but only the objectives of that part of a senior college which is its curriculum.

1. Since the training of a minister is the training of a man whose chief instrument of work will be the Word, and since the dominant purpose of a seminary training must be to generate aptness in the use of the Word, a principal aim of a senior college undoubtedly must be to expand the student's knowledge of the Word and to intensify and deepen his personal acceptance of Revelation as the efficient principle of first importance in his own life.
2. Since the work of a minister is always a work upon human beings, he must thoroughly understand man. While the Scriptures disclose certain fundamental characteristics of man which are universal and which are not conditioned by time and by place, they do not disclose all of man's characteristics, and they do not fully reveal the characteristics of current man. To gain this latter understanding of men, it becomes necessary to observe him, not alone as a product of heredity, but also and importantly as the product of a dynamic social environment. It follows, therefore, that the senior college curriculum must give the student a rather comprehensive training in the sciences of society and some training in the science of psychology.
3. Since the minister will necessarily work within the organization of the Church, he must understand his Church, not only in terms of its current structure and functioning, but also in terms of its own historical development and in terms of its relation to the history of Christendom. Since, moreover, the present seminary curriculum devotes a very large amount of time to the field of church history, it appears to be desirable to incorporate some attention to this area in the senior college curriculum.
4. Since language skills are exceedingly important both for the

learning and for the transmission of the Word, it is indispensable that the senior college curriculum yield a high degree of competence in the use of the English language and a working competence in certain ancient and classical languages and in modern German.

5. Since religion, whether as something to be learned or as something to be taught, is a system of ideas, and since it is a system of ideas which must exist, not in a vacuum, but in relation to other ideas, and since its ideas and its relationships to other ideas can be comprehended, not by the peripheral organs of sense, but only by the thought processes of the mind, it appears necessary that the senior college curriculum provide at least a reasonable foundation in philosophy.
6. Since the minister is, of course, a teacher, and since he may have a responsibility for other teachers, it is proper that the curriculum provide a basic appreciation of education, at least from the historical point of view.
7. Since the individual differences of students are natural, in the sense of being created, and since these differences place the individual differently in the social organism in view of which they were created, it is necessary not only to recognize differences in aptitudes and interests, but also to encourage some development along different paths of competence. Since all of these paths must, however, lie within the general area of the ministry, it does not appear to be desirable in the senior college to place more than incidental emphasis upon the pursuit of studies calculated to develop differentiating competences or to provide more than a limited range of opportunity for curriculum differentiation. Furthermore, economic as well as educational considerations virtually compel Synod to confine the elective possibilities of senior college curriculum to an extension of only a few of those fields of subject matter which in some measure are already included in the curriculum as required fields.

If Synod finds it possible to approve these basic assumptions and aims, then the Board will be prepared to construct a senior college curriculum on the basis of such approval.

#### **Spiritual Growth: a Major Function of the Senior College**

Since the senior college has been authorized by Synod as an additional unit in its ministerial training program, it must be assumed that the senior college will not at all be regarded as the

upper division of a liberal arts program and that the senior college, however it may be organized, is not to be confused with the concept of a university. In other words, the synodical senior college will be and remain wholly and exclusively an instrumentality of preparation for admission to the theological seminary and, through the latter, for entrance into the work of the holy ministry in The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod.

It will be perfectly clear that several additional years of training in subject matter can do little to improve the quality of our ministerial training, for such additional schooling can only impart information and skills while expanding the student's mental capacity and maturity. The primary and lasting advantage, then, which the Church may properly hope to gain from the additional expense of operating the college and from the added time which the student spends in training lies in the area of more highly developed spiritual strength and sensitivity.

It is conceivable that a consecrated man may serve his Lord in the Church without a high degree of specialized intellectual and technical accomplishment, but it is not true that satisfactory service can be rendered without the requisite spiritual development. Our theological seminaries should certainly demand, therefore, of all students who wish to enter these schools that they possess, first of all, an adequate spiritual and a satisfactory personality development. We are assuming, of course, the technical and intellectual apparatus which is necessary for a high level of professional production as an *a-priori* prerequisite for matriculation at the seminaries.

The attainment of such spiritual objectives in the senior college will require a specific program which focuses particularly on the extracurricular and co-curricular areas of activity. In a Lutheran college there is only one effective approach through which such a program may conceivably be expected to yield the desired results: the regular and effective use of the means of grace.

It is perfectly true that an educational institution differs from a local parish in that it is not a congregation in the Scriptural sense of the word. The means of grace, however, are the distinctive Lutheran approach to the problem of the individual human soul and its spiritual development, and for that reason they should constitute the center of attention in the designing of any program for the development of our ministerial students' spiritual life. In the use of the means of grace, of course, the Word is paramount and should be central in any program which is finally proposed and adopted.

It should be observed also, that to be distinctively Lutheran,

it will be necessary to observe in all the areas of life at the school the important and valid distinction between the Law and the Gospel. This distinction is particularly valuable in the special areas of guidance counseling and in discipline.

### **Spiritual Maturity Is Essential**

It is the clear testimony of the Scriptures that God wants those whom He calls to the work of the holy ministry to be singularly qualified for their supremely important task of teaching and preaching the divine will. He expects them thoroughly to know and sincerely to believe His revealed truths; to be able to accurately distinguish divine truth from human error; and plainly to manifest their Christian faith in an exemplary and highly spiritual life. If we are to have the depth of personal conviction based upon absolute faith, and if we are to achieve exceptional consecration to the divine will as well as spiritual vigor, vision, and maturity, then it is only reasonable that we apply the God-given means to these ends throughout the training of those who will serve as ambassadors of the Lord.

It must be acknowledged, of course, that God has blessed our Church with a host of consecrated ministers, but it must be admitted that marked spiritual growth has come to many only after they have been repeatedly confronted with the evidence of the power of the Word in the practical work of the ministry. All will agree that much of our present effort to develop the students spiritually leaves much to be desired in the effect achieved. In order to attempt some improvement of these measures and results, it is proposed that at the senior college level this almost complete absence of a carefully prepared program for consciously and methodically striving to achieve spiritual growth shall be supplied.

In conclusion, it should be said again that the successful completion of such a program will depend, of course, entirely upon the blessing which God places upon the laborers involved and the tasks performed. One need hardly add in this connection that strenuous efforts must be made, throughout the program, to guard against pietism and pharisaism, so that the real Lutheran emphasis on faith, justification, and sanctification as pure gifts of God may not be violated.

We are aware also of the absolute need for the most careful selection of administration and staff members for such an institution. In fact, it may well become necessary to set up brief special training programs for staff members under the auspices of the Board for Higher Education, and it may be necessary, further, to inaugurate the entire senior college project under the direct supervision of the Board so that the basic spiritual objectives of the

college may not be obscured. Certain it is that no real results may be expected unless every professor and every member of the administrative staff is in thorough and complete sympathy with the view that the spiritual growth of the students is the primary objective of the college. Technical educational competence of staff members must, of course, be taken for granted, and for that reason such qualities are not discussed here.

If the senior college can make a significant contribution toward creating in our students an awareness of the complete relevance of the divine will to all aspects of the student's life, a positive attitude of cheerful obedience to the will of God as a normal and necessary expression of Christian faith, and a feeling of need for daily spiritual meditation and reflection as personal communication with his God, then all the labor and expense which the senior college will entail will result, under the blessing of God, in incalculable benefits for the Kingdom of God on earth.

#### Accreditation

Our investigations show that an institution of this type would not be handicapped in the matter of seeking accreditation merely because it has only the two years of an accepted senior college. Nor would the fact that this senior college might accept the majority of its students from unaccredited junior colleges in itself be a significant factor in the question of accreditation.

On the other hand, the fact that the institution would be very largely professional might place it outside of the jurisdiction of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools (the accrediting agency in the Middle West).

In March, 1949, the North Central Association resolved not to accredit strictly professional schools, and, while it is not entirely clear on its own ruling, it has interpreted this to mean that it should examine all colleges and universities which are offering a program which includes courses in all or most of the general education fields, even though the institution itself might have a highly specialized purpose.

We quote the following from a letter of Manning M. Pattillo, Jr., assistant secretary of the Commission on Colleges and Universities of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools:

"The North Central Association does not have regulations governing the acceptance of credits for admission or by transfer from secondary or higher institutions. This means that a member institution or an institution seeking membership in the Association is not required to accept students only from accredited institutions. The important consideration is that the admissions policy of a college be consistent with its purposes and the kind of curriculum offered. The acceptance by a senior college of large numbers of

students from unaccredited junior colleges would not reflect unfavorably upon the senior college, so far as this Association is concerned, provided the admissions policy supplied the senior college with students whose preparation was appropriate to the program upon which they were embarking in the senior institution.

"The present policy with respect to the eligibility for accreditation of institutions having highly specialized purposes is not clear-cut, and I cannot predict with certainty how this policy would affect a senior college of the type you are considering. As matters stand at the present time, however, I believe the Board of Review would be willing to accept the application of such a college, if that college were offering a program that included courses in all or most of the following fields: the fine arts, the biological sciences, social sciences, languages and literature, philosophy and related subjects, and the physical sciences. I believe the Board would take the position that general education was a 'major function' of such a college and that the college would be eligible to apply for accreditation, even though the two-year unit were preparing men primarily for theological seminaries. . . . The mere fact of a two-year senior college with a limited number of majors would not affect eligibility, nor would it create insuperable difficulties in arranging a fair examination for the institution."

The Board for Higher Education is aware of many factors which make it desirable (and, in the case of the teachers' colleges, mandatory) to seek regional accreditation for our colleges. We are aware, also, of the immense values inherent in the broad educational experience which the regional accrediting agencies can make available for our use. However, the Board is prepared to keep clearly in view that the direct, primary, and unalterable objective of our educational institutions must be the training of professional workers to satisfy the needs of the Church. The Board certainly intends to continue its earnest efforts toward accreditation of all synodical colleges and seminaries, but in supervising the organization and establishment of the senior college it cannot see its way clear to defer to the demands of secular accrediting agencies in any matter which might militate against achievement of the objectives defined by the Church for this pre-professional school.

### **The Senior College Curriculum**

The construction of a suitable curriculum for the senior college involves a technical project which cannot be undertaken hastily. The dominant consideration by which the construction of such a curriculum must be guided and from which its construction cannot be permitted to deviate is, of course, the needs of students who are being prepared only for the theological seminary with service in the parish ministry as the exclusive immediate goal after the completion of the seminary training.

Although it is not difficult to identify certain broad areas of



study which must be included in the curriculum, it should frankly be acknowledged that a detailed determination of the precise courses which the curriculum should embrace and a judgment about the degree of flexibility which it should exhibit are matters which cannot be settled by means of any fixed rules. These are problems which invite a wide variety of personal opinion which should be solicited and carefully weighed in order to arrive at a workable and acceptable outline of studies.

At present it is impossible to go beyond the highly preliminary step of indicating that the student in the senior college will need instruction which will enable him to achieve additional competence in the following three principal directions:

1. A wider and a better understanding of the Word of God and a deeper consecration to its Gospel, and by it to its Law, for the sake of Christ, the Savior.
2. A wider and deeper understanding of man in society, for whom the Word is intended.
3. The cultivation of knowledge, skills, and attitudes which will facilitate his competence in bringing together the Word and man.

Beyond this the senior college curriculum must not go. But toward these purposes the curriculum might well make provision for such fields of study as the following:

Religion	Hebrew	Philosophy
Church History	German	Education
Latin	Social Sciences	Psychology
Greek	English and Literature	

Somewhat later in this report, the Board for Higher Education presents a specific recommendation covering the method of developing the senior college curriculum.

### Basic Principles of Organization and Control

It is recommended that the establishment of the senior college be undertaken with the expectation that its own internal organization as well as its relationships to the various control agencies of Synod will conform substantially to the general pattern of organization and control which characterizes the other educational institutions of Synod and, of course, to the laws and regulations of Synod.

While it is to be anticipated that the internal organization of the senior college must, to some extent, unfold with its developing needs and experiences, the principal features of organization should nevertheless be defined in a carefully prepared plan. This plan should make explicit provision for the performance of those

functions which are necessary for the achievement of the particular objectives which determine the distinctive meaning and purpose of this institution.

It is recommended, therefore, that the following basic plan of organization be approved as the one which should be established as rapidly as circumstances permit:

### **Administrative Organization**

#### **1. The President**

It is proposed that the administrative functions of the President conform with those enumerated in Section 6.91 of the *Handbook*. It is further recommended:

- A. That at least during the early years of the senior college he be clothed with the authority of, and be charged with the responsibility commonly attached to, a Dean of the Faculty. As such, it should be understood that he, with the advice and counsel of those members of his faculty who have professorial rank, possesses final authority for the assignment of all faculty members to their teaching and extracurricular duties, within the broad provisions of their respective calls or appointments.
- B. That he be designated explicitly as the administrative head of all functions of the senior college, to whom all members of the faculty and the administrative staff and of all non-instructional functions are ultimately responsible in a terminal sense.
- C. That the President of this new institution be expected to possess the administrative comprehension, skill, and experience, the educational competence, and the sympathetic understanding of the synodically defined objectives of the senior college which will enable him with reasonable success to guide the initiation of this institution to a rapid achievement of its intended place in the educational system of Synod. He shall, of course, be called to his office.

#### **2. The Dean of Students**

It is recommended that he be charged with the duties usually associated with this office and that, in addition and under the direction of the President, he consider it to be a primary responsibility of his office to foster by suitable means and methods, first, the spiritual development of all students, but also their social and intellectual growth. His teaching activity should not be in excess of one quarter of the classroom hours normally expected of a full-time faculty member, preferably in the field of religion. Moreover, his institutional work should not be permitted to suffer from

the invasion of any significant amount of synodical or congregational or other claims upon his time and energy. He shall be responsible directly to the President in all matters and shall be a called member of the staff.

### 3. *The Registrar*

Since the senior college will not at any time assume the characteristics of a university, and since its curricular organization will be relatively prescriptive, it is not anticipated that the work of the Registrar will demand more than one half of the time of any reasonably competent person. It is recommended, therefore, that this office be filled by an elected or appointed faculty member who will divide his time between teaching and registration. He shall be responsible directly to the President in all matters.

### 4. *The Business Manager*

It is recommended that the incumbent of this office be charged with the responsibility of supervising the maintenance of the institutional plant, the operation of kitchens, dining halls, and all other service functions; the purchase of supplies and equipment for all instructional, laboratory, library, administrative, and plant functions; the collection of all fees for transmission to the Treasurer; the maintenance of adequate records of account as prescribed by the Board for Higher Education and subject to the audit of the Auditor of Synod; and for any related duties which may be assigned to him by the President. He shall be responsible directly to the President in all matters, except those which are explicitly in the province of the Treasurer. He shall be an appointed member of the staff.

### 5. *The Librarian*

Because it would be particularly important that the library of the senior college be initiated in a thoroughly competent and orderly manner, it is recommended that the office of Librarian be established, at least at the outset, as a full-time office, to be filled by a trained Lutheran librarian able to appreciate and intelligently to serve the bibliographical needs of the institution. The Librarian may be appointed or called as circumstances suggest. He shall be expected to consult with, and to receive recommendations from, the faculty, but shall be responsible directly to the President in all matters.

### **The Instructional Staff**

This critically important sector of the organization of the senior college cannot possibly be planned in a completely definitive manner until the details of the senior college curriculum have been fully developed. Nevertheless it is feasible to anticipate the

approximate size of the faculty and to indicate certain major classification of the teaching staff.

It is expected that the senior college, when it attains its full enrollment of about 380 students, will require a faculty of not less than twenty full-time men, in addition to the administrative officials already proposed. It is considered probable that a teaching faculty of at least eight full-time men will be required in the first year of operation and a total of at least fifteen in the second year of operation. Not all of these need be called; some may be appointed to instructorships. Since the exact faculty needs of the senior college cannot now be stated, either as to quantity or as to kind, it appears to be inescapable that those who will be charged with the responsibility of assembling the faculty, be given reasonable latitude in the exercise of their powers for a moderate period of time. Consequently it is recommended that Synod approve the following plan:

1. The calling, by the subsequently designated agency and under the conditions recited later in this section, of not more than five men to the faculty of the senior college and the appointment of not more than five full-time men for the first year of operation; and the appointment, if necessary, of not more than three assistants in addition to the full-time called and appointed men.
2. The addition to the teaching staff, for the second year of operation, of a number of faculty members not in excess of the numbers specified for the first year of operation, but only to the extent that the needs of the senior college economically justify the additions.
3. The further addition, if necessary, of not more than three called men for the third year of operation, if the synodical convention does not occur in the same year as the one in which the official closing date of the second year of operation occurs.
4. The calling of all men who are called for service in the first and second years of operation, to the initial rank of Associate Professor, and the deferment of any advances in rank and of any calls to a full professorship until after the second year of operation.

#### **Service Staff**

It is impossible to indicate at this time what numbers and kinds of service personnel may be needed for maintenance, food preparation, and other duties. It can be estimated, however, that two full-time clerical assistants will be required by the administrative staff during the first two years of operation, and authority for the engagement of these, as needed, is suggested.

### Control Arrangements and Procedures

As rapidly as possible the control of the senior college should be brought into conformity with the theory and the practice of control which is characteristically applied to all of Synod's educational institutions. It must be acknowledged, however, that for practical reasons these conventional control arrangements must in this particular case be applied gradually and that they can be brought into conformity with the general pattern only after a brief interim period during which a modified control procedure must be observed.

The senior college is to be a new ingredient in Synod's educational system; and it is to be one which must be inserted, not at the beginning of the educational process, but at its upper levels. Moreover, the introduction and successful initiation of a senior college and the effective integration of its functions with the existing educational levels which precede and follow it, constitute a venture with which Synod has had no experience and which demands an unusual amount of technical competence.

Finally, and most important, the whole value of the senior college will depend upon the extent to which its operation and administration will give practical expression to the particular educational objectives and principles which have led our Synod to the decision to establish such a college.

At the outset, therefore, and for a few years after the first opening of its doors, it will be necessary to guide the development of the new senior college with a degree of direct synodical help and supervision, which will no longer be necessary after it has become functionally well established. During the critical years of its initiation into our educational system it is vitally important that this new institution be given the benefit of a good start in the precise direction which Synod intends it to follow towards the objective which Synod has formulated for it. In view of these rather evident requirements the following recommendations are presented to Synod:

1. That the primary, though not the exclusive responsibility for the establishment of the senior college be placed in the Board for Higher Education, and that this Board be charged with primary responsibility in the following specific areas and in the manner indicated below:
  - A. The selection of the site, with the concurrence of the Board of Directors; the contractual aspects of the actual purchase to be, however, the sole responsibility of the Board of Directors.
  - B. The approval of any and all building places, whether for the erection of new buildings or for the alteration of

existing buildings, as well as of the selection of the architect; it being understood that the ultimate responsibility for all contractual aspects of either new construction or the alteration of existing plant is solely that of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors shall be expected, however, to employ the local Board of Control (explained below) as its agency in any construction or alteration project, but neither the Board of Directors nor the local Board of Control may execute or modify any construction plans without the expressed approval of the Board for Higher Education.

- C. The appointment of an interim local Board of Control with the concurrence of the Board of Directors and the President and Vice-Presidents of Synod and the President of the District in which the senior college is to be located. It is to be understood that this local Board of Control is to serve by appointment until the second synodical convention after its appointment, when it, with other candidates, is to submit to the process of election. It is further recommended that this interim Board of Control be constituted and function in the manner prescribed by the By-Laws of Synod for Boards of Control generally, except that this interim Board shall include also one Vice-President of Synod appointed by the President of Synod, and except that it, for the interim period, shall with the President of the senior college be directly responsible to the Board for Higher Education in all matters other than those which are expressly stated herein to be within the province of the Board of Directors.
- D. The construction of the curriculum with the aid of a special technical committee (including, of course, representation from the St. Louis seminary) appointed by the Board for Higher Education. It is proposed that the Board for Higher Education be empowered to develop the initial curriculum of the senior college and to introduce the curriculum, but that it be required to submit the curriculum for approval to the next synodical convention following the official opening of the senior college.
- E. The major administrative and operational plans and the major organizational arrangements within the institution. It is proposed that for the period during which the interim-appointed local Board of Control is in office all significant plans and contemplated organizational arrangements be submitted by the President to the Board for Higher Education for approval before such plans or

arrangements are initiated or in any way implemented. The detail to which this provision should be carried out should be left to the discretion of the Board for Higher Education.

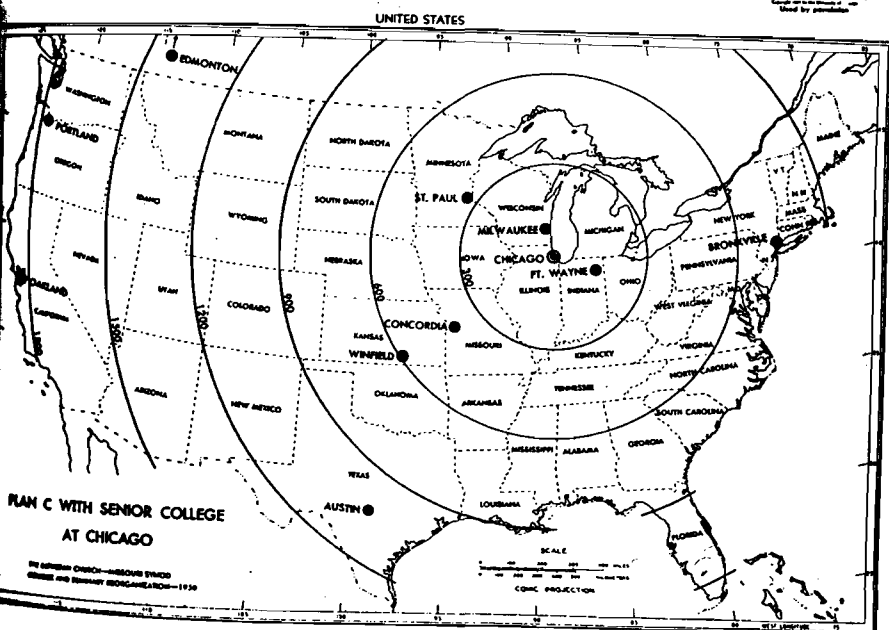
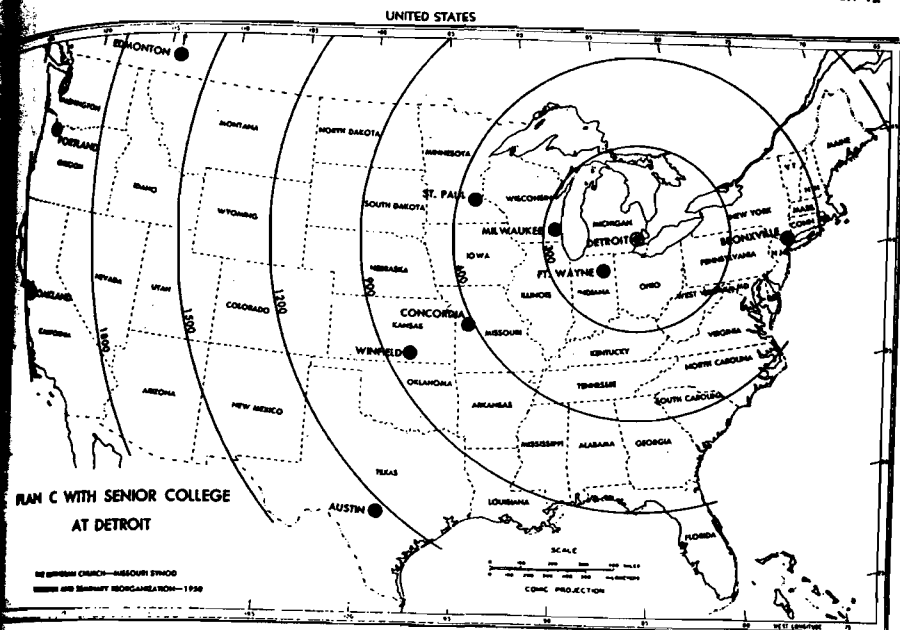
2. That the relative positions and functions of the Board for Higher Education, the Board of Directors, and the local Board of Control as outlined in the immediately preceding Section (1) be considered to be in effect immediately upon the approval of these recommendations by the convention of 1950 and that they be continued in effect until the second convention following the year in which the senior college enrolls its first entering class. At that time the Board for Higher Education shall be expected to recommend subsequent control arrangements.
3. That the following *temporary* policies be approved:
  - A. *Elections.* — It is recommended that the election and calling of the President, of the Dean of Men, and of all called members of the faculty be performed in the manner prescribed by the By-Laws of Synod, except that for the period extending from the approval of this recommendation by the convention of 1950 through the first three years of actual operation of the senior college, the Electors shall be augmented by one additional member of the Board for Higher Education with one vote; and with the further exception that the Vice-President of Synod who is a member of the temporary Board of Control of the senior college shall also have one vote.
  - B. *Appointments.* — It is proposed that for the period of time designated in the immediately preceding Section (A), all plans for appointments to administrative or teaching positions be approved by the Board for Higher Education as well as the actual appointments.
  - C. *Salaries.* — It is recommended that the provisions of *Handbook Section 6.57* be applied in the procedure of determining all salaries at the senior college.

### Budgets

It is expected that the senior college should conform as quickly as feasible to the budgetary procedures which are required of all other institutions. Nevertheless it must be anticipated that during the preparatory stages immediately following the convention of 1950 and during the first two years of operation it may prove to be impossible to submit complete and detailed budgets to the Fiscal Conference. It is recommended therefore that, for the period of time just designated, the Board for Higher Education be charged







with primary responsibility for the preparation of the budgets of the senior college, acting in conference with the President and the local Board of Control, and transmitting these budgets to the Board of Directors for submission to the Fiscal Conference. It is further recommended that during this period and in view of the difficulties of forecasting expenditures and incomes of the senior college, the Board for Higher Education be permitted, if necessary, to incorporate in the senior college budgets relatively large requests for unassigned appropriations, separate from and above the usual contingency provisions. It is to be understood, however, that no commitments may be made against such unassigned appropriations except by the expressed approval of both the Board for Higher Education and the Board of Directors.

### Location

During its protracted studies of the problems related to the establishment of a senior college, the Board gave detailed and repeated attention to the question of location. It is apparent that at any proposed location four aspects of the problem deserve critical study: 1. educational, 2. synodical, 3. geographical, 4. financial.

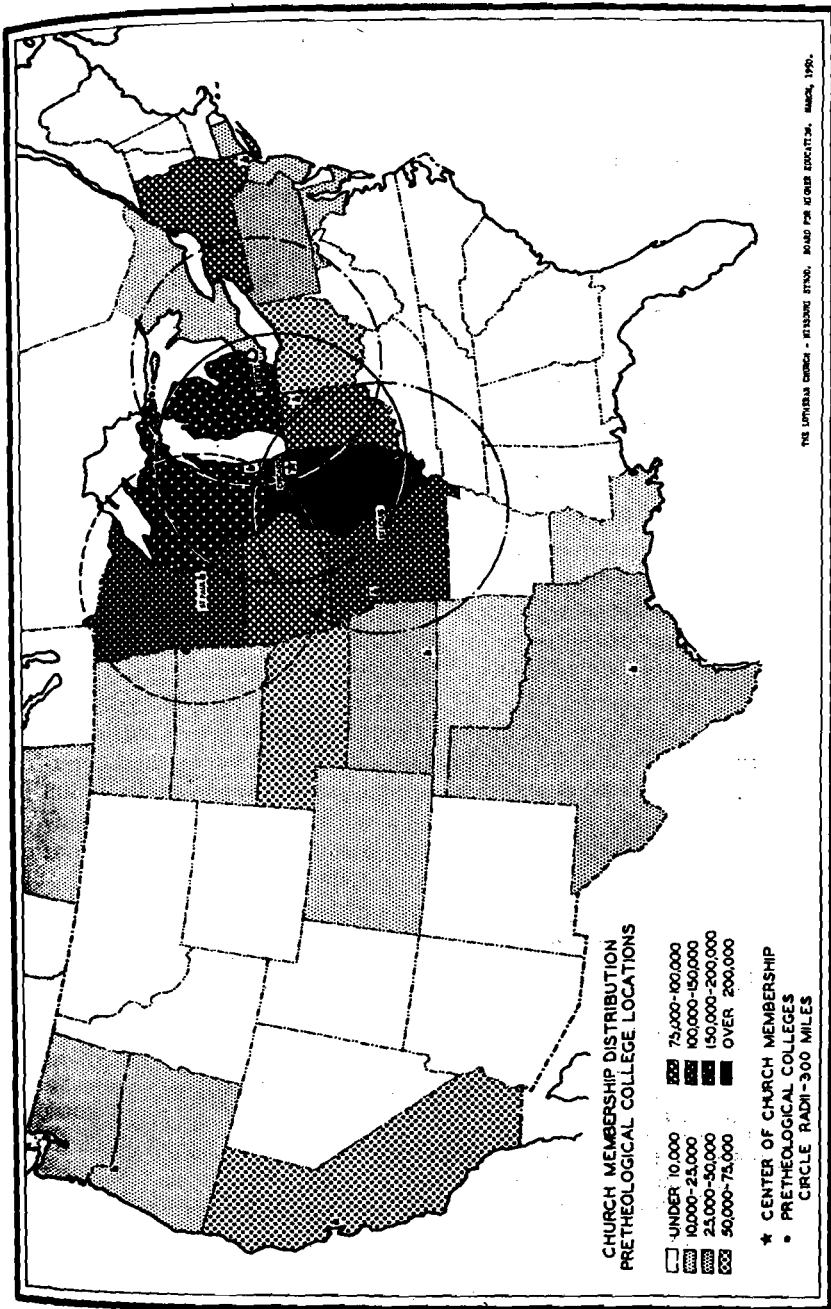
In addition to making its own explorations, the Board also submitted tentative recommendations for appraisal and discussion to its Advisory Council and to the Special Committee which President Behnken appointed at the request of the Fiscal Conference.

Major attention has been focused upon four possible locations: Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, and St. Paul. The geographical relationship which these locations have to the total area of the United States and to the location of Synod's present colleges and seminaries is illustrated in Exhibit 12 (pages 206—207).

But a more important consideration is the *relationship which any proposed senior college location has to the major concentration of the Missouri Synod's population*. A map which exhibits this vital relationship has been prepared at the Board's request by Dr. H. H. Gross of our River Forest Concordia. This map (See Exhibit 10, page 209) indicates that the exact center of Missouri Synod Lutheran population is midway between Aurora and Joliet, Ill. (about 40 miles southwest of Chicago). The Missouri Synod Lutheran concentration for the entire country and, of course, for the areas surrounding the four proposed locations mentioned is indicated in the exhibit. This factor certainly deserves the very careful attention of all who are interested in the problem of location.

The choice is further complicated by the fact that a continuation of the present rate of growth of our Synod would make it necessary to establish a second senior college in the foreseeable future. If that eventuality materializes, then the location choice for the first school should be conditioned by that fact.

Exhibit #10



Since it has not proved possible thus far to specify an ideal location which has evoked a unanimous and enthusiastic response, and since there are apparently some real advantages to be gained by leaving the location question open for the present, the Board for Higher Education recommends:

1. That the final decision on the location of the senior college be made by the Praesidium of Synod, the District Presidents, the Board of Directors, and the Board for Higher Education. It is understood that the individuals comprising the membership of the group listed shall each be entitled to a vote and that the decision shall be based upon a majority vote.
2. That announcement of the final decision on location shall be made at some time prior to the general solicitation of funds for the establishment of the college.
3. That the Board for Higher Education be directed and authorized:
  - a. To receive and examine all data and suggestions which individuals or groups may wish to bring to Synod's attention in this connection.
  - b. To prepare recommendations and relevant data for the consideration of the group named in paragraph 1 of these recommendations.

#### Costs

Your Board is not aware of any conditions which would materially affect the construction cost data submitted to the Centennial Convention. A recheck of the estimates made available still indicates that a complete complex of buildings, including faculty residences and adequate equipment, will approximate the following (cost of land would be additional):

Administration building for housing all administrative offices and consultation .....	\$ 150,000
Administration building for classrooms and laboratories .....	400,000
Chapel .....	150,000
Library .....	200,000
Dormitories, each having a total capacity of 125 students, but divided into separate units and containing space for a resident Counselor's apartment. All dormitories to be designed to include lounging, reading, and social-recreational rooms .....	900,000
Refectory and dining rooms .....	300,000
Student center for both seminary and college, including physical education facilities and recreational facilities, so that students can pursue hobbies: woodcraft, photography, etc. ....	350,000
Athletic field connected with the student center .....	50,000
Faculty houses .....	250,000
	\$2,750,000

If some units are not considered necessary for immediate use, the total cost would be modified accordingly. It may well be also that Synod would not wish to follow the tradition of constructing faculty housing.

In addition to the capital investments indicated, the annual operating cost of the fully developed senior college will approximate \$200,000.

### Enabling Resolution

Because the previous sections amply illustrate the interdependence of the large number of necessarily complex adjustments involved in these recommendations, and because these sections also illustrate the impracticability of providing Synod at this time with a detailed specific listing of the sequence, extent, and cost of every required action, the Board for Higher Education *recommends*:

- a. That Synod convey to its Board for Higher Education whatever authority is required to execute the senior college plan, or any sections of it, which are approved by the convention.
- b. That Synod convey to its Board for Higher Education authority to complete the adjustments which are required to integrate and articulate the preparatory system of colleges and the theological seminaries into the extended system of ministerial training which is automatically authorized in section (a) of this resolution.
- c. That Synod's Board of Directors and the Fiscal Conference be directed and authorized to make available the funds required to execute these resolutions.
- d. That in any and all actions which the Board for Higher Education undertakes in carrying out these resolutions, the legal status of the Board of Directors, as defined in Section 2.75 of the *Handbook*, shall in no way be abridged.

## Section C. Recommendations on Current Requests from Institutions and on the "Building for Tomorrow" Program

In Section 6.147 of the official *Handbook*, Synod makes the following requirements:

"The Board of Control, in the month of January preceding each triennial convention of Synod, shall submit to the Board for Higher Education recommendations for major repairs, capital improvements, and expansion of the physical plant and equipment and the requirements and program for improvement and expansion of its educational facilities for the succeeding triennium. After due consideration thereof, the Board for Higher Education, after consultation with the Board of Directors, shall submit the same, with

its recommendations, to the President of Synod for action at the triennial convention."

In accordance with this directive the Board for Higher Education is making available its recommendations on the requests which it has received from the institutions.

Upon examination of these requests it was found that some of the items would properly classify as repairs. It was found further that some of the indicated needs are so urgent that they should receive immediate attention if they are to effect the savings which become possible by adopting them. Accordingly the Board for Higher Education has broken down these requests into the columns indicated below.

A word of explanation with regard to the column headed "Reorganization Costs" will clarify the Board's intention with regard to this column. We have listed here the specific costs which will be caused if Synod adopts the reorganization plans which are detailed in Section A of our report. The introduction of the pre-teacher training courses and the requirements for additional space at St. Louis and at River Forest will, we believe, involve the costs indicated in this particular column. In order to keep all of these financial recommendations in one section, the column has been added to the requests under Section 6.147.

#### **"BUILDING FOR TOMORROW" COLLECTION**

As is well known, the "Building for Tomorrow" collection approximated \$1,300,000. This sum was insufficient to meet the needs which were urgent already in 1947, when Synod approved a series of requests selected from a total of more than \$5,000,000 which the institutions had originally requested. This situation leaves some of our colleges and seminaries without facilities which are absolutely necessary and which have been needed for a period of years. The constituencies of these particular institutions have participated in the "Building for Tomorrow" collection and should be entitled to some allocation from the total fund which has been accumulated.

However, the absolute needs of the seminaries and the teacher training colleges have completely absorbed the part of the collection which has been received to date. In order to carry out the resolutions of the 1947 convention, and in order to prevent a very extensive backlog of real needs from overwhelming Synod at some later date, the Board for Higher Education urgently recommends that the remaining "Building for Tomorrow" needs be met and that the necessary funds be included in the one large collection which is recommended in Section D of the Board's current report.

We estimate that a total of \$500,000 will completely cover the remaining grants which were made by the 1947 convention. II.

	Approved Building and Grounds	Approved Equipment	Deferred	Declined	Repairs	Minor Items Immediately Urgent	Reorganiza- tion Costs
Austin							
Service Building	\$ 150,000	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Bronxville							
Equip Library	—	15,000	—	—	—	—	—
Sprinkler	—	—	—	9,425	—	—	—
Extend Road	7,500	—	—	7,500	—	—	—
Fence	—	—	—	8,000	—	—	—
Drainage	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alter Classrooms	7,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Faculty Garages	—	—	—	12,000	—	—	—
Convert to Oil	—	—	—	—	—	10,500	—
Rewire Building	—	—	—	12,000	—	—	—
Duplex	—	—	—	—	1,200	—	—
Gym	—	—	—	—	400	—	—
Lights, Faculty Row	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Repair Gym Floor	2,000	—	—	—	2,500	—	—
Repair Sidewalk	—	—	—	—	1,200	—	—
Decorate Administration Building	—	—	—	—	7,500	—	—
Celotex Arcades	—	—	—	—	2,500	—	—
Decorate Bohm Hall	—	—	—	—	2,000	—	—
Doors, Bohm Hall	—	—	—	—	4,080	—	—
Celotex and Tile	—	—	—	—	3,400	—	—
Decorate Sleker	—	—	—	—	2,000	—	—
Floors, Sleker	—	—	—	—	3,800	—	—
Corridors, Sleker	—	—	—	—	2,400	—	—
Faculty Housing	—	—	—	—	4,400	—	—
Roofs	—	—	—	—	1,500	—	—
Walls and Coping	—	—	—	—	1,500	—	—

	Approved Building and Grounds	Approved Equipment	Deferred	Declined	Repairs	Minor Items Immediately Urgent	Reorgan- ization Costs
Concordia							
Dormitory	275,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Edmonton							
Expansion Program (Ad. Dorm. Gym Expan.)	175,000 <sup>4</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fort Wayne							
Administration and Library	250,000	—	100,000	—	—	—	—
Auditorium	—	—	—	—	—	3,000	—
Pres. House (Assist)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospital	16,000	—	—	—	13,840	—	—
Acoustic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drainage	6,000	—	—	—	—	12,610	—
Convert to Oil	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000
Music Equipment and Practice	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milwaukee							
Dormitory	375,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administration	100,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Music and Auditorium	—	—	200,000	—	—	—	—
Quarters for Help	50,000	—	—	—	10,000	—	—
Reconstruct Old Laboratory	—	—	—	—	—	82,230	—
New Boilers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakland							
Repair and Improvement	—	—	—	—	2,625	—	—
Emergency Repair	—	—	—	—	—	3622	—
Music Equipment and Girls' Dorm.	—	—	—	—	—	—	50,000



	Approved Buildings and Grounds	Approved Equipment	Deferred	Declined	Repairs	Minor Items Immediately Urgent	Reestab- lishment Costs
<b>Portland</b>							
Service Building	65,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>River Forest</b>							
Equip. Music Bldg. (Addl. Funds)	—	25,000	—	—	—	—	—
Music Classrooms	75,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Equipment for Above	—	3,500	—	—	—	—	—
Women's Dormitory	325,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Auditorium	—	—	350,000	—	—	—	—
Remodel Old Music Bldg.	25,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remodel Dormitories	—	—	—	—	50,000	—	—
<b>St. Louis</b>							
Dormitory	294,000	—	—	495,000	—	—	—
Administration Building	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mission House	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convert to Oil	—	—	200,000	—	—	26,000	200,000
Grad. School and Dept. of Missions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>St. Paul</b>							
Remodel Old Main	50,000	—	—	—	—	—	10,000
Music Equipment and Practice	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Seward</b>							
Grade Athletic Field	18,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weller Hall, Classrooms	60,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Founders' Hall	14,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska Hall, Practice Rooms	10,500	—	—	—	—	—	—
Becker Hall	25,550	—	—	—	—	—	—

## SEMINARIES AND COLLEGES

	Approved Building and Grounds	Approved Equipment	Deferred	Declined	Repairs	Minor Items Immediately Urgent	Reorganization Costs
Messler Hall Addition	45,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jesse Hall	15,200	—	—	—	—	—	—
Physical Education (Women)	—	—	75,000	—	—	—	—
Women's Dormitory	—	—	132,000	—	—	—	—
Repair Shop and Garage	—	—	—	7,500	2,500	—	—
Curbs and Drives	11,480	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pianos	—	10,000	7,000 <sup>3</sup>	—	—	—	—
Science Equipment	—	7,500	—	—	—	—	—
Library Equipment	—	18,500	—	—	—	—	—
Tuckpointing	—	—	—	—	12,800	—	—
Sewer Connections	—	—	—	—	1,600	—	—
Electronic Organs	—	3,000	—	—	—	—	—
Winfield	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remodel Baden Hall	—	—	145,000	—	—	—	—
Dormitory (Women)	90,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	\$2,540,230	\$82,500	\$1,209,000	\$551,425	\$133,745	\$134,702	\$270,000

<sup>1</sup> The Bronxville request included an item of \$20,000 for a faculty residence. Since Synod has been following a policy of amortizing the cost of such housing, the item does not classify under these requests for cash appropriations. We recommend reference to the Board of Directors for appropriate action.

<sup>2</sup> We are informed that the item of \$362 requested by Oakland for emergency repairs has been processed by the Board of Directors.

<sup>3</sup> Of the \$17,000 originally requested by Seward for pianos, \$7,000 is included in the "Building for Tomorrow" collection and is allocated to them.

<sup>4</sup> This is an estimate. The actual amount required will depend on the outcome of local collections which are in progress at this writing.

<sup>5</sup> This institution also renews requests for projects which were approved by the 1947 convention and which were later included in the "Building for Tomorrow" collection, but which could not be approved at this time because the funds obtained were insufficient for the purposes.

however, the institutions were to wait until these funds can be collected, then the needs already recognized and the grants made by the 1947 convention could not be applied for still another four years. On the basis of a careful resurvey of the entire situation, the Board for Higher Education is convinced of both the moral obligation and of the educational necessity involved, and it *recommends*, therefore,

That a sum up to \$500,000 be made available for immediate allocation for these purposes; and the Board *recommends* further,

That this sum be advanced from the current reserve of Synod; and we *recommend* further,

That the first receipts of any educational collection during the next triennium be assigned for repayment of any sums advanced; and we *recommend finally*,

That any educational projects involved shall be authorized by the Board of Directors only upon the expressed approval of the Board for Higher Education.

#### **Section D. A Proposed Schedule for Reorganization, Fund-Raising, and the Establishment of a Senior College**

The Board for Higher Education is profoundly convinced that our Church is face to face with a genuine crisis in its program of ministerial and teacher training.

During the past two decades we have permitted a mounting accumulation of unmet needs. We are faced today, therefore, with a combination of this accumulated financial backlog, with the immediate expansion program to meet our current shortages and our future volume requirements for trained workers, and with the synodical resolution calling for the achievement of higher standards of ministerial training through the addition of a senior college.

Your Board for Higher Education sees no alternative to an immediate and determined effort to solve this combination of crucial problems, since our failure to do so will inevitably, as far as human beings can see, have a tragic effect on every existing and future undertaking of our Synod.

The Board's report presents a detailed analysis of our present situation and proposes an adequate solution. The following pertinent factors which summarize the extremely complex and inter-related considerations developed in the Board's extensive report deserve careful appraisal:

1. Every phase of our work as individual congregations and as a Synod depends, under God, on an adequate supply of properly trained workers.

2. We have already passed the 250 mark in ministerial vacancies in our regular North American parishes. The work of our parochial schools is handicapped by a similar shortage.
3. To meet today's demand for teachers and the ministerial needs indicated for 1958 to 1964, we must initiate some adjustments of our training system *now*.
4. The exhaustive statistical studies of the Board's current report indicate that if our Synod maintains the *same rate* of growth which it has enjoyed since 1930, our present educational facilities are hopelessly inadequate for our requirements *after 1964*.
5. We can no longer delay the *planning* of expanded educational facilities, because the practical effects of a program which will achieve increased volume become available to us *ten years after* the fund-raising and the adjustments involved have been completed.
6. The only adjustments which can be undertaken without further synodical authorization have already been completed:
  - a. The entire high school department at River Forest has been eliminated in order to double the *college* capacity of the institution.
  - b. The high school departments of all preparatory institutions have been opened to teacher training students.
  - c. The preparatory school at Winfield, Kans., has been authorized to operate a teacher training department for women.
7. The current report proposes additional reorganization within the existing system by providing for:
  - a. Some expansion of the capacity at River Forest (from 500 to 600).
  - b. Opening four additional preparatory institutions for pre-teacher training work (Fort Wayne, St. Paul, Oakland, Portland).
  - c. Providing additional capacity at St. Louis through the removal of one year from the current program and through the establishment of some additional, off-campus facilities for the Department of Missions and the Graduate School.
  - d. Eliminating the high school and establishing a two-year junior college (Fort Wayne) to produce additional ministerial candidates and to test the possibility of using the Lutheran high schools as a substitute for synodical high schools.

- e. Experimenting with a four-year junior college at, possibly, several locations to see whether that plan can be made to contribute a larger volume of ministerial candidates without requiring Synod to expand the preparatory system.
8. The current report contains the specific detail and the recommendations which Synod ordered prepared on the senior college and which the Centennial Convention resolved to establish.
9. To carry out this program successfully will inevitably make it necessary for Synod to meet the often-postponed problem of putting our currently declining educational properties into sound condition, to take action on the backlog of genuine needs which has accumulated from a series of unmet requests in the past, and to provide for the expansion required by the addition of a senior college. The financial implications of our situation are correctly reflected in the following:
  - a. Required to complete the education section of the "Building for Tomorrow" collection (the projects approved by the Centennial Convention), approximately ..... \$ 500,000
  - b. Required to meet the college and seminary requests now pending before the 1950 convention (excluding the column headed "Minor Items, Immediately Urgent" in Section C), approximately ..... 2,750,000
  - c. Required to cover the costs of the reorganization recommended in the Board's current proposals (column headed "Reorganization Costs," Section C), approximately ..... 270,000
  - d. Required to cover the costs of building the senior college, approximately ..... 2,500,000

---

\$6,020,000
10. According to synodical resolution no educational construction (except faculty housing) may be undertaken unless all funds required are available in cash.

Because the Board for Higher Education believes that the facts analyzed in its current report demonstrate the imperative necessity for immediate and decisive synodical action in the field of ministerial and teacher training, and

Because the Board for Higher Education is convinced that a problem of this magnitude cannot be solved by a program involving a series of fund-raising efforts to cover the individual

items involved, therefore the Board for Higher Education recommends

1. That the major emphasis in the 1950—1953 triennium be placed on providing the means to secure increased production of professional workers and higher standards of ministerial training.
2. That the total program of financing and meeting the accumulated needs of Synod's educational institutions, of reorganizing the system to produce greater volume, and of raising the standards by establishing a senior college be undertaken and completed, God willing, in two sections extending over the next six years.
  - a. Fund-raising and reorganization to be completed during the 1950—1953 triennium.
  - b. The organization, construction, and staffing of the senior college to be completed during the 1953—1956 triennium.
3. That preliminaries for the adjustments at Fort Wayne and at St. Louis be initiated by the Board for Higher Education as soon as feasible after this convention, so that the first phases of the new program may become effective in September, 1951. The remaining sections of reorganization are to be initiated in the sequence dictated by the practical circumstances involved and at the discretion of the Board for Higher Education.
4. That as soon as possible after this convention the Board of Directors and the Fiscal Conference arrange to organize and lead a *ministerial training appeal* for \$6,000,000 and to prepare the necessary detailed and elaborate program to alert our Synod and to enlist every available support for a tremendous effort to meet the challenge presented; that this group be instructed to proceed with preliminary activities at a date sufficiently early to make possible the presentation of all details of the final plans at every District convention in 1952; and that the group be instructed, finally, to arrange to gather offerings in response to this appeal at such a time that the final announcement of the outcomes can be made no later than the meeting of the synodical convention of 1953.
5. That the enormity and the urgency of this entire undertaking be recognized by postponing any and all other Synod-wide, extra-budgetary fund-raising efforts or projects to a subsequent triennium in order that such synodical activities or the ministerial training appeal or both be not handicapped by the resultant competition for synodical interest.

6. That an advance fund, up to \$750,000, be made available to the Board for Higher Education and that the Board be authorized and directed to allocate the funds required to make the early stages of the reorganization program effective by September, 1951, and to complete the projects already approved by the 1947 convention (included in the "Building for Tomorrow" collection, but not built because the collection did not achieve the goal set).
7. That the Board for Higher Education be authorized and directed to proceed with the organization and the establishing of a senior college according to the following schedule:
  - a. The selection and, if possible, the acquisition of a site for the senior college shall be completed before the close of the calendar year 1953, if it is necessary to erect a new plant on acquired land. It is understood, of course, that the Board of Directors participates in procedures involving land and construction, in accordance with the provisions of *Handbook* Section 2.79.
  - b. The same schedule of action shall be attempted if the Board finds it possible to acquire, through purchase or other means, a complete educational plant which may require more or less of repairs, alterations, or additions. It is understood, of course, that the Board of Directors participates in such a procedure in accordance with the provisions of *Handbook* Section 2.79.
  - c. Immediately after the selection of a site and when its acquisition is at least assured, a local Board of Control shall be appointed.
  - d. If an existing educational plant is to be adapted to senior college use, every effort shall be made to have it in readiness for occupancy and use by August 1, 1954. If, on the other hand, a new plant is to be constructed, its erection shall be planned for completion and use by August 1, 1955.
  - e. The election or appointment of administrative officers and the faculty should be timed in relation to the availability of the plant. In any event the procedure for election and appointment shall be initiated immediately after the appointment of the local Board of Control. It is understood that the beginning of the active duty of the administrative officers should be adjusted to circumstances and the needs of the institution.
  - f. That Synod expect all students who would otherwise

enter the seminary in St. Louis at the time when the senior college is prepared to begin its operations, to enter the senior college instead of the seminary.

- g. That Synod recognize that the introduction of the senior college will materially affect the operation of the seminary in St. Louis with the removal from it of one year of instruction. This change will raise problems of curriculum, faculty, and budget adjustments within the seminary. In large measure these problems can be anticipated only in their broadest features. It is recommended therefore that the Board for Higher Education be authorized and directed, in conjunction with the seminary, to work out the necessary adjustments in a manner which will minimize confusion and inconvenience to the institution and to individuals. It is understood, of course, that the security of the call will not be qualified.
8. That the Board of Directors, upon the recommendation of the Board for Higher Education, be authorized and directed to release the necessary funds to projects which were originally listed in the "Building for Tomorrow" collection, to reorganization projects, and to projects approved by this convention as a result of requests made under the provisions of *Handbook* Section 6.147. Such projects are to be undertaken only if, as, and when the necessary funds are available.

### Section E. Integration of Lutheran High Schools

In its Centennial Convention, Synod adopted the following directive:

"That the Board for Higher Education be directed to study the possibility of developing a subsidy arrangement with the Lutheran high school for the production of acceptable candidates for matriculation at freshman college levels of our colleges at River Forest and Seward and to report its conclusions to the next convention of Synod." (Memorial 127—Resolution 7, *Official Proceedings*, 1947.)

Since their founding our Lutheran high schools have been a recruitment source for students for our seminaries and teachers colleges. In connection with the suggested elimination of the high school departments of our teachers colleges, the Centennial Convention gave attention to the problem of recruiting more Lutheran high school students for professional service in the Church. It was felt that some kind of subsidy arrangement would be helpful in implementing this proposal. In recognition of the proposal to experiment with the elimination of the high school division at Fort Wayne, the Board's recommendation expands the application of



such a plan to include students for the ministerial preparatory college at that location.

While a direct subsidy to Lutheran high schools in ratio to the number of professional students enrolled would be a simple plan, the committee asked to study this directive also considered several other possibilities. These include:

1. A subsidy which would refund to the student the tuition he has paid to a Lutheran high school;
2. A refund to the student on the basis of his actual service to the Church;
3. Subsidizing a student while he is attending a Lutheran high school.

After careful consideration of these several plans the following procedure is recommended:

1. Any program of subsidy by Synod for the recruitment of acceptable students from Lutheran high schools for matriculation at the freshman college level in our synodically controlled institutions shall apply equally to ministerial and teacher candidates.
2. It is apparent that our preparatory schools are moving in the direction of general education rather than professional education during the high school years. Admission requirements to our colleges — ministerial and teacher — may therefore be expected to be based on competency in the areas of general education as specified by the respective State and regional accrediting agencies. In the case of ministerial students a prerequisite of two years of Latin and two years of German shall be included as part of the general education program.
3. Graduates of a Lutheran high school recommended by the high school faculty and accepted for admission in one of Synod's colleges shall be granted an annual scholarship in the amount of \$100. It shall be available to boys only and shall be paid directly to the college enrolling the student and shall be credited to the student's account. The annual scholarship payment shall extend for as many years as the student has paid tuition in a Lutheran high school. Graduation from a Lutheran high school shall not constitute a guarantee of automatic acceptance in a synodical college. The prevailing admission standards as well as capacity and quota considerations will apply.
4. Communities supporting Lutheran high schools contribute from one half to two thirds of the total operating cost of these schools. This is their contribution to "building the

Kingdom through Christian education." The responsibility of providing sons and daughters for service in the Church is one which these congregations should also recognize and assume willingly. Therefore no subsidy from Synod shall be claimed by a Lutheran high school for the preparation of acceptable candidates for admission at the freshman college level of our synodically controlled colleges.

5. A standard program for college entrance shall include besides courses in religion for each year enrolled —

- 3 or 4 units of English
- 3 units of social science
- 2 units of mathematics (algebra, plane geometry)
- 2 units of science
- 1 unit of fine arts or practical arts
- 1 unit of physical education and health
- 2 units of foreign language (for ministerial students German or Latin)
- 2 units of electives (for ministerial students German or Latin)

This standard program will meet entrance requirements for any college in the N. C. A.

6. Latin III, German III, and Greek shall be eliminated as required courses for matriculation at the freshman college level for ministerial candidates. These courses are too specialized and costly to be included in a defensible program of general education.

It should be remembered that the specialized pre-professional curricula which are now demanded at a synodical high school are really not justified by the educational philosophy of the Lutheran parochial high schools. Since these schools are and ought to be committed to a program of general education at the secondary level for all the youth of the Church, it would not be proper to demand that they provide specialties for the relatively few students whom they prepare for specific professions.

Most educators agree that specialization in languages at the expense of basic courses in science, mathematics, fine arts, and practical arts at the secondary level cannot be justified. Also for ministerial and teacher training students, the broader training offered by the general education subjects is essential as a basic background for the development of effective leadership. For this reason Synod ought not to require the Lutheran high schools to begin the specialty training of pre-ministerial students at the high school level. It is indicated, for the same reasons, that corresponding adjustments should eventually be made in the high school departments of all synodical colleges, since the college departments

will be expanded to include senior college years and, therefore, an additional opportunity for language study.

The scholarship payments proposed in these recommendations are simple and direct. It is felt that such an arrangement should encourage a large number of competent students to enroll in our colleges after they have attended Lutheran high schools.

If this plan could be applied at all synodical colleges, a great saving would accrue to Synod because of the fact that Synod would no longer have the expense of training large numbers of students for one or two years and then losing them. The Board's studies show that over a period of ten years the average annual loss sustained when classes moved from the freshman to the sophomore year is 20%; from the sophomore to the junior year 15%; from the junior to the senior year 8%; and from the senior year to the freshman college year 30%. (These are not net decreases in class enrollments, since advanced standing registrations annually replace some of the losses.) Under the plan proposed here, Synod would pay only for those students who actually matriculate in the college department and would then pay only on a year-by-year basis for students who actually progress from class to class. Very considerable savings should result from such an arrangement.

This recommendation also has the advantage of avoiding every connotation of "indigency" with reference to the students who receive the refunds. There is no condition attached to the subsidy except that the student enroll in the professional college and that he make satisfactory academic, cultural, and spiritual progress to merit readmission annually at the next higher level.

The effect upon the enrollment of the Lutheran high schools should be quite satisfactory. It will be a distinct advantage for the student who has the ministerial or teaching profession in mind to enroll in a Lutheran high school rather than in a public high school. Although he could secure the same course content in a public high school, with the exception of the religion courses, it would be to the student's advantage to choose a Lutheran high school because he would receive no tuition grant at the synodical college if he is graduated from a secular high school. At the same time the high school has not postponed payment of the fees and is not placed in the embarrassing position of attempting to collect "back tuition" if the student finds it impossible to continue his enrollment as a pre-professional student.

Finally, the plan proposed is also entirely equitable, since it compensates approximately for tuition costs paid by the student while attending a Christian secondary school preparatory to entering the teaching or preaching ministry. Such costs are not in-

curred by those who attend public high schools; nor is any tuition paid in the synodical high schools.

Another important consideration, in the opinion of the Board, is the conviction that Lutheran high schools should remain locally controlled educational agencies. If Synod were to undertake some type of direct subsidy payment to the school, there would always be the possibility of requiring some degree of control. It appears wise to avoid this possibility entirely.

Equally hazardous would be any effort to entice the Lutheran high schools into continuing to maintain provisions for specialized training for ministerial or teacher training candidates by making subsidy payments available on the condition that language specialties be supplied. The preparation of a very small number of students for such highly specialized work is already resulting in a costly and inefficient program of education at those schools which maintain it. (At St. Louis Lutheran High School it costs \$218 per pupil per year to supply the required additional courses in third-year Latin, third-year German, and Greek. At Luther Institute in Chicago the cost of such service is \$188 per pupil per year. If this amount is added to the regular cost of providing required courses for high school graduation, the total per pupil cost for ministerial students in these schools exceeds \$400 per pupil per year.)

From a positive point of view it is important that this proposed program enables students to elect some work in the fine arts or in practical arts. Additional units of electives to meet requirements in English, or social studies, or mathematics, are also available. There is ample ground to believe that such additions would add balance and breadth to the training which is now being given to high school boys under present synodical requirements.

The Board for Higher Education *recommends*:

- a. That Synod approve this plan of Lutheran high school scholarships.
- b. That at this time the Board for Higher Education be authorized to make the necessary budget allowances to make the plan effective at Fort Wayne, River Forest, Seward, and the proposed senior college (or the St. Louis seminary), and to validate vouchers for payment directly to the school upon presentation of properly certified statements by the local administration.
- c. That the Board for Higher Education be authorized to establish and approve any necessary curricular changes involved at the Fort Wayne Junior College.
- d. That this plan become effective on June 1, 1951, so that it may be applied to students entering the listed colleges in September, 1951.

## Section F. Recommendations on Administrative Relations

### Curriculum Development

(Sections 6.07 c and 6.63)

Educators agree that sound principles of curriculum development require that curricula be developed by the faculties involved. In synodical institutions, Synod will wish to prescribe the objectives which are to be reached in a given institution and will then expect the faculty involved to develop appropriate curricula in cooperation with the Board for Higher Education. In actual practice this procedure has been followed, but the wording in some areas of the *Handbook* does not make this procedure entirely clear.

It would be wholesome also if conditions could be established under which the Board for Higher Education would be authorized, in the interim between Synods, to undertake necessary curriculum changes. For example, questions relating to the reduction of requirements of foreign languages at the high school level or the introduction of public speaking into the curricula would be items of immediate concern in connection with the experimental approach involved in the recommendations on reorganization. Problems connected with the proposed accreditation at Seward would also be involved.

In the course of its experiences with the accreditation process at River Forest the Board was handicapped at times by the lack of a clear definition of its relation to the matter of curriculum, and it was embarrassed by the wording of those *Handbook* sections which seemed to indicate that curricula were imposed on faculties without their consent.

In order that these sections may correctly reflect that actual practice and the intent of Synod, the Board for Higher Education recommends that Section 6.07 c be deleted and that the following be substituted:

#### 6.07 c

"Study the curricula in operation at each of the educational institutions of Synod to determine whether these are adequate to carry out the synodically prescribed purposes of the school; assure itself that the policies and standards pursued at the institution are in harmony with the synodically prescribed purposes of the school; direct the institution to take appropriate corrective measures where changes and improvements are necessary to bring the school into harmony with synodically prescribed objectives."

And we recommend further that Section 6.63 be deleted and that the following be substituted:

### 6.63. *Curricula*

"The faculty of each educational institution shall construct curricula conforming to the synodically recognized and prescribed purposes of the institution. Upon approval by the respective Board of Control, they shall be submitted to the Board for Higher Education. After study and approval by this Board, the curricula shall be put into operation."

### *Handbook Section 6.11*

Concurring in a request from the Board of Directors that the triennial convocation of all faculty members be deferred until some future date because the treasuries of Synod were low, the Board for Higher Education did not convene the synodical faculties during the year 1949. It is recognized that this action is not in accord with the provisions of *Handbook Section 6.11*; it was dictated, however, by financial considerations urged by the Board of Directors in conformity with its responsibility for a balanced budget and also by the fact that the very extensive preparations for reorganization and for the introduction of the senior college made it necessary to have more than the planned number of meetings with the Advisory Council (college presidents) and also with a national committee appointed by the President of Synod.

In view of the fact that prevailing conditions ought to dictate the time, the frequency, and the type of such meetings, your Board *recommends* that the following words be deleted from *Section 6.11*:

"During the year preceding the triennial convention of Synod."

Your Board *recommends* further that the following words be inserted in *Section 6.11* in place of the deletion:

"When, in its judgment, the welfare of Synod's educational work requires such meetings."

The entire revised *Section 6.11* would then read:

### 6.11. *Meetings with the Faculties*

"The Board for Higher Education shall call a meeting of the faculties of Synod's educational institutions when, in its judgment, the welfare of Synod's educational work requires such meetings for the purpose of studying, co-ordinating, and improving the educational policies, standards, procedures, and curricula of Synod's educational institutions. No member of any faculty shall be excused except for valid reasons. The cost of such meeting, including expenses for travel, room, and board incurred by each person attending in an official capacity, shall be paid by Synod."

### *Handbook Section 6.13 (New)*

There are occasions on which the best interest of our educational work requires conferences of regional faculties or of departments or of administrators in Synod's colleges. It would be advan-

tageous to Synod, for example, if authorization were available to convene the faculties of the teachers' colleges, or the faculties of the preparatory institutions, or the faculties of the two theological seminaries. Whenever all the members of Synod's faculties convene (as provided in 6.11) in a single location, it is difficult to effectively meet the real variety of needs and interests which are represented.

At other times it would be wholesome and efficient if authorization were available to convene deans, or registrars, or business managers, or teachers of music, or other special groups involved in specific problems, on a regional or national basis.

Accordingly, the Board for Higher Education *recommends* the insertion of a new paragraph into the *Handbook*, to be numbered 6.13 and to read:

#### 6.13. Other Meetings

"The Board for Higher Education shall be authorized to convene selected faculties or faculty members or administrators or other educational personnel for conferences which are in the mutual interest of the educational program of Synod and the individual colleges and seminaries. Funds for such purposes shall be included as estimates in the annual budget proposed for administrative purposes by the Board for Higher Education and subject to authorization by the Fiscal Conference."

#### *Handbook* Section 6.37

The Board for Higher Education *recommends* that in Section 6.37, Paragraph A, the following words be added after the last sentence in the present section:

"All matters which, according to synodical regulations, require the attention of any other agency or officer of Synod shall be transmitted to the Board for Higher Education, which Board shall, when necessary, undertake the proper reference of items which Synod has assigned to the responsibility of other boards or officers of Synod."

#### *Handbook* Section 6.39

This is a key section singled out by the examiner as conveying an impression which is contradictory to the principle of unit control, and therefore to Section 6.91, which is considered to be in accord with "the best American practice."

The difficulty arises from the fact that the Board of Control seems to be responsible for the same areas which are assigned to the President's responsibility in Section 6.91 and from the further fact that the local Board of Control seems to be directly responsible to two other synodical boards.

Ultimate responsibility *does* rest, and should continue to be vested, in the Board of Control, but clarity requires a statement

that the responsibility is to be discharged (as is now the case) through the executive officer (not always personally) of the Board and the institution.

The Board for Higher Education recommends, therefore, the following changes in Section 6:39:

In Section 6.39 a, line 2, that the word "prescribed" be deleted and the word "approved" be substituted.

In Section 6.39 b, that in lines 1 and 2 the following words be deleted "to the Board of Directors of Synod."

In Section 6.39 d, that in lines 4 and 5 of the paragraph the following words be deleted: "The Board of Directors of Synod in conjunction with."

In Section 6.39 f, that the entire Paragraph f be deleted for the reason that this section contradicts the budgetary control section and also contradicts, in part, Section 6.147. We note also that the first sentence in the present Section f repeats the directive given in Section b of this same section.

And, the Board for Higher Education recommends finally:

That the deleted Paragraph f be replaced by a new Paragraph f with the following wording:

"The Board of Control shall discharge its responsibility through its executive officer, cf. 6.31."

so that the revised sections of 6.39 will read:

#### 6.39. General Functions and Duties

- a. The Board of Control shall carry out the educational program and the curriculum approved by the Board for Higher Education for the respective institution; and in order to make certain that the work of the institution is carried on effectively and in the spirit of, and in accordance with, the theological and academic standards of Synod, it shall require regular reports from the President of the institution, or make personal visits, or both.
- b. The Board of Control shall be responsible for the condition of the physical property of its respective institution and shall operate, manage, control, and supervise the property, grounds, buildings, and equipment, and maintain the same in good repair and efficiency.
- c. No change.
- d. The Board of Control shall be responsible for the efficient business administration of its respective institution, in accordance with such methods of accounting as may be prescribed by the Board for Higher Education.
- e. No change.
- f. The Board of Control shall discharge its responsibility through its executive officer, cf. 6.31.

#### Handbook Section 6.51

The Centennial Convention authorized the introduction of a ranking system in the synodical faculties at the preparatory institutions and at the teachers' colleges. Present indications are that



when there has been an opportunity for the change to become fully effective, some very real benefits will result. According to the schedule set by the convention, the last of the authorized ranks, full professors, became effective on February 1, 1950.

While it is true that there has been some disappointment connected with the establishment of the full series of ranks (because the introduction of full professorships into an existing situation must, admittedly, involve some inequities), the values inherent in the opportunity to secure and to train instructors, under the appointment system, have been enthusiastically acknowledged and endorsed by many of our college presidents. Under this system, Synod now has the means of selecting and training promising material and to either advance such teaching personnel gradually or to decline reappointments as the conditions may warrant.

Although it is well known that the standard ranking arrangement in the American college system involves four ranks, the Board for Higher Education included only three ranks in its original recommendations on this subject, because it was felt that for our junior colleges and high schools the application of all four ranks would be somewhat cumbersome and pretentious.

A careful study of our experience relating to this problem indicates three primary reasons for making an adjusting recommendation at this time:

1. Under the present system of three ranks there is no opportunity to recognize the satisfactory work which may be done by an instructor unless the instructor can be given a call to a permanent position (from instructor directly to associate professor). This is not always desirable after only two, or four, or six years of moderately successful experience.
2. It should be recognized that we already have two senior colleges (River Forest and Seward) and that the introduction of a senior college for ministerial training is now proposed. In the senior colleges, provision for four ranks would be the normal arrangement.
3. It is apparent that in the larger faculties at all our institutions a better faculty balance could be achieved if there were four ranks instead of three. Some of the accreditation examiners have pointed out this possibility and have also recommended that we take advantage of the benefits which could be achieved by the addition of the assistant professor ranks, since it would offer better prospects of keeping good instructors for longer periods.

Accordingly, the Board for Higher Education recommends that the words "except the theological seminaries," be inserted after the word "Synod" in line 2 of Section 6.51.

The Board for Higher Education recommends further that the

words "four ranks" in line 5 be deleted and the words "five classifications" be substituted.

The Board for Higher Education *recommends* further that the designation "assistants" in Paragraph a be deleted and that the term *Student Assistants* be inserted as the title of Paragraph a.

The Board for Higher Education *recommends* further that no faculty "rank" be attached to the classification "Student Assistant."

The Board for Higher Education *recommends* further that the following insertion be made after the word "seminaries" in the fifth from the last line of Section 6.51, Paragraph b: "Instructors may be advanced to the rank of assistant professor by the local Board of Control, with the consent of the Board for Higher Education, without extending a call."

The Board for Higher Education *recommends* further that the words "or assistant professor" be added at the end of Paragraph b, Section 6.51.

The Board for Higher Education *recommends* further that the present Paragraph c of 6.51 be designated as Paragraph d.

The Board for Higher Education *recommends* further that the present Paragraph d of 6.51 be designated as Paragraph e.

The Board for Higher Education *recommends* finally that the following wording be approved as a new section, to be known as Paragraph c of Section 6.51:

**"6.51 c. Assistant Professors**

This classification shall be related to the faculty and to the administration of the institution in a manner identical with the relationship established for instructors, except in the following matters:

- "1. The tenure of an appointment to an assistant professorship shall be four years.
- "2. Separate salary schedules shall apply to assistant professors.
- "3. If there is no intent to renew the appointment, notice of the fact shall be conveyed to the personnel involved no later than one year prior to the date of termination of the current appointment.
- "4. Assistant professors may transfer to other synodical institutions on the basis of appointments made by the Board of Control of the college or seminary involved."

**Handbook Section 6.52 (New)**

When the recommendations on faculty ranking were conveyed to the Centennial Convention, the Board for Higher Education indicated that the system commonly used at liberal arts colleges would not be entirely suitable for our theological seminaries. Accordingly, at the directive of Synod the ranking provisions approved by the Centennial Convention were applied only to the faculties of all preparatory schools and teacher colleges. The

1947 resolutions also direct the Board "to study the possibilities of applying similar arrangements to the faculties of the seminaries and to report its findings and recommendations to the next convention of Synod."

The Board, herewith, conveys its findings. A study of the seminary procedures shows that these schools cannot be best served by a system which is entirely rigid insofar as it recognizes only the type of teaching position which involves permanent tenure. A fundamental requirement for effective operation is some degree of flexibility in the system of securing instructional services. Such flexibility is needed because fluctuations in enrollment may require temporary staff adjustments; particular needs may be better served by the appointment of special lecturers; in some cases training men for our faculties requires an opportunity to observe such personnel in an actual teaching situation prior to assigning full-time or life-time positions; and, finally, experience shows that from time to time temporary services are required by the various professional schools (missions, clinical training, etc.) that are a part of seminary operation. We think, for example, of the possibility of bringing in a series of successful parish ministers to lecture on today's problems and techniques in courses in pastoral theology, or of the Bible workshop recently given for graduate students by Pastor O. E. Feucht, or of Pastor Wm. H. Hilmer's course in evangelism, or of other practical and theoretical contributions which needs and circumstances may suggest.

The professional seminary also needs a different set of administrative officers than the average liberal arts college. We include, therefore, a listing of the recognized administrative positions. It should be understood, of course, that the listing is permissive and that it is not required by the proposed *Handbook* section that any or every listed position be filled.

The Board for Higher Education recommends that modified ranking provisions to apply to the theological seminaries be listed in the *Handbook* as Section 6.52. We recommend the following content for this section:

#### 6.52. *Members of Teaching Staff at Seminaries*

"At the theological seminaries the teaching staff shall be composed of those administrative officials and teachers who are called by the electors or who are appointed by the Board of Control. Four classifications shall receive official recognition.

"a. *Fellows*: They shall be appointed by the Board of Control upon recommendation of the president of the institution and shall be recruited primarily from the ranks of the graduate students. The original appointment shall be for one year and may be renewed by the Board of Control for a second year. There shall be no additional appointments,

beyond the second year, for fellows. Personnel in this classification shall be placed under the direct supervision of an individual professor and shall at the same time be enrolled as resident students in the graduate school. Personnel in this classification shall not participate in faculty meetings, nor shall such personnel hold any administrative office in the institution.

- "b. *Instructors*: They shall be appointed by the Board of Control. Such appointment shall be for two-year terms and may be renewed in the manner prescribed for the original appointment. Whenever an appointment to an instructorship is contemplated, the president of the institution shall make the recommendation to the Board of Control; however, at a time sufficiently prior to final notification of appointment, the names and qualifications of persons proposed for appointment to seminary instructorships shall be submitted to the entire membership of the electoral board, as constituted in *Handbook* Section 6.101, so that there will be an opportunity for such members to express any possible dissent. There shall be no restriction on the number of reappointments which may be offered to an instructor; however, if reappointment is not contemplated, the Board of Control shall so notify the instructor six months prior to the expiration of the current appointment. Instructors shall be held to attend regular faculty meetings as advisory members upon the call of the president. They shall not be entitled to vote.
- "c. *Special Lecturers*: They shall be appointed for specified series of lectures or as assistants in specified courses by the Board of Control upon recommendation of the president. The original appointment shall not exceed one semester in tenure and may be renewed only once. Extension of tenure beyond a total of two semesters shall require the prior consent of the Board for Higher Education. Special lecturers shall be ranked as visiting instructors and shall not, accordingly, participate in faculty meetings or in any administrative activity.
- "d. *Professors*: They shall be nominated, elected, and called in accordance with the synodical regulations governing nomination, election, and calling of professors as prescribed in Section E of the *Handbook*, under the title 'Elections.'
- "e. At the theological seminaries the following administrative positions may be created and filled by the local Board of Control with the prior consent of the Board for Higher Education: academic dean, dean of men, dean of the graduate school, dean of the school of missions, dean of correspondence school, registrar (if he functions as admissions officer), librarian, and placement officer. Appointments to these executive positions are to be made or terminated by the Board of Control upon recommendation of the president of the institution. Under ordinary circumstances all such administrative officers will also carry a partial teaching load. All these administrative offices at the theological seminaries are to be held only by called personnel, with the faculty rank of professor."

**Handbook Section 6.53**

In order to adjust this section so that it will be entirely relevant to the provisions of revised Section 6.51, the Board for Higher Education recommends

That the words "and assistant professors" be inserted after the word "instructors" in line 7 of Section 6.53.

And we recommend further

That the entire last sentence of this section be deleted since such a reference in this section introduces an irrelevancy in this section and since this subject is adequately covered in the new Section 6.56.

And we recommend further

That the words "except Concordia Seminary, St. Louis," be deleted.

And we recommend finally

That, in order to clarify the position of instructors and assistant professors, who are classified as members of the teaching staff, but not, technically, as members of the "faculty," a situation which has caused some confusion in the administration of our institutions during the past triennium, the following words be added to Section 6.53 of synodical *Handbook*:

"In matters relating to doctrine or establishment of policy, only the called members of a faculty and administration are entitled to vote. In all other matters, involving application of policy to current conditions, all ranked, full-time members of the teaching staff shall be entitled to vote."

So that the entire revised section 6.53 will read:

**6.53. Members of Faculty**

"The faculty of each educational institution of Synod shall be composed of the president of the institution, the professors, associate professors, and all those administrative officials who are called by the Board of Control in accordance with the regulations hereinafter prescribed. Instructors and assistant professors shall hold advisory membership in the faculty. In matters relating to doctrine or establishment of policy, only the called members of a faculty and administration are entitled to vote. In all other matters, involving application of policy to current conditions, all ranked, full-time members of the teaching staff shall be entitled to vote."

**Handbook Section 6.57**

In order to make the provisions of this section entirely relevant to the changes made in Section 6.51, the Board for Higher Education recommends

That the words "professors, associate professors, instructors, and assistants, and other officers" be deleted and that

the following words be substituted: "administrative and teaching personnel,"

so that the revised Section 6.57 will read:

**6.57. Salary Schedules**

"The salary schedules of all administrative and teaching personnel, paid in whole or in part from synodical funds, shall be fixed by the Fiscal Conference upon recommendation of the Board for Higher Education to the Board of Directors."

**Handbook Section 6.62**

In the recommendations which are being made to the synodical convention of 1950, the Board for Higher Education expresses the conviction that it is necessary to add one institution for the terminal training of teachers to the colleges now available for this purpose. In addition, three preparatory institutions will be involved in pre-teacher training programs on the college level if the recommendations of the Board for Higher Education are accepted. The very apparent growing need for larger numbers of women teachers indicates the possibility that other institutions may be involved in the future program. Already at this time Valparaiso University is suggested as a possibility for an additional source of women teachers.

Under these circumstances the distribution of candidates will require a carefully integrated procedure on the part of Synod. In addition to the following recommendation, it may well be that Synod should order a review and analysis of the entire current mechanics of placement and that appropriate adjustments, suited to new conditions, should be made.

The Board for Higher Education believes that at this time Synod should make a preliminary adjustment in the matter of placement, and it therefore *recommends* that a new section be added to the *Handbook*. This section is to be known as 6.62. The following wording is *recommended*:

**6.62. Placement Officers**

"All institutions which offer terminal training for professional workers in Synod, whether such institutions are under direct subsidy from Synod or not, shall be held to conform their placement policies to the synodical provisions for distribution of candidates for the ministry and the teaching profession. To effectively execute and to fix responsibility for its placement policy, each institution offering terminal professional training shall appoint to its administrative staff a faculty member (not the president) who is to serve as Director of Placement. This position is to be recognized as properly classifying within the administrative staff and entitled to consideration in the application of salary schedules for officers of administration. This regulation shall not be construed as prohibiting the president from participation in placement procedures."

**Handbook Section 6.69**

On the basis of its experience during the past triennium, the Board for Higher Education is aware of circumstances which indicate that Section 6.69 of the *Handbook* should be adjusted.

The Board is convinced that grants in aid for faculty study should be kept at a minimum, and it is convinced further that after a period of time such aid should be restricted to instructors and assistant professors; however, the present situation offers many problems in connection with getting and keeping regional accreditation, in connection with the change-over from purely preparatory institutions to teacher training institutions, and in connection with the introduction of a senior college, that we believe the best interests of the Church require the following adjustments of the paragraph mentioned.

The Board for Higher Education recommends therefore

That in Section 6.69 the word "instructors" in line 2 be deleted and the words "faculty personnel" be substituted for the deletion.

We recommend further

That the word "instructors" in line 6 be deleted and the words "faculty personnel" be substituted for the deletion.

We recommend finally

That, in line 6, after the word "work" the following words be inserted: "Requirements of achieving accreditation, requirements of maintaining accreditation, additions which Synod required the school to make to its program."

so that the revised Section 6.69 will read:

**6.69. Grants in Aid**

"The Boards of Control of Synod's colleges and seminaries shall recommend subsidies for university study by faculty personnel when such additional study is made mandatory by changes in local circumstances (e.g., addition of courses, requests to assist in library, guidance work, requirements of achieving accreditation, requirements of maintaining accreditation, additions which Synod required the school to make to its program, etc.) beyond the control of the faculty personnel involved. Such recommendations are to become effective upon review and approval by the Board for Higher Education."

**Handbook Section 6.79**

One of the important functions which Synod requires its Board for Higher Education to perform is the implementation of Paragraph 6.79 of the *Handbook*. Since there are so many delicate personal problems and intimate family considerations involved in the discharge of this responsibility, it can readily be understood that a minimum of publicity would attach to the Board's activity in this area of its work.

During the past triennium your Board for Higher Education has had to participate in more than a dozen retirements from the administrative and teaching positions at our educational institutions. At all times we have conscientiously attempted to carry out the intent of Paragraph 6.79:

"Administrative officials and professors shall be honorably retired at the age of 70. Any continued service after that shall be determined by the Board of Control, in consultation with the Board for Higher Education."

Although this general directive is entirely clear, it must always be read, the Board felt, in the light of the resolution of the convention of 1941 (page 105):

"That a plan of retirement be introduced in our synodical institutions gradually over a period of ten years and with deep regard for the welfare of the older men now in service in our institutions. During the next ten years the local Boards of Control and the Board for Higher Education will necessarily have to consider each case individually. Exceptions to the proposed plan will undoubtedly decrease as the younger members of our faculties come to the age of retirement under the protection of the pension plan."

This will be the last convention prior to the expiration of the decade specified by the Fort Wayne Convention. In carrying out its responsibilities during the years involved, the Board for Higher Education was able to accumulate considerable experience with the problems involved in retirement procedures. On the basis of these contacts the Board issued, in 1948, a detailed statement of the policy which grew gradually from the variety of indicated needs. We believe that the intent of the various resolutions on retirement is carefully preserved and defined, and that the welfare of Synod's education program and of the men serving in it is safeguarded in the general policy quoted here:

#### **A. Retirement**

"1. All administrative officials and professors at Synod's colleges and seminaries shall be retired or transferred to modified service at the end of the academic year (July 1—June 30) in which such personnel has reached the age of 70 years.

"2. Prior to 1951 the annual income and housing provisions for retired personnel shall be determined by the Board of Control and the Board for Higher Education after consultation with the Board of Directors and the Board of Support and Pensions.

"3. Not later than March 1 of the academic year in which a president's or faculty member's seventieth birthday occurs, the president and the Board of Control of the respective institution in which the person involved is serving shall submit a recommendation in writing to the Board for Higher Education with respect to arrangements for the member's retirement.



- "a. It is understood that all such proposals shall be presented for the joint consideration of the boards involved as a result of consultations between the local administration and the personnel involved.
- "b. It is further understood that Synod intends to supplement the regular pension payments in all cases where any hardship would result from the simple assignment of pension."

#### B. Modified Service

"1. On transfer to modified service, retired presidents and professors shall be classified as advisory faculty members without vote.

"2. On transfer to modified service such faculty personnel shall be relieved of all major administrative responsibility in the operation of the institution (President, Dean, Registrar, Librarian, Admissions Officer, etc.).

"3. On transfer to modified service such faculty personnel shall also be relieved of all major administrative responsibility which may have been carried with respect to an academic department.

"a. On transfer to modified service, such faculty personnel may be assigned to another type of work more suitable to their capacity.

"b. The services of faculty personnel transferred to modified service because of age shall be limited to the teaching of elective courses, special courses or sections, special lectures, research, publications, representing the institution upon specific appointment, and minor administrative work.

"4. On transfer to modified service such faculty personnel shall not be required to render committee service for the faculty.

"5. The standard annual salary for modified service shall be one half the average regular salary received by such individual during the last full year of standard service.

"a. It is understood that this figure is to be used as a standard basis for recommendations by local presidents and boards.

"b. It is further understood that one part of the salary is to be paid through the standard pension which is due the personnel involved and that the additional sums, plus any necessary housing contributions, are to be charged to the institution's regular salary budget.

"6. Not later than March 1 of the academic year in which a member's seventieth birthday occurs, the president and the Board of Control of the respective institution in which the person involved is serving shall submit a recommendation in writing to the Board for Higher Education with respect to the nature of the member's prospective modified service, pay, and housing. This arrangement is to be subject to annual review and annual recommendations.

"7. In the light of the existing situation, it is recognized that a complete and immediate application of the indicated procedures might well result in some inequities. To make

*Handbook* Section 6.79 effective, therefore, all presidents and Boards of Control will be held to bring their local arrangements into conformity with this policy no later than the end of the current triennium: July 1, 1950.

"8. Sections (A, 2, 3; B, 7) covering procedural relations between local administrations and the Board for Higher Education are to become effective after January 1, 1949."

Because of the fact that there is such an extreme variety of circumstances involved, that a mere mechanical application of the pension and retirement laws at this time would not satisfactorily discharge the Church's obligation in this matter, and that a deep regard for the welfare of the brethren who are required to retire under this directive is a solemn obligation of Synod, the Board for Higher Education *recommends*

That the Fort Wayne directive in this matter, as interpreted by the quoted policy statement of the Board for Higher Education, continue to guide the deliberations and the actions of the local Boards of Control and the Board for Higher Education over a period of the five years subsequent to 1951.

We *recommend* finally

That the Board for Higher Education be directed to convey its further recommendations to the convention of 1956, when it makes its report on the status of the retirement program at that time.

#### Accreditation

Considerable progress can be reported with regard to the directive given by the Centennial Convention that "all teachers' colleges and junior colleges (except Edmonton) be directed to apply for regional accreditation as soon as they have achieved conditions which would give reasonable indication and assurance that they are acceptable to the association involved," and, further, "that the Board for Higher Education be directed to assist the schools wherever possible."

The Board has now had sufficient experience with the regional accrediting agencies and with examiners and other officials of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools to recognize very clearly that accreditation of Synod's colleges and secondary schools will involve no vital changes in the purposes or programs of our institutions.

#### High School Departments

We are indeed happy to be in a position to report that all but three of the synodical high schools which come under the jurisdiction of regional accrediting agencies are now regionally accredited. The three remaining schools (Fort Wayne, Milwaukee, and Concordia, Mo.) are accredited with their State universities and have completed, or are in the process of, self-evaluation, which

is a prerequisite for regional accreditation. It is anticipated that all three remaining institutions will make application during the coming triennium and that it will be possible to secure the desired status.

### *Colleges*

Some progress can also be reported on the college level. The junior college at Bronxville continues to enjoy regional accreditation with the Middle States Association, but we regret to report that the application of one of our remaining junior colleges was declined by the North Central Association in 1949.

On the other hand, it is with extreme joy that we announce the achievement of the very important regional accreditation with the North Central Association by Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Ill. At the next convention we hope to have a similar report on the Seward, Nebr., teachers' college, which is scheduled to apply for accreditation in 1951. The Board has every hope also that some junior colleges can achieve such status during the next triennium.

In the process of examinations in connection with accreditation applications, certain very valuable facts have been uncovered.

These relate primarily to a clarification of the line of administrative control between Synod and the institutions. Since all these adjustments will contribute to the effective administration which Synod desires, it will be the part of wisdom to apply the knowledge gained so that unnecessary losses in scoring which were occasioned by some of these items may be eliminated when additional colleges apply for accreditation.

On the basis of these experiences and in accordance with the directive of a previous convention that "the Board shall study the sections of the synodical *Handbook* dealing with higher education and submit the necessary revisions," the Board is now ready to point out areas requiring clarification or adjustment if they are expected to contribute toward achieving sound administration and regional accreditation for our colleges.

In order to indicate the problems, we quote from the report of the original examiner at one of our institutions:

"The pattern map shows that one of the critical areas of the college, so far as meeting the standards of North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools goes, is in the area of general control.

... "In reading the minutes of the Board of Control over a period of time, numerous practices were found which indicated that a sort of dual control of the institution has existed in practice. . . . The business manager was reported as presenting the budget, which would be considered by practically all accrediting agencies and by the great majority of college heads the clear and important function of the president. Affairs

connected with the plant administration were handled in many cases quite independently of the president. Communications from various synodical agencies and other sources relating to important administrative problems sometimes went directly to Board of Control members or committees and never crossed the president's desk.

"The examiner was confused by the synodical regulations on this point. In the synodical *Handbook* (6.91) there is a statement about the authority and duties of the president which appears to be fully in line with the best American practice. This statement says clearly that he (the president) 'shall be the executive officer of the Board of Control.' It says further that the 'Synod, its Boards, and its members shall first of all hold him responsible in all matters pertaining to the institution.' . . . From a study of the minutes of the Board of Control it does not appear to the examiner that the principles involved in *Handbook* Section 6.91 have yet been fully embodied in the practice of . . .

"The confusion in the examiner's mind with respect to what the regulations of the Synod actually are grew out of reading Sections 6.39 of the synodical *Handbook* along with the statements quoted above. Paragraph b in particular of Section 6.39 caused most of the confusion, but d, e, and f added to it. . . .

" . . . The institution was given the benefit of the doubt caused by violations of unit control principles in the past on the part of the Board of Control and the apparent contradiction of regulations in the synodical *Handbook*. . . . If a score of zero had been given on the subheading 'Officers Responsible to the Board,' the institution would have scored so low on general control that grave questions might have been raised as to whether its general administrative setup justified accreditation. The major problem here appears to be one of clarifying the regulations in the *Handbook* and bringing the actions of the local board into full accord with the principles of unit control, which in at least one section of the *Handbook* are clearly stated. Unless this matter is cleared up, an examiner might consider himself justified in rating the college at the 3d percentile on general control instead of at the 20th as in this report."

The above quotations are taken from an examination made by a former high official of the North Central Association at the direction of the Board for Higher Education. In the official examination at River Forest the new system of accounting and budgetary control was highly praised and rated, but the "general control" (administrative relation to Synod) was rated at only the 38th percentile. The essence of the problem is to make the necessary adjustments in the *Handbook* so that the acceptance of the following three principles of sound educational administration and control will be clearly reflected:

1. That the president will clearly be the only executive officer (unit control) of the Board of Control and that no direct

management or executive operations are undertaken by such Boards.

2. That the local Board of Control have a single channel of communication (unit control) also at the synodical level. This would not obviate, by any means, the possibility of reference by the Board for Higher Education to any other Boards, units, or officers designated by Synod, but the essential point is that all channels from the institution to Synod will lead directly through a single responsible board and that all communications and administrative channels from Synod to the institution will likewise lead through the same single board to the executive officer of the college.
3. That the local Board of Control have discretionary and administrative responsibility within the limits of the budget assigned to the institution.

Synod has already expressed its accord with these principles, and the educational operations during the last triennium have, as far as possible, been carried forward along these lines. The directives of the *Handbook* can be readily adjusted to clarify Synod's policy of unit control. Two types of adjustment are indicated:

1. The contradictory sections should be reconciled to each other where possible.
2. A clear-cut unit relationship between the local administrations and Synod should be established.

This will end confusion by requiring *all* matters which pertain to Synod's educational system to be handled through the Board for Higher Education, even though this Board may be required to refer items to other boards which have an assigned responsibility in the matter involved.

#### ***Handbook* Sections 6.21 and 2.07**

Since it is quite apparent that it would not serve the best interests of our educational institutions if the entire Board of Control personnel were changed at a single synodical convention, and since this could occur under present constitutional and *Handbook* provisions, the Board for Higher Education recommends that some overlapping of terms be introduced. Such action would require an adjustment of Synod's constitution and of *Handbook* Section 6.21.

The Board for Higher Education *recommends* therefore

That the word "triennially" in line 2 of Section 6.21 be deleted.

The Board *recommends* further

That the following two additional paragraphs be added to the revised Section 6.21:

"The chairman, who is a member *ex officio*, is elected by his District for a three-year term of office. All other members

of the Board of Control shall be elected for a term of six years (two trienniums)."

"The election of Board members shall be so arranged that at each triennial synodical convention the terms of one half of the members shall expire."

The Board *recommends* finally

That *Handbook* Section 2.07: "Term of Office," be adjusted to conform to the preceding proposals, so that it reads (*italics indicate changes*):

"2.07. *Term of Office*

"The term of all officers of Synod shall be three years, *unless in the case of boards, commissions, or committees of Synod a longer tenure of office is authorized by Synod. In that case part of the board, commission, or committee shall be elected every three years.*"

#### **Interim Adjustment**

In order to introduce this proposed change into our existing system the Board for Higher Education *recommends*

That Boards of Control involved in "term of office" adjustments be authorized and directed to designate the incumbents who shall assume six-year terms and those who shall assume three-year terms on the effective date of the change of *Handbook* Section 2.07. It is understood that the constitutional amendment which is recommended in a subsequent section must be approved by the regular constitutional change procedure prior to the effective date of the changes proposed for Sections 2.07 and 6.21.

#### **Enabling Resolution for *Handbook* Sections 6.21 and 2.07**

The proposals to achieve overlapping of the terms of office of Board of Control members cannot be made effective without a constitutional amendment. The Board for Higher Education *recommends* therefore that Article X, Section B, 2, be amended so that the revised section will read (*italics indicate changes*):

"The term of service of all officers of Synod *shall extend from one regular session of Synod until the next or until their successors have been elected or appointed and have entered upon their respective offices. In the case of members of boards, commissions, or committees of Synod, however, a longer tenure may be specifically authorized by Synod.*"

#### ***Handbook* Section 6.27**

In its Centennial Convention, Synod directed its educational institutions to seek accreditation with regional accrediting agencies and further directed the Board for Higher Education to assist the colleges and seminaries in their efforts. Our experience in carrying out this directive indicates two areas in which the examiners have reduced the score on general control at our institutions because

of conditions which can quite easily be corrected. These two items are the following:

1. The fact that Board members have a term of three years.
2. The fact that as many as a third of the Board members come from a single occupational group.

We quote the following from the report of one of the examiners at River Forest:

"The score on general control was somewhat reduced because of the fact that Board members have a term of three years. The fact that there is no overlapping of the terms of Board members gave the institution a score of zero on this point. The fact that as many as a third of the Board members come from a single occupational group still further lowered the score under the heading of general control. . . ."

This condition could be quite readily corrected and the institution would be well served if the following *Handbook* adjustments, indicated below and in 6.21 and 2.07, were authorized.

The Board for Higher Education recommends that *Handbook* Section 6.27 be adjusted to read as follows:

**"6.27. Personnel of Boards for Teachers' Colleges**

"The Boards of Control of teachers' colleges shall consist of the President of the synodical District in which the institution is located, one pastor who is a voting member of Synod, two teachers who hold membership in a congregation of Synod, and no less than three laymen who hold membership in a congregation of Synod and who reside within reasonable proximity to the institution. Not more than two of the lay members of the Board shall be engaged in the same profession or business. The president of the college shall attend the meetings of the Board of Control in an advisory capacity."

The proposed (above) wording for 6.27 introduces the following changes into the present arrangement:

1. The addition of one teacher to the membership of the Board of Control.
2. The provision that not more than two of the lay members shall be engaged in the same profession or business.

**Handbook Section 6.141**

With the help of the bursar and the comptroller of Valparaiso University and in personal consultation with Mr. Henry Badger, chief consultant in accounting to the United States Office of Education and author of the *Standard Textbook in Accounting for Junior Colleges*, your Board has worked out a system which conforms to the generally accepted standards of educational accounting procedures and practices.

This new plan has been adapted for Synod's use by Mr. Elmer Jagow, business manager of the River Forest college, and success-

fully presented to the examiners in the process of accrediting that institution. The new system of accounting and control has met with such approval that the examiners have referred other schools to our River Forest business department for study and adaptation of this system to their own needs.

The Board for Higher Education is prepared to gradually introduce the basic elements of this system in all of Synod's colleges and seminaries where conditions indicate that it can render the proper service and where it is feasible to carry out its provisions.

In this development process, during the past triennium, the Board of Directors and Mr. Walter Schlueter, the treasurer of Synod, have been fully co-operative through the prompt discharge of their assigned responsibility to prescribe a uniform accounting system for our colleges and seminaries and by making available any funds required for its development and introduction.

Since this system has now been introduced, the Board for Higher Education believes that it will be in the interest of efficient administration and that it will remove a handicap to accreditation if an adjustment can be undertaken in Section 6.141 of the *Handbook*. We recommend therefore

That the words "The Board of Directors of Synod, in conjunction with" be deleted from Section 6.141 so that the revised section will read:

**6.141: Uniform Accounting Methods**

"The Board for Higher Education shall establish and prescribe, on the basis of reasonable and generally accepted educational practice, uniform accounting methods, financial controls, budgetary classifications, and allocations for operating income and costs and for capital investments of each of the educational institutions of Synod."

**Handbook Section 6.145**

The past triennium has been the first in the history of our Synod in which the educational institutions set up regular budgets of their income and expenditures and applied for synodical subsidies on this basis. In the process of introducing budgetary control we have naturally encountered some difficulties and problems. Chief among these is the traditional practice of separating the maintenance and repair costs (traditionally known as "summer repairs") from the budgeted funds of the institutions. In the past such expenditures have been handled on a basis which requires the institutions to apply for individual amounts on an emergency basis if they were needed during the course of a school year and of submitting accumulated annual needs in the spring of the year in order to receive a grant for "summer repairs."



Several factors contribute toward making this an unsatisfactory practice. Under this procedure it is not possible for the institutions to take advantage of favorable seasons for maintenance and repair. In addition, some of the largest spenders of such funds are in operation throughout the summer and are therefore no longer in a better position to perform this work at that time, as they once were. Frequently also, important maintenance operations are postponed to a period when they become more expensive than would have originally been the case if they could have had prompt attention. It is impossible, also, under this system for the institutions to plan a regular program of systematic maintenance and repair. Finally, the exclusion of maintenance and repair from the budget of the institution gives Synod a distorted picture of the costs of education.

It is only a reasonable procedure to bring the entire maintenance and repair operation within budgetary control. If this practice were followed, then Synod would know approximately what its expenditures for the purpose will be at the time when a new budget is set. Past practice has relied upon an estimate of this rather large sum of money (up to \$300,000) and has, as a result, frequently been as much as \$50,000 to \$100,000 short of the actual final expenditures for the purpose. This causes a serious dislocation of the over-all budget of the Missouri Synod and should be avoided if possible.

Another area which has caused some concern to the Board for Higher Education is the distribution of Student Work Funds. The disbursing agency of Synod has taken the position that funds used for this purpose could not be included in the budgets of the institutions because some of the funds thus used have been allocated from earnings of undesignated legacies. It appears to the Board for Higher Education that Synod's best interests require that all subsidies which Synod furnishes to a given institution should be placed under budgetary control and that a sound administrative policy of budgetary control will require also that an institution be held to budget all of its funds. Accordingly, the Board for Higher Education recommends adjustments of Section 6.145 of the *Handbook* so that the section will have three paragraphs reading as follows:

**6.145 Budget for Operation of Institutions**

"a. All funds which an institution receives from Synod shall be budgeted and shall be subject to budgetary control.

"b. Each Board of Control, in the month of May of each year, shall prepare and submit to the Board for Higher Education a detailed estimate of the income, costs of operation, replacement of equipment, maintenance and repairs, student

work funds, contingency fund, and all other operating costs. After due consideration thereof, the Board for Higher Education shall transmit the budget Synod should pay, to the Board of Directors for recommendation and for reference to the Fiscal Conference, which shall then fix the budget for the seminaries and colleges.

"c. In order to provide for major contingencies in the category of maintenance and repair, the Board for Higher Education shall reserve no less than 25 per cent of the total allocation for maintenance and repair in a contingency fund which shall remain under the direct jurisdiction of the Board for Higher Education. If Synod has met its budget in any given year, the funds remaining in this contingency repair fund at the close of the fiscal year shall be accumulated from year to year as a reserve for major contingencies. Whenever such accumulated funds exceed one third of the total allocation for maintenance and repair for a given fiscal year, the excess shall become a part of the regular allocation to institutions for maintenance and repair in the following year and shall reduce, to that extent, the amounts which must be drawn from the budgeted funds of the fiscal year involved."

#### **Handbook Section 6.146**

In order to provide for necessary "adjustments within a budget," a subject covered in the section which was deleted from 6.145 in order to avoid the confusion of treating two separate subjects in a single section, the Board for Higher Education recommends the following wording for new Section 6.146:

##### **6.146. Budget Adjustments**

a. Final synodical responsibility for administering the annual budgets assigned to the institutions by the Fiscal Conference shall be vested in the Board for Higher Education.

b. Necessary transfers of budgeted funds from one classification to another within the institution's budget allocation may be undertaken by the local Board of Control, upon recommendation of the college president, up to, but not exceeding, the amount of \$100 per transfer. Notification of such internal transfer of synodical funds must be conveyed in duplicate copy to the Board for Higher Education and Synod's Fiscal Office.

c. Expenditures from the contingency fund of each institution shall be made only upon approval of the Board for Higher Education.

d. If a revision of the original total allocation to an institution becomes necessary, or if it becomes necessary or advisable to shift part of a budgetary allocation from one institution to another during the course of a fiscal year, the Board for Higher Education shall first consult with the Board of Directors.

e. Whenever the Board for Higher Education approves an expenditure which exceeds the total budgetary allocation

for a given institution, it must obtain the prior consent of the Board of Directors.

f. All expenditures which exceed the total budgetary allowance for higher education must be authorized by the Board of Directors.

### **Handbook Section 6.07**

In order to recognize the provisions of revised Sections 6.145, 6.146, and of present Section 6.151, the Board for Higher Education *recommends* that additional sections to be known as Paragraphs j, k, and l be inserted under Section 6.07:

#### **6.07**

"j. Be responsible for the general supervision of maintenance and repair of Synod's educational properties and shall convey its recommendations to the Board of Directors in all matters relating to purchase, lease, or rental of any land and on the purchase, lease, rental, or construction of any buildings on the campuses of Synod's colleges or seminaries.

"k. When Synod has made appropriations for specific educational projects, the Board for Higher Education shall determine the order in which these projects shall be carried out.

"l. In all matters relating to purchase, lease, rental, or construction, the Board of Directors shall, with the consent of the Board for Higher Education, issue the direct authorizations to the local Board of Control so that the Board of Directors' legal responsibilities for synodical property are in no way abridged and that the specific provisions of Section 6.37 d remain in full force."

### **Handbook Section 2.79**

The Board for Higher Education recommends the following adjustments in order to match the changes recommended in 6.39 and thus to clarify the administrative responsibility in matters of construction and repair of educational buildings.

Section 2.79 k is contradictory to Section 6.147 in part. The Board for Higher Education *recommends* therefore

That Section 2.79 k be deleted in its entirety and that the following wording be substituted for the present paragraph:

#### **2.79 k**

"Whenever Synod has made appropriations for any specific projects relating to the establishment of new institutions, the relocation of old institutions, or for new buildings, extensive remodeling, or the purchase, lease, or sale of property, the Board of Directors shall authorize the initiation of such projects at a time when it believes the best interests of Synod will be served. It shall not, however, initiate projects in higher education without the consent of the Board for Higher Education."

The Board for Higher Education *recommends* further that at the beginning of 2.79 l, the following words be inserted:

"Upon recommendation of the Board for Higher Education,"

If these words are not added, Paragraph 1 will contradict the recommendation made to this convention on Faculty Housing.

The Board for Higher Education *recommends* further that the entire Paragraph m be deleted.

If this is not done, Paragraph m will contradict the budgetary control over maintenance and repair which is recommended in another section of this report.

The Board for Higher Education *recommends* finally that the remaining paragraphs, following the deleted Paragraph m, be designed as Paragraphs m, n, o, p, q, and r, in the order in which they now appear in the *Handbook*.

#### ***Handbook* Section 6.35**

In order to bring the provisions of the *Handbook* into conformity with the recommendations made to this convention, the Board for Higher Education *recommends*:

That Section 6.35 b be adjusted by deleting the following words at the beginning of line 6 in Section 6.35 b: "the Board of Directors of Synod in conjunction with."

#### **Courses in Administration**

During the past triennium a great many advances and changes have been made in the procedures involved in the administration of our colleges and seminaries. Many of these adjustments are reflected in the changes which appear in the revised *Handbook*.

This trend has been accelerated by Synod's directive that all the colleges are to seek regional accreditation at the earliest possible time and are to undertake adequate preparation prior to making application for such status. One of the cardinal principles involved in seeking accreditation is the establishment of the president's office as the administrative center of the college.

It should be noted also that during the decade beginning in 1940, 71% of the presidencies of our various colleges and seminaries will have received new incumbents. These men have had no opportunity to prepare themselves for such a specialty in our own synodical schools and have usually been hard pressed to find the necessary time to begin studies in colleges during their parish ministry or after the assumption of their new duties. At the same time, if we are to have a reasonable hope of achieving the accreditation of our colleges and seminaries and of securing the full benefits of improved administrative techniques, it will be necessary for us to supply some opportunity for a direct study of the basic principles of administration and of practical applications of such

findings for the men who must administer our colleges and seminaries.

The Board for Higher Education believes that it would be in the interest of our Church to supply an opportunity for all presidents of colleges and seminaries to study this high specialty under the best available men in the field. In the Chicago area, Synod could, if it desired to do so, use its existing facilities at River Forest as a base of operations for this purpose. In the same area there would be available nationally recognized men in the field of college administration as well as a supply of important administrators of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. In addition, the most extensive libraries in the field are also available in the Chicago area.

Under these circumstances, the Board for Higher Education recommends

That authorization be granted to arrange, during one of the summers of the next triennium, for special courses in administration, with major emphasis on college administration, and for special lectures on the North Central Association's administrative criteria.

We recommend further

That the presidents of Synod's 14 colleges and seminaries be encouraged and urged to participate in such courses if and when they are made available.

We recommend finally

That an appropriation of no less than \$4,500 be made available to the Board for Higher Education in order to defray a part of the costs involved.

### Summer Schools

According to the regulations which appear in *Handbook* Section 6.161 d, only the "seminary at St. Louis and the teachers' colleges are authorized to conduct summer schools." These summer schools are to be conducted "under the direction of the respective Board of Control and faculty."

At River Forest a summer school has been conducted annually since 1932. Seward has served Synod continuously in this way since 1936. With their programs the teachers' colleges have been able to reach many hundreds of students for emergency training, and they have also, at the same time, carried forward extensive programs of in-service training for pastors and teachers in such summer schools. In some cases, members of the faculties at the theological seminaries have been utilized for these purposes.

Although they are not officially authorized to do so, some of the preparatory institutions have also set up summer schools in

order to use both the time and the campus available for this worthwhile purpose. These have met with varied success.

It would seem that Synod ought to make use of its very extensive investments on the various campuses of the preparatory institutions. Great benefits could undoubtedly be achieved if good teaching staffs could be made available for the in-service training of ministers and teachers who would find it possible to take refresher courses in such summer sessions. Such faculties could be recruited from the existing faculties at our seminaries, teachers' colleges, and preparatory schools, and it should be possible, in addition, to secure outstanding teachers from the ranks of our own clergy and from the ranks of American colleges and universities, where summer school transfer of instructors is a well-established practice.

Because it believes that a proper development of these available resources would bring inestimable blessings to the work of our Church, the Board for Higher Education *recommends* that

- a. The preparatory institutions be authorized to use their synodical facilities for conducting summer schools for the in-service training of pastors and teachers in their area.
- b. The Board for Higher Education be directed to assist these schools in the use of their campuses for such purposes, by helping to secure personnel, by assisting in the preparation of an adequate program where possible, by co-ordinating the programs of the various institutions, and by assisting these schools financially where that becomes necessary.
- c. An annual appropriation of \$5,000 be placed at the disposal of the Board for Higher Education for this purpose annually during the next triennium.

#### **Budget Allocations for Building**

Synod now has in its system of colleges and seminaries no less than 110 buildings exclusive of 140 faculty residences. These buildings range in age from one to one hundred years.

It is perfectly obvious that such an extensive system of buildings devoted to the cause of higher education will continue to require replacement and expansion. In its Centennial Convention, Synod had before it requests which totaled more than five million dollars for construction on the various campuses. In addition, the local areas were undertaking during the past five years an additional construction of approximately two million dollars. At the time of the Centennial Convention, when it was faced with urgent requests for such a large sum of money, Synod found itself without any available funds for the requested replacement of obsolete facilities or the construction of new ones.

Because this situation has always obtained when requests for building funds were made, Synod has followed the practice of

raising a special collection whenever additional construction or replacement was required in its educational system.

Since it is known now that additional expenditures will continue to be made for such purposes, the Board for Higher Education recommends recognition of this fact and *recommends*

That Synod authorize an annual allocation in the amount of \$250,000 from its regular budget to be placed in a college and seminary building fund.

The Board for Higher Education *recommends* further

That disbursement from these accumulated funds be made only triennially after approval of specific projects by the Synod, upon recommendation of the Board for Higher Education, as provided in Section 6.143 of the present *Handbook*.

### Tuition

It has been traditional for Synod to charge no tuition to students who are preparing for the ministry or the teaching profession.

During the early days of Synod's educational activities, the general body was able to pay all of the costs of operating the institutions except the cost of board. Accordingly, the only fee which was paid by the student was a fixed charge for board. Students also purchased their own books and personal supplies, of course.

Within the last two decades the educational system has had to expand to such an extent that it is no longer possible for Synod to bear all the costs of operation at a given institution. The costs of engineering services, the cost of janitorial services, the cost of most utilities (except fuel), much of the cost of administration (office expense, secretaries, bookkeepers), and much of the cost of upkeep of grounds, drainage, landscaping, pavement of drives, and many other extensive operating expenses of the institutions have to be born locally out of funds collected from the students themselves or from supporting agencies in the vicinity of the college.

The sums collected for these purposes are necessarily mounting. The situation will be readily apparent when we mention, for example, that fixed fees for a student at one preparatory college (not including board or special fees of any type) total \$100 annually; at another college these charges total \$140. The figures quoted will illustrate the general condition. In addition, many other items are included in the charge made under the classification "board."

This situation has a peculiar significance in connection with the G.I. program. Since the Government will pay no benefits for "room and board," some of the institutions have had a great deal of difficulty in adjusting their schedule of charges so that they

could collect the expenses to which Synod was entitled from the Federal Government.

The problem results from the fact that our educational institutions have hesitated to use the word "tuition" to designate the charges which they make to students. This term is used by American colleges and universities to indicate, in a rather loose fashion, the general fees which are collected from students and which are not specified for some particular service or student activity (such as health service, athletic fund, student activities ticket, publications, etc.). Many of our institutions have been reluctant also to use this term in their catalogs, because the tradition of the Church has said that professional students pay no "tuition."

In view of the G. I. situation, and in view of the fact that the Federal Government is now apparently ready to begin a series of large appropriations for scholarships and for various forms of assistance to American colleges, we believe that it would be in the interest of our work to specifically convey authority to use the term "tuition" in the college catalogs in order to describe the charges which are now listed as "educational fees" and through the use of other terms which are not common in American educational practice.

Upon the request of one of the teachers' colleges, the Board for Higher Education provisionally authorized the use of this term in the college catalog until the time of the 1950 convention.

The Board for Higher Education now *recommends*

That Synod officially approve the use of the term "tuition" in the college catalogs in order to describe the charges which are made to all students to cover the various costs which must be borne locally by the colleges and seminaries.

We *recommend* further

That, at the discretion of the institution involved, such listings may or may not include the synodical tuition which is charged to "general education students" and remitted to Synod's fiscal office.

### Student Fees

During the past triennium there have been a great many suggestions proposing that a larger share of the cost of operating the colleges and seminaries of the Church be shifted to the students of the institution. Accordingly, the Board undertook a formal, on-the-scene survey of the possibility of setting aside some specified fees for particular synodical purposes in order that the subsidies which Synod must pay might be reduced. After careful studies of the local situation it became apparent that a very large proportion of the students in our institutions would be forced to discontinue their studies if any appreciable increase in the charges which



they were required to pay would occur. It was felt, however, that some modest increases might be tolerated and that, in severe cases, scholarships or special grants might be made available through existing channels to absorb the increases.

All of the college presidents co-operated with the Board by directing that studies be made at their institutions. A particularly exhaustive survey which was made at our River Forest institution will illustrate the situation. It was found in this study that in answer to the question "What does it cost you to spend one year at Concordia Teachers College, including, board, books, fees, clothing, laundry, etc.?" the median answer among the men was \$600 to \$650, and among the women, \$550 to \$600. It was found, further, in this study, that among the men the median reply to the question "What percentage of your total expenses in college is paid for by someone other than yourself?" was "50%" and among the women, "75%." The survey further demonstrated that about 66% of the students must provide at least 20% of their own expenses. Among the men, 20% to 25% must provide 100% of their schooling costs, and a total of 40% must provide 75% or more of their bill.

It would be a mistake to appraise the possibility of passing a larger part of our costs to the students on the basis of charges made even a few years ago. At that time the schools charged approximately \$125, but today, for example, a theological seminary is forced to charge approximately \$315; a teachers' college \$350 (\$410 for women); one preparatory school \$345, another \$430. And charges to "general education students" average an additional 20% to 30%.

Under these circumstances it will readily be agreed that it will not be possible to make any appreciable increases in the cost of such education without adversely affecting the enrollment of students.

The Board for Higher Education is convinced that Synod should continue its policy of furnishing the capital necessary to erect dormitory housing for our students. This is in accord with current practice throughout the country. Colleges and universities rarely attempt to secure any return on capital investments from students and are considered fortunate if they can derive as much as 50% of their educational operating costs from student fees. Auxiliary enterprises (dormitories, dining halls, etc.) are, of course, expected to operate entirely on their own income.

We believe therefore that Synod's past practice in this matter has proved to be a sound contribution toward the objectives which Synod is attempting to reach in its training program and that the

construction of such housing continues to be justified as an outright gift from the Church.

However, it is difficult to justify having Synod carry the total cost of the maintenance of such quarters without assessing against the students who live in them, any charge for costs occasioned (normal maintenance) by their use of these living quarters furnished by Synod. (Students do pay for operation of the buildings and for some of the utilities).

We estimate that the following proposal would produce annual revenue approximating \$150,000 and that this sum would be sufficient to cover approximately 50% of normal maintenance and repair expenditures throughout our system of educational institutions. The Board for Higher Education *recommends* therefore

That a charge of \$25.00 per semester be assessed against every student in residence in a synodical institution.

*We recommend further*

That the accumulation of such fees be classified in a new and separate account on the books of the institution and that such income be used exclusively for maintenance and repair of college buildings and for replacement of equipment.

*We recommend further*

That proposals for expenditures from this account be included in the annual budgets and processed in accordance with the provisions of Sections 6.145 and 6.146 of the *Handbook*.

*We recommend further*

That the Board for Higher Education be authorized, when reviewing annual budgets (6.145 and 6.146), to transfer excess funds from one institution to other institutions, if such excess funds accumulate at a given institution.

*We recommend further*

That a fee of \$12.50 per semester be charged to all non-dormitory students.

*We recommend further*

That these fees be made effective by the institutions on and after September 1, 1951.

*We recommend further*

That, as the new accounting system shows classifications of cost, the institutions be held to make the routine operation of auxiliary enterprises (including dormitory and dining rooms) a self-financing procedure.

*We recommend finally*

That the Board for Higher Education be authorized and directed to abolish or to adjust any or all of these fees at a given institution if their application affects enrollment adversely or if other local circumstances and conditions indicate that such action is in the best interest of Synod.

### Music Fees

The Board for Higher Education *recommends*

That all music students who are enrolled in applied music courses pay a fee of \$5.00 per semester for piano and \$10.00 per semester for organ use.

We *recommend* further

That these funds be reserved in a new and separate synodical account for equipment and maintenance of musical instruments at the institutions involved.

We *recommend* finally

That proposals for expenditures from this account be included in the annual budgets and processed in accordance with the provisions of Sections 6.145 and 6.146 of the *Handbook*.

### Faculty Housing

For many years, Synod has followed the traditional policy of providing faculty housing on the campuses of our colleges and seminaries. The conditions which have obtained during the past ten years make it appear advisable to re-examine this policy.

The following *advantages* appear to attach to the present policy:

1. The policy assures some available housing in times of shortages.
2. The policy makes it easier for faculty personnel to accept calls since moving involves no real estate problems which require attention.
3. The policy contributes to the convenience of faculty personnel and results in a considerable saving of travel time (from and to the campus).

The *disadvantages* of an inflexible policy are more numerous:

1. The capital investments in faculty housing are considerable.
2. The maintenance and repair costs continue to increase in direct ratio to age.
3. Synod now owns a considerable number of houses. These range in age from 10 years to 100 years. Many of these ought to be modernized.
4. It is most difficult to anticipate or to meet the varying needs of successive occupants.
5. The policy of placing faculty housing in close proximity to the school and of grouping faculty members and families close to each other has not always contributed to harmony on the staff.
6. The policy creates a situation which is a very frequent cause of difficulty in connection with the synodical retirement policy.

There are, naturally, varying local conditions and needs in a system of 14 geographically scattered and variously typed insti-

tutions. It would seem therefore to be in the interest of Synod's work to recognize the need for flexibility in the policy on faculty housing.

In addition, some of the faculty people who now live in campus housing would prefer to buy their own homes or to rent; on the other hand, some of those who rent would prefer to live on the campus.

During the past ten years it has not been possible to build new houses on any campus. Instead of following its traditional policy, Synod has been forced by economic conditions to rent off-campus homes or to buy them.

It is true also that there exists a rather considerable variation of practice at the various schools. On some campuses all of the faculty people live in synodical housing. On at least one campus only the president of the college lives on the campus in faculty housing.

In order to establish the already existing and desirable flexibility as an official synodical policy, the Board for Higher Education recommends

That the Board for Higher Education be authorized to approve or decline (sale or lease or purchase being subject to the consent of the Board of Directors of Synod and to the present *Handbook* Section 2.791) any of the following local options recommended by the Board of Control of the institution involved:

- a. That an equivalent payment for housing or rental furnished may be included in the direct salary of faculty personnel.
- b. That housing may be provided in the form of a separate payment paid to faculty personnel as the cost of housing.
- c. That a long-term sale to faculty people now occupying off-campus purchased synodical housing is authorized.
- d. That the removal of on-campus faculty housing which is entirely obsolete and which can be shown to be uneconomical for further use be authorized.
- e. That the construction or purchase of multiple units only, for the purpose of rental to instructors and assistant professors, be authorized where this can be done as a mutual advantage to Synod and to the faculty personnel involved.
- f. That the present "building and loan" authorizations which govern present faculty housing operations be made applicable to Paragraphs c, d, and e of this resolution.

It must be understood that in authorizing local options it is not the intent of Synod to have available faculty campus housing unoccupied and, further, that this permissive legislation does not obviate the possibility of building on-campus housing under the conditions now obtaining, when local conditions warrant.

### Public Speaking

In its Centennial Thankoffering, Synod established a fund to purchase "speech-laboratory equipment" for the improvement of public speaking instruction at the colleges and seminaries. Acting upon the expressed intent of Synod, the Board of Directors has formally assigned the funds which became available for this purpose to the jurisdiction of the Board for Higher Education.

Your Board has made a detailed study of the speech instruction arrangements and the equipment available at all of our colleges and seminaries. This survey indicates that Synod's objective in allocating such money cannot be fully achieved if the available funds are spent only for laboratory equipment. This situation is created by the fact that the means for effective use of such equipment in the training of our Church's professional workers are lacking at many of our institutions. We refer to two basic deficiencies:

1. The curriculum does not include required courses in public speaking.
2. There is a need for trained men to teach such courses.

Your board proposes to undertake a program which will stimulate institutions to introduce required courses into the curriculum and to assist instructors in acquiring the necessary qualifications for effective teaching of the subject. To devote some of the available funds to this broader purpose requires the permissive legislation by Synod. Accordingly, we *recommend*

That the Board for Higher Education be authorized to disburse the speech funds already made available to it through the Centennial Thankoffering for all purposes which in the Board's opinion will contribute toward improvement in the program of training professional and pre-professional students for greater proficiency in public speaking.

We *recommend* further

That the Board for Higher Education be authorized to approve the introduction of a course in public speaking into the curriculum or the substitution of such a course for currently required courses at institutions where present curricular requirements make it impossible for ministerial students to take such training as part of their regular program of instruction.

### "Indigent Student Funds"

Adhering to its original purposes for the professional schools, The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod has long maintained a program designed to provide for the needs of students in its colleges. Synod was remarkably foresighted in arranging that qualified students should not be denied the right to train for its service by providing for free tuition, for student work funds, and by encouraging District aid funds.

The Board for Higher Education has had so many and such insistent requests for reviews of this system that it undertook to provide for a detailed study of the entire subject of "student aid" within the Church. This study was made by Dr. Albert Huegh of our River Forest college at the request of the Board for Higher Education. It was presented for detailed discussion to the college presidents and sent to the "Indigent Student Fund" representatives in every District for analysis and comment.

The reactions conveyed to the Board indicate that some specific suggestions on basic principles, organization, and procedures would be welcomed by most Districts. The information and the recommendations supplied to this convention are based upon two motivating premises:

1. The intention of the Church in operating a system of professional schools is that it shall receive from them a continuous supply of apt and able, well-qualified and well-trained leaders in school and parish life. In pulpit or in classroom the Church cannot afford mediocrity. The times are too urgent, the task too great, the opportunities too limitless. The strategy of the armies of the Lord must be planned and executed by the best we have among us.
2. No young man or woman who has the necessary gifts, consecration, and zeal for professional service in the Church should be prevented from entering its ranks because of financial handicaps. The essence of democracy, especially in a democratic church body, is the equality of opportunity for those who can make something of it. Fallible we may be in our selection and depend upon the Spirit of God for the dedication of hearts to the great cause, but we have no excuse for failing to open doors which remain closed because we do not bestir ourselves.

### College Student Aid Program

In making the extensive survey the Board for Higher Education became aware of the fact that our colleges do indeed have a rather acceptable system of student aid. This system consists of the following sections:

- a. Awards for academic achievements
  1. Prizes
  2. Scholarships
- b. Financial aid to needy students
  1. Grants in aid
  2. Loan funds
  3. Student employment programs

It will be evident that there is an increasing awareness among our colleges of their responsibility for establishing techniques of encouraging student academic proficiency in a tangible way and for granting assistance for students in financial need. The follow-

ing recommendations were submitted by Dr. Huegli for the consideration of the colleges:

1. So far as possible, student aid programs should be under direct institutional control and supervision. Synod has long provided a basic pattern of assistance in the granting of free tuition to professional students, the supplying of student work funds, and the development of a generous system of grants-in-aid through the Districts. The colleges need to cultivate these facilities of student aid and integrate them with their own programs. They should exercise authority in the granting or withholding of such aid. They should further supplement these aid devices with programs on their own initiative.
2. Every school should recognize the scholarship and aid categories of student assistance as they apply in the individual institutions. A thorough survey of the needs of the students in this respect should be made on each campus, and the established patterns of American higher education adapted to the local situation.
3. A program of scholarships and prizes as incentives to academic achievement ought to be undertaken by every college. A Scholarship Committee, following standard practices, should be appointed for the fostering and supervision of this part of the program.
4. The various colleges of Synod, after evaluating their own needs, should seek to co-ordinate and systematize financial aid to the students through Student Aid Committees appointed by the respective presidents. These committees would control campus loan and employment arrangements and work closely with District student aid funds for the benefit both of the school and the Church.
5. The program of student aid should always be associated with the counseling arrangements at our schools. It is not something by itself, but a part of the counseling function. It should therefore be established in policy, but flexible as an instrument of service to the growth and assistance of the students.
6. The synodical colleges should encourage the establishment of a clearinghouse for exchange of information on student aid and maintenance of general policies in the best interest of the Church as a whole. It is suggested that the office of the executive secretary of the Board for Higher Education be expanded to meet this need.

#### The District Student Aid Funds

In addition to accumulating information on the student aid program which is followed by other church bodies, the survey director secured information directly from the synodical Districts by means of a questionnaire which dealt with questions of organization, administration, funds received and disbursed, the beneficiaries, criteria of awards, contacts after awards, and general evaluation.

As a result of this attempt to measure the efficiency of the present District aid system, 22 Districts supplied the details indicated.

There was a large number of optimistic reports; however, there is reason to believe that all Districts would welcome suggestions for improvement. The areas most frequently mentioned in replies to the questionnaire indicated a desire for improvement in the techniques of follow-up in the procedure, centralization of data, and an exchange of information. In this connection a long list of constructive suggestions was also received from the District aid authorities.

#### Areas of Weakness

Wherever feasible, a detailed report and discussion has been included in the materials presented to the college presidents and to the District aid officers; however, in order to motivate the attached recommendations, we should like to list here five general areas of weakness on which there is quite common consent:

1. *Lack of agreement on the function of the student aid system.* The Districts ought to understand more clearly what they should try to achieve with financial assistance for students. At present some regard their function as a sort of loan service, others as a kind of scholarship, still others as a "give away" fund, with strings attached. Some restrict their aid to males, others include women students or even students preparing for church service apart from theology or teaching. Everyone concerned in the program would be benefited by an explicit statement of objectives.
2. *Lack of uniformity in general policy.* Certain advantages are to be derived from varied policies of the Districts governing student aid, such as local adaptability, opportunity for experimentation, and the stimulation of new ideas. The District aid system, however, suffers from an excessive lack of uniformity in fundamental principles. Student applicants, many of whom have shifted with their families from one part of the country to another in accordance with the increasing mobility of our population, need to have an understanding of uniform fund requirements. More important, the synodical colleges, which are drawing from ever wider areas of the Church, will be in a better position to help students make use of available funds if the policies are generally standardized. It is also apparent from the Districts themselves that a set of workable policies would make their role in the student aid program more effective if certain basic agreements were reached. Instead of having 32 different systems of student aid, the Church would then have one system, with some modifications for local purposes.
3. *Lack of adequate integration with the colleges attended by subsidized students.* Since scholarship is apparently to be one of the bases upon which the awards are to be made, the colleges should be tied into the system more closely. The present rather general failure to consult with the schools in establishing scholastic criteria must be a handicap for



the awards committees. The colleges probably need to agree upon the basic minimum scholastic requirements.

4. *Inadequate means of determining need.* The Districts themselves admit this to be one of their principal difficulties. Practice now is widely varied, and in a comparison of District with District, injustices might seem to result. Samples of forms received from every District surveyed indicate the need for standardization in establishing the criteria. Overdependence upon the local pastor and insufficient use of the personal interview technique suggest areas requiring improvement.
5. *The absence of a central clearinghouse of information.* The Church and the church colleges have a vital interest in the District student aid programs. At present they have no way of ascertaining the effectiveness of the system. No central agency receives data on the number of students assisted, on the criteria of the disbursements, or on other important aspects of the undertaking in the Districts. In addition, the Districts have no way of exchanging ideas except by informal correspondence. And the colleges are bewildered by the variety of practices in District aid. Until a central agency receives reports and sends out information, the system will continue to lack uniformity of policies and standardization of practices.

#### **Recommendations**

As a result of the total study, the Board for Higher Education is ready to present the following conclusions for the guidance of Synod and for whatever progress toward efficient and unified procedure might be achieved:

##### **a. Recommended Organization**

- 1) The Districts would continue to control the raising and disbursing of funds for the student aid program. Their specific duties would be to receive applications and pass upon the factor of need for financial assistance. The administrative agency should be a committee responsible to the District Board of Directors, one of the members of the committee serving as principal executive.
- 2) The colleges should be brought more actively into the system. They should pass upon the scholarship of initial applicants and students applying for continuation of aid. They should be kept constantly informed on the District aid activity in so far as it concerns the respective college. They should publicize the opportunities under the District aid program to needy applicants or enrolled students. They should report regularly to the District upon the performance, character, and development of subsidized students. They should render regular reports to the central information center for student aid.
- 3) Under the jurisdiction of the Board for Higher Education, an extension of the office of the Executive Secretary should be established. It would be the function of this agency to receive reports from Districts and colleges on

the nature and activities of the student aid program, to collect data at regular intervals, to prepare studies, and to submit information to the Districts and colleges which would lead to uniformity of policies and standardization of practice. Periodic conferences of District student aid administrators should be called by this agency for a discussion of mutual problems.

**b. Recommended Policies**

- 1) The official name of the program of District financial assistance to professional students of the Church ought to be: The Student Aid Fund.
- 2) The full extent of subsidy, within a maximum to be prescribed, should be awarded only to students who have reached the college level.
- 3) Assistance to high school students ought to be in amounts proportionate to their level of advancement in the course of training. A suggested arrangement would be: one fourth of the maximum for each of the first two years of high school, one half of the maximum for each of the last two years of high school.
- 4) Subsidy should be available to qualified men students preparing to become pastors, teachers, or medical missionaries. Graduate theological or teacher-training students preparing themselves for church work should also be eligible for aid.
- 5) Every applicant for assistance should be held to meet a minimum scholarship standard, such as B—. The colleges would be responsible for the examination and approval of the scholarship qualifications.
- 6) Every applicant for assistance should meet established criteria of financial need. The District committee would develop techniques for the determination of need in the individual cases.
- 7) The principal condition of the award should be that the recipient enter the service of the Church. Failure to do so for a period of time satisfactory to the Districts should require repayment of the grant. Satisfactory grade, deportment, and character reports shall be further required of supported students. Students should not be held to work off their grants in special service to the institution.
- 8) Grants should be paid directly to the school attended by subsidized students and the amount should vary with the costs at the several institutions. Subsidy should not be designated for "board and room" but for "general fees."
- 9) Districts should make available unexpended funds to applicants from other Districts where funds are exhausted after September 1 of each year.

**c. Recommended Action**

The Board for Higher Education recommends:

That Synod supplement the undergraduate Student Aid Funds of the Districts by the establishment of a \$10,000

scholarship fund to assist qualified foreign students in Synod's colleges and seminaries, to assist the sons and daughters of Synod's foreign missionaries if they qualify for aid, and to assist qualified persons in the pursuit of graduate studies which will be of direct benefit to the Church in its educational program.

We recommend further

That such a Synodical Scholarship Fund be accumulated by inviting each District of Synod to budget and to remit \$250 or \$500, as the District may elect, to Synod's Treasurer during the course of the District's next fiscal year and in each subsequent year.

We recommend further

That the Board for Higher Education be authorized to administer such scholarship funds on the basis of criteria which it shall prepare and which shall become effective only upon approval of the synodical Praesidium and the District Presidents of Synod.

We recommend further

That at an early opportunity, preferably at a time when it is meeting with its Advisory Council (college presidents), the Board for Higher Education invite the District aid officers to confer on these and other proposals for the improvement and co-ordination of all student assistance efforts.

We recommend finally

That the costs of any such conference be shared so that the Districts will defray the transportation expenses of their representatives, while the Board for Higher Education is authorized to charge room and board costs to its budget for special conferences as provided in *Handbook* Section 6.13 (new).

THE BOARD FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

HENRY GRUEBER, *Chairman*

O. P. KRETZMANN, *Secretary*

EDGAR BUENGER

WALTER GAST

WALTER GOETSCH

S. J. ROTH

MARTIN WALKER

MARTIN J. NEEB, *Executive Secretary*

## II. PARISH EDUCATION

[201]

### Report of the Board for Parish Education

God places the obligation for Christian training upon both the home and the church. To the parents, God says Eph. 6:4: "And, ye fathers, provoke not your children to wrath, but bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord." To the church, God says in the great commission of our Savior, Matt. 28:19-20: "Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you." The first of these commands (Eph. 6:4) is the basis for the emphasis that our Lutheran Church has placed upon the divine obligation and prerogative of Christian parents to teach their children. The second of these commands (Matt. 28:19-20) is an educational imperative to the Church.

There is a growing consciousness of the fact that the scope of the parish-education program is from infancy to adulthood. While God does not designate for us the agencies of Christian education that a congregation is to set up, He does give us definite criteria by which we can be guided in setting up a program of education and by which we can measure the adequacy of existing programs.

1. Christian education is a lifelong process. This is clear from 2 Pet. 3:18: "Grow in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ." Cp. Col. 1:10. This increase and growth is commanded without any reference to an age or time limit.

2. God has set high standards for Christian education. This is clear from the words of Deut. 6:6-7: "And these words which I command thee this day shall be in thine heart; and thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children." To meet God's high standards, there must be careful and prayerful planning for an effective program of Christian education.

That our congregations are concerned about measuring up to the criteria which God has set for Christian education is evident from the reports given by our District Boards for Parish Education as well as from the activity of our pastors, teachers, and lay people in expanding and improving their educational program. While there is much room for improvement in every phase of the educational program of the Church, it is evident that something is stirring in Synod in support of effective Christian education.

### The Board's Work

The Board for Parish Education has endeavored to discharge the responsibilities entrusted to it by Synod and to carry out the specific resolutions of the 1947 Convention. The functions of the synodical Board for Parish Education are as follows:

1. Assist in planning an effective program of parish education, and especially improve and extend the system of parochial schools in all congregations.

2. Watch for all movements and tendencies which might endanger the program of parish education, and marshal all available resources to counteract such tendencies and movements.

3. Plan and direct the production of textbooks and other printed materials necessary for the carrying out of an effective program of Christian education.

4. Assist in co-ordinating and integrating the various educational agencies and activities intended to promote parish education.

5. Assist the District Boards in supervising and directing all formal educational activities of the congregations of Synod, such as the Lutheran elementary and secondary schools, the Sunday school, the vacation Bible school, the summer school, and the part-time weekday religious school.

6. Initiate and direct research activities necessary to promote and improve parish education.

7. Advise Synod, its Districts and congregations, with respect to problems, needs, and possibilities in the field of parish education.

Several changes have occurred in the membership of the Board for Parish Education during the past triennium. The Rev. Paul W. Streufert resigned as a member of the Board in October, 1947, because of the press of other activities. To replace him the President of Synod appointed Rev. E. A. Krause. Mr. John C. Wegner resigned in October, 1949, because activities in his profession and in his home congregation prevented his participation in the work of the Board. He was replaced by Mr. Fred L. Kuhlmann. Mr. George Brandt, who accepted a call to the Lutheran High School in Cleveland, was replaced by Mr. E. C. Gutz.

The 1947 Convention authorized the Board for Parish Education to call an Assistant Editor of Sunday school materials. After due deliberation the Board extended a call to the Rev. Allan Hart Jahsmann of Warren, Ohio. Rev. Jahsmann began work on October 1, 1948, and was installed on November 7, 1948.

The Board for Parish Education has participated in the Sunday School by Mail venture, which involves co-operation with the Board for Missions in North and South America, the Lutheran

Hour, and Concordia Publishing House. Lessons for the Primary, Junior, Intermediate, and Senior Departments have been produced by the editor and assistant editor of Sunday school materials, except those for the initial quarter, which were produced with some assistance from the field. There has been some demand for a confirmation course, to run in conjunction with the Sunday School by Mail materials. Thus far the Board for Parish Education has not been able to act on the demand for this particular type of material.

In connection with the Supreme Court decision in the *McCollum* case, the Board for Parish Education made available to the District Boards for Parish Education copies of the Supreme Court decision and a summary statement of findings essential for guidance based on the decision and its interpretation.

The Board for Parish Education has made an exhaustive study of the problem of Federal Aid and authorized its Executive Secretary to present the views of the Board in a brief before a committee of the Congress. Although the brief could not be presented in person, copies were mailed to all members of the Committee on Education and Labor, and copies of the same brief were then made available to the District Boards for Parish Education.

The Board held regular monthly meetings to discuss problems and progress in every area of education under its supervision, heard reports from staff members, and gave guidance to them in their work. Several meetings were held with the Board for Higher Education on the question of teacher supply and demand and the possibilities of a unified training program. At two regular meetings each year representatives of the seminaries and the teachers' colleges and the *Praesidium* were in attendance to discuss important problems with us. Through the members of the staff the Board has maintained contact with the field, largely offering service on call to District conventions, pastors' and teachers' conferences, meetings of Sunday school workers, and other types of educational meetings. Some meetings were held with District Boards for Parish Education under the initiative of the Board for Parish Education. It is our plan to expand this type of service.

The annual Educational Conference, authorized by the Centennial Convention, has been of tremendous assistance in unifying the leadership of parish education in our Synod. The various District Boards have been extremely co-operative both in attending the Conference and in carrying out its resolutions. The major emphasis in the 1949 Educational Conference concerned the goal that Synod had set for school expansion. The major topic for the 1950 Convention will concern a Sunday school expansion program.

The Board found it necessary to approach the Board of

Directors with a request for a subsidy for several textbooks. Since the textbooks for our schools are printed in first editions of approximately 15,000 as compared with the 100,000-copy run of first editions of public school textbooks, it is necessary for Synod to provide a subsidy so that the books can be offered by Concordia Publishing House at prices comparable to those offered to our schools by public school textbook publishing companies. The Board of Directors evidenced its interest in our schools also here by appropriating funds to make possible a lower price for the two new textbooks, *Treasury of Christian Literature* and *The Church Through the Ages*.

The Board for Parish Education has also enjoyed the co-operation of the Department of Publicity and Missionary Education. Through the good offices of this department it was possible to make available each year several free educational tracts and to promote Christian education through various materials. The annual issues of *Parish Activities*, the booklets *Studying His Word*, *Lutheran School Teaching as a Career*, *A Family Life Program for the Parish*, *Evangelism Through the Sunday School*, and other tracts were made available with the co-operation of this department.

The Board for Parish Education kept close contact with the field in planning the preparation of new materials. The Sunday School Conference, held in February 1949, made an effective contribution toward the planning of the new Sunday school curriculum. The Workshop on Lutheran Elementary One-Teacher Schools, held during the summer of 1948, contributed to the welfare of our school system by showing how various problems arising from the founding and maintenance of one-teacher schools can be solved. The Workshop in Religious Education, held at Seward in the summer of 1949, under the leadership of Mr. William Kramer, proved a long step forward in the direction of improved instructional materials in Religion for the intermediate and upper grades. The Board for Parish Education is grateful to Concordia Publishing House for helping to finance the Sunday School Curriculum Conference and to the Committee on Allocation of the C. T. O. Funds for a grant to the Workshop in Religious Education.

The Board maintained contact with the Lutheran Education Association by having its Executive Secretary represent it at most of the meetings. The Board also subsidized in part the publication of *Parent-Child Relationships in the Christian Home* by Prof. Alfred Schmieding.

In keeping with a resolution of the Centennial Convention, the Board for Parish Education has issued, since January, 1948, *Parish Education* and mailed it free of charge to all active pastors and teachers. Many local boards of education and an increasing number

of individuals have subscribed to this publication. The Board has also continued to maintain regular contact with the District Boards through the monthly *Board for Parish Education Bulletin* and the *Adult Education Bulletin*.

The activities of the Board for Parish Education extend over a large number of areas. We shall summarize the status in each area and then present pertinent recommendations.

### Elementary Schools

With deep gratitude to God, your Board can again report that our elementary school system is growing apace, although hampered by a serious teacher shortage.

### Recent Statistics

Year	United States		Canada		South America		Total	
	Schools	Enrollment	Schools	Enrollment	Schools	Enrollment	Schools	Enrollment
1945	1,090	73,948	7	108	—*	4,106	—*	78,234
1946	1,083	77,371	7	107	—*	4,461	—*	82,029
1947	1,093	82,023	6	118	105	5,618	1,204	87,859
1948	1,120	86,383	6	225	105	5,879	1,231	92,487

\* Number of schools from Brazil not reported.

### Total Statistics — Present Decade

Year	Schools	Enrollment	Teachers	Pastors	Women	Students *	Total
1940	1,259	71,151	1,308	256	363	320	2,247
1941	1,241	71,068	1,331	265	389	263	2,248
1942	1,221	70,647	1,343	243	438	243	2,267
1943	1,219	73,422	1,373	230	480	209	2,292
1944	1,093	76,277	1,393	189	602	158	2,342
1945	1,097	74,128	1,380	149	688	156	2,373
1946	1,090	77,605	1,385	145	758	226	2,514
1947	1,204	87,859	1,383	181	954	228	2,806
1948	1,231	92,487	1,374	165	1,118	307	2,964

Gain or Loss	—28	21,336	66	—91	755	—13	717
--------------	-----	--------	----	-----	-----	-----	-----

\* Students and candidates.

Note the inclusion of candidates in the "students" column. In the 30's this meant inclusion of a large number of theological candidates, with the result that available teacher candidates received no calls, but had to be placed temporarily. In the late 40's the number of candidates was extremely small, and only a few teacher candidates or older teachers served in temporary positions.

The number of schools reached a low point in 1946 but has considerably increased since. The real increase is shown in the enrollment (Col. 2) and total instructors (last col.). A disturbing factor is the small increase in male teachers. Even more noticeable is the very great increase of women who are not graduates, but emergency teachers.



### Estimated Expansion in Immediate Future

The following table attempts to show the increasing need for teachers. Based on five years of actual statistics, to show the recent trend, the latter part of the table constitutes an extension of school enrollments and teacher demand up to 1955, based on actual statistics of child Baptisms. Child Baptisms are the nearest data we have to indicate the birth rate in our Synod, and they form the most reliable basis for prognosticating future enrollments and teachers needed.

Years	Child Baptisms 8-Year Periods	School Enrollment Kindergarten to 8th Gr.	Per-Cent of Baptisms	Total Instructors
1931-38	271,350	1944 76,277	28.1*	2,342
1932-39	274,906	1945 78,254	29.1	2,373
1933-40	280,608	1946 82,029	29.2	2,514
1934-41	289,249	1947 87,859	30.3	2,806
1935-42	300,606	1948 92,487	30.7	2,964
	Actual Bap. Fig.	Estimated Enrollment	Estimated Per Cent	Estimated Instructors
1936-43	315,650	1949 97,220	30.8	3,106
1937-44	328,851	1950 101,615	30.9	3,246
1938-45	341,072	1951 105,732	31	3,378
1939-46	358,851	1952 111,244	31	3,554
1940-47	384,989	1953 119,347	31	3,813
1941-48	409,731	1954 127,017	31	4,057
1942-49	429,862 ('49 est.)	1955 133,257	31	4,257

\* Note the ascending rate of percentage. This means that while Baptisms show a large and constant increase, school enrollments increased proportionately still more. In the estimated section, the enrollment percentage was allowed to rise to 31 and was then arbitrarily kept at that figure. Kindergartens, which are comparatively few, and 9th grades, which are rare, were included in the enrollment figures (Col. 2) because teachers must be furnished for them as well as the other grades.

The foregoing table indicates an expansion that is practically certain and calls for a net gain of 1,293 teachers by 1,955 (seven years), or for a net gain of 135 teachers a year. But this number was more than offset by the losses in 1949. Hence, there was no net gain in 1949, but a further setback. What we need, according to the foregoing table, is a NET GAIN of 185 per year, that is, 185 plus the number lost during the year, or somewhat over 300 new teachers.

### Enlargement of Teachers Colleges Necessary

The foregoing estimate does not take into account other important factors that will contribute to an expansion of the school system, such as thousands of children gained annually who are not included in the Baptism record, the goal of 50 per cent of our children in schools, the present widespread movement in behalf of schools among non-Lutherans as well as Lutherans, the increase of Lutheran high schools and their need for teachers, overcrowded public schools, and the like. The demand for teachers is, there-

fore, likely to be considerably more than 300 a year. Nor will this be a temporary demand. All indications are that the school system will rather grow than decline, even if the recent high birth rate were to level off. In any case, teacher production should greatly increase, and this is not possible to the required extent with the present facilities of River Forest and Seward.

#### **The Fifty-Per-Cent-Enrollment Goal**

The Board for Parish Education, as well as the District Boards, are making supreme efforts to reach by 1972 the fifty-per-cent-school-enrollment goal set by Synod in 1947. Since this will mean an expansion in relation to the growth of Synod, it calls for a growth of our present school system to twice its size and for many more than 300 new teachers each year up to 1972.

#### **Non-Lutheran Children in School**

During the year 1948, children heretofore unchurched and from non-Synodical Conference churches accounted for 18.9 per cent of the enrollment, while the same two classes of children in our Sunday schools made up 17.2 per cent of the Sunday school enrollment. At that, large numbers of children were turned away from the schools for lack of facilities, and the growing waiting lists of numerous schools are a matter of grave concern. If we were to open the school doors wide to non-Lutheran children and establish more schools in our mission stations, the above-mentioned percentage would rise considerably.

#### **New Teaching Materials for Schools**

The production of teaching materials for schools during the past triennium is indicated below.

*Concordia Primary Religion Series* (Grades 1—3): *A Child's Garden of Bible Stories*, by Arthur W. Gross, 1948; *A Child's Garden of Song*, by Theodore G. Stelzer, 1949; *Workbook in Primary Religion*, Old Testament, Grade 1, by Dorothy Bangert, 1950; *Workbook in Primary Religion*, Old Testament, Grades 2 and 3, by Verona Bloedel, 1950; *Teacher's Manual*, by Frank H. Colba and Wm. A. Kramer, 1950. Two workbooks on the New Testament, to be published in 1951, will complete the series.

*The Lutheran One-Teacher School*, edited by Wm. A. Kramer, 1949, deals with administration and instruction.

*The Church Through the Ages*, by S. J. Roth and Wm. A. Kramer, 1949. A complete Church History textbook for Grades 6—8.

*Treasury of Christian Literature*, by Wm. A. Kramer and Alfred Schmieding, 1949. Reader for Grades 7 and 8.

*Religion in Lutheran Schools*, edited by Wm. A. Kramer, 1949. Report of a Workshop in Religious Education (1949). Deals with objectives, content, use of the Bible, and methods.

*Leading Children into the Bible*, edited by Allan Hart Jahsmann, 1950. A result of the Workshop in Religious Education (1949), intended for parents, pastors, and teachers.

*School Reference Catalog*, prepared annually, containing recommendations of textbooks and materials for Lutheran schools.

*Catechism Filmstrips* on "The Ten Commandments" and "The Apostles' Creed" have been completed by the Committee on Visualizing Luther's Catechism. The plan is to cover the entire Catechism.

*Concordia Treble Series*. Selections for children's choirs for the church year and special occasions. Upwards of 30 numbers have so far been published.

*Miscellaneous*. Work is presently being done in science, Christian citizenship, the primary social studies, and on a manual for Lutheran kindergartens.

In the production of all its materials the Board for Parish Education seeks the advice of the teachers' colleges and superintendents as well as of pastors and teachers in the field. In planning materials for instruction in Religion also the help of the professors of Religious Education at the seminaries is sought.

### Sunday Schools

*Sunday School Growth*.—Three years ago we reported the largest enrollment in our history. The past triennium has witnessed further growth. 147 new Sunday schools were established, our enrollment increased by 52,000, and our staff of teachers and officers by 10,000. The average annual gain was 50 Sunday schools, 17,000 pupils, and 3,300 teachers. At present we have a total of 4,237 Sunday schools, 361,947 pupils, and 46,130 teachers and officers. The number of unchurched children enrolled in our Sunday schools has also increased. Our enrollment has increased by 92,000 over a period of ten years. For this steady growth we have reason to thank God. Comparative data for the triennium:

Year	Congregations and Stations	Sunday Schools	Pupils	Teachers and Officers	Pupils from Unchurched Homes
1946	4,796	4,090	309,571	36,480	40,650
1947	4,876	4,156	334,783	42,613	42,141
1948	4,743	4,237	361,947	46,140	46,087

*Sunday School Literature*.—Since the fall of 1948 our editor and assistant editor of Sunday school materials have made special studies toward a revision of our Sunday school lessons. The Board

is aware of the tremendous responsibility of providing for so large a constituency of pupils and teachers study materials that are doctrinally sound and pedagogically effective. A Sunday School Curriculum Conference was held in February, 1949, for the purpose of canvassing the best thinking relative to the course of study for the Sunday school. While pastors and teachers are generally appreciative of the present materials, the editors believe that a greater variety of materials is desirable and that efforts should be made constantly to provide materials that are more closely suited to the needs of the Church as these needs emerge.

*A 500,000 Enrollment Anticipated.*—Our Sunday school has experienced a normal growth, as comparative data reveal. Nevertheless, a much larger enrollment is possible. We have, therefore, proposed to our Sunday schools an immediate goal of 500,000, as an incentive to the local Sunday school to take advantage of the opportunities it has for increasing its enrollment. We can, under God, attain the goal within two years if we proceed as follows: (1) Through child accounting reach all children past three years of age that ought to be in Sunday school and induce the parents to enroll them; (2) build up the enrollment of existing Bible classes and organize new Bible classes; (3) intensify the program of evangelism and thus reach and win some of America's unchurched millions for Christ. If every Sunday school availed itself of only one of these possibilities, our enrollment would increase materially.

*A Unified Program of Christian Education.*—Building up a large enrollment is not an end in itself. Simultaneously with the expansion of the Sunday school there must be inner spiritual growth. The Lutheran Church properly lays much emphasis on confirmation instruction, but unfortunately confirmation has come to be regarded as terminal. Parents think of it as graduation from the formal instructional agencies of the Church. This erroneous view must be corrected. Confirmation instruction is but the foundation on which the newly confirmed and all communicant members of the Church are to build. Most congregations concentrate on one age level, usually the elementary level, and neglect other levels. If we are to have intelligent and well-indocinated members, we shall have to provide an instructional program for children, for adolescents, for young people, and for adults. Since Sunday is the day that can be best utilized to this end, we should make the most of it. The ideal to strive for should be: "The whole Church at school; the whole Church at worship." The 1949 Educational Conference resolved: "That we make Synod aware of the huge losses of youth to Bible study in the critical

adolescent period and call for an integrated youth program centered around Bible study and church attendance on Sunday morning; and that more attention be given to high school youth in the Sunday school and church program through more graded materials, more leadership training, and more promotion."

**Goals.**—In order to insure outward expansion and inward spiritual growth, it will be necessary for the local congregation to keep a number of goals in mind. Some of these goals are: (1) Systematic instruction of teachers; (2) Extension of the Nursery Department; (3) Expansion of the Bible class department; (4) Regular missionary education combined with a strong program of evangelism.

Teacher training is the prerequisite of a good Sunday school. Our teachers should be given the opportunity to study God's Word and prepare for teaching in weekly or at least biweekly teachers' meetings. Thousands of teachers are being prepared for effective teaching through our synodical teacher-training program, which aims to make "Every Teacher a Trained Teacher." A combination of regular teachers' meetings and the study of the training courses will improve the quality of teaching in our Sunday schools. The Board for Parish Education is also advocating that circuit Sunday school associations be organized in every District of Synod for the benefit of Sunday school teachers. Sunday school teachers, as well as other members of the congregations, will derive information and inspiration also from Bible institutes.

In order to make the Sunday school the missionary agency it can be, the congregation will endeavor to reach the maximum number of children, young people, and adults in its fold and in its community. At the lower end of the scale are the children of nursery age. The majority of our congregations have not yet enrolled children under four years of age in the Cradle, or Nursery, Roll, although many may have come to realize that child accounting begins with the babies and that a large Nursery Department means a growing Beginners' Department. At the other end of the scale are the adolescents, young people and adults, who ought to belong to the Bible class department of the Sunday school. Every person gained for the Bible class department increases the enrollment of the Sunday school. As we gain the confirmed members of our congregations for Bible study, we shall build stronger Christian homes and have a more active church membership.

More attention should be given in future to missionary education. A wide use of the mission-story talks, mission photos, and weekly envelopes furnished by Synod's Department of Missionary Education and Publicity will contribute toward the development of

the missionary spirit and toward generous giving for missions. The children in our Sunday schools can also be trained to become active missionaries among their associates. A healthy Sunday school will be strong in Christian education and strong in evangelism.

*Sunday School Hymnal.* — A rule of pedagogy requires that worship materials, such as hymns and prayers, should be adapted to the age level of those who use them. Contrary to this rule we at the present time compel our Sunday schools to use an adult hymnal or go elsewhere for hymnals suited to the capacity of children.

Our *Sunday School Hymnal*, though still used, is out of date and contains hymns that do not meet the standard set by our Church. As for hymnals published elsewhere, many of them contain cheap and non-Christian songs and may spoil the taste of the children for the better type of hymn.

The complaint is made that the *Lutheran Hymnal* does not contain enough hymns for children, that it is too large and too expensive to be handled by children. It would, of course, be a mistake to publish a Sunday school hymnal that would discourage children from singing the excellent chorales and English hymns appearing in the *Lutheran Hymnal* and sung by the adult congregation. To preserve our musical heritage, we favor publication of a Sunday school hymnal containing a judicious selection of hymns and tunes taken from the *Lutheran Hymnal*. In addition, this hymnal should contain a limited number of simple hymns not found in the *Lutheran Hymnal*, and prayers and devotions for the Sunday school. Since the Six Chief Parts of Luther's Small Catechism are prayed rather generally in our Sunday schools, they should be printed in the hymnal.

Synod has already taken the first step toward providing graded worship materials by authorizing publication of a *Child's Garden of Song* for children of Primary age. We believe a hymnal should now be prepared to meet the needs of children of more advanced age and request an enabling resolution.

#### Other Part-Time Agencies

Our Vacation Bible Schools, Weekday (Released-Time) Schools, and Saturday Schools again proved themselves to be a great blessing in the educational program of our Church. All three showed sizable gains in pupil enrollment and in attendance by non-member children, with the Vacation Bible School showing the greatest gains. The enrollment of the Saturday School was the highest in its history. This is true also of the Weekday School,

even though it suffered from the agitation that was lately raised against schools of its kind.

Statistics on these agencies for the past triennium show the following:

#### Vacation Bible Schools

	Schools	Pupils	Children of Non-Members
1946 _____	969	45,287	14,426
1947 _____	1,225	71,852	25,897
1948 _____	1,697	97,272	32,957

#### Weekday (Released-Time) Classes

	Congregations Participating	Pupils	Children of Non-Members
1946 _____	382	14,747	4,922
1947 _____	371	14,234	5,254
1948 _____	682	17,548	5,646

#### Saturday Schools

	Schools	Pupils	Children of Non-Members
1946 _____	654	12,857	1,203
1947 _____	559	10,443	1,498
1948 _____	780	15,803	1,641

The Saturday Schools, Weekday Schools, and Vacation Bible Schools, besides giving instruction to children who are already members of the Church, were instrumental in bringing many hundreds of boys and girls and men and women to the Savior. Their potentialities, however, both for Christian growth and for mission work have by no means been exhausted. For this reason, and in view of the fact that 70 per cent of our children are entirely dependent on our part-time agencies for religious instruction, the expansion and efficient use of them must be matters of our earnest concern and prayerful consideration.

The Board for Parish Education is happy to announce that the three series of Vacation Bible School lesson materials which it planned for use several years ago are now complete.

#### Confirmation Instruction

The Superintendents' Conference and the Educational Conference of the Board for Parish Education have explored the problem of confirmation instruction and have recommended that a manual on confirmation instruction be produced to give assistance in this important field. It appears that the conditions which were revealed in the study of confirmation practices made some years ago under the supervision of Vice-President Harms still obtain in our Church. There is a great variety in the standards set for confirmation instruction, as to the length of time required, the number of class hours a year, the age for confirmation, and the requirements set

for memory work. It appears that a study of these variations in practice is very much in order so that we may set reasonable and adequate standards for confirmation instruction.

The Board for Parish Education would encourage all pastors' and teachers' conferences and congregations to place this important item on their agenda and would encourage also the individual congregations to discuss the provisions in the local congregation for this important phase of the educational program.

### High Schools

Synod at Saginaw in 1944 assigned the promotion and guidance of Lutheran secondary schools to the Board for Parish Education, and since that time the Board has been active in this area. The Board has published two monographs, "Establishing a Lutheran High School" and "Financing a Lutheran High School," and made them available to leaders in Lutheran high school projects.

The Board for Parish Education is also working in close co-operation with the Association of Lutheran Secondary Schools. This group has received a grant of \$10,000 from the Centennial Research Fund for the purpose of developing a curriculum for Lutheran secondary schools. The research on this project will take somewhat over three years. When completed, however, we shall have a complete curriculum for Lutheran high schools, indicating the specific objectives of the various subject-matter fields, course content and sample resource units for the individual subjects, all in harmony with the Lutheran philosophy of education. The Board for Parish Education has participated in the various workshops previously held to develop a curriculum in religion for secondary schools and will also co-operate in the project of developing the curriculum for Lutheran high schools.

Two new high schools have been opened since the last synodical convention: Cleveland in September, 1948, and Houston in September, 1949. Both schools have followed the pattern of beginning with the freshman and sophomore years and of thus spreading the shaping up of the full program over a three-year period. Interest in Lutheran high schools is high in several other communities. At the Centennial Convention the Board for Parish Education stated that with faith and consecration, and with leadership that sees the importance of Christian education at the secondary level, it should be possible for us to develop twenty new high schools during the next twenty years. This is still an attainable goal. May God give us the consecration and leadership needed to attain it.

Figures for the 1949-50 school year indicate the following status of Lutheran secondary education:



Founded		Enrollment
1903	Lutheran High School, Milwaukee, Wis.	814
1909	Luther Institute, Chicago, Ill.	620
1916	Concordia Lutheran High School, Fort Wayne, Ind.	375
1930	Trinity Lutheran High School, Oregon City, Oreg.	29
1933	Trinity Lutheran High School, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	50
1943	Lutheran High School, Racine, Wis.	220
1944	Lutheran High School, Detroit, Mich.	330
1946	Lutheran High School, St. Louis, Mo.	600
1948	Lutheran High School, Cleveland, Ohio	150
1949	Lutheran High School, Houston, Tex.	44

---

 3,232

In addition to these regular pupils in Lutheran high schools, there were 226 pupils in separate 9th grades and 819 students in the high school departments of our synodical institutions. This makes a grand total of 4,277 students, or 4.1 per cent of the 104,000 persons of high school age in our Synod. Clearly, the area of Lutheran secondary education is still in need of expansion.

### Report on Adult Education

During the past triennium, God has blessed the work in the field of adult education abundantly. Significant progress was made in two areas: Bible study and family life education. A new Bible study consciousness is noticeable, and some sound planning has been done to inaugurate a Christian family life program.

### Bible Study

The comprehensive resolution on Bible study of the Centennial Convention was followed closely in developing the Bible Study Program. The Board's Council on Bible Study gave attention to building Bible classes, increasing the fruitful use of God's Word in elementary education, in the home, among our youth, the training of more Bible teachers through Bible institutes, and exploring the problem of a more readable English Bible.

Bible study workshops were conducted in 28 Districts. Persons trained at District workshops conducted similar conferences in about 70 per cent of Synod's circuits. Guidance was given to help Districts appraise their own Bible study and give to their congregations continual help toward improvement.

A congregational manual, *Studying His Word*, Interest Finders, and Workshop Reports were published. A new adult Bible study series on the books of the Bible was initiated. Five tracts appeared, and many articles were written.

Bible class enrollments had declined steadily from 7.5 per cent of the communicant membership in 1936 to 4.2 per cent in 1944.

By 1946 the situation had improved to 6.8 per cent. A conservative figure for 1948 shows 9.8 per cent, and the enrollment by the end of 1949 was considerably over the 10-per-cent mark, though Synod's membership had grown remarkably during these last years. The enrollment increases from 1947 to 1948 were double those of any other recent year. Several Districts in two years increased their Bible class enrollment from 90 to 100 per cent, and one District, adding 70 new Bible classes, increased 140 per cent. The 1948 statistics (which are conservative) indicate that the five highest Districts are: Texas with 28 per cent, Oklahoma with 23.8 per cent, Southeastern with 23.3 per cent, Kansas with 18.2 per cent, and California-Nevada with 17.1 per cent. A special poll of one District, made at the end of 1949, revealed 43 new Bible classes started during the year and half as many more in the planning stage.

There is yet much to be done if our enrollments are to be a credit to us as the Bible Church and compare favorably with other denominations. Eight of the larger District of Synod, with a total communicant membership of 608,509 and representing 55 per cent of our total membership, are below the median score of 10.7 per cent. It is lack of progress in the older and larger Districts which is keeping the general average of Synod down. A strong field-work program is needed to help the older and larger Districts and congregations. The New Testament concept of lifelong Christian growth as preparation for Christian service needs to be inculcated. We must also have a more general acceptance of the full Sunday school structure, including youth and adult departments.

### **The Bible and Children**

It was found that many adults are not diligent in the use of the Scriptures because they were not properly introduced to it as children. An analysis of causes therefore demanded that we give special attention to the use of the Bible in all of our agencies of Christian education. A subcommittee of the Council on Bible Study gave special attention to this problem. The workshop in Religious Education studied the topic "The Use of the Bible with Children" and developed a monograph, *Leading Children into the Bible*, to guide our parents and teachers. Teachers' conferences and Sunday school associations have begun to take up the problem. There is need for dealing practically and realistically with this question in every conference of pastors, teachers, and Sunday school workers. Training the individual for the personal, devotional use of the Bible must become one of the major goals in Lutheran education if we are to succeed in building a Bible-studying laity.

### **Bible Use in the Home**

Another subcommittee has been dealing with the problem of increasing the profitable use of the Scriptures in our homes both privately and in family worship. Many Bible-reading plans have been investigated. One plan has been tried out experimentally in a whole District. Further studies are being made, including a scientific survey to get solid facts on which to base a preventive and a remedial program, which will lift the devotional habits of our people. A full acceptance of the Lutheran doctrine of the Word and of the priesthood of all believers demands a practice that is consistent, namely, regular and fruitful use of the Word of God in our private lives. Use of the Word should come natural to the child of God. Nothing less will give us people capable of coping with the increasing secularism, the aggressive Romanism, and the anti-Christian Communism of our age. There is a distinct need for special efforts in every congregation during the next triennium to increase Bible use in the home.

### **Bible Study and Youth**

Some preliminary studies have indicated that fully 70 per cent of our young people between the age of 14 and 24 are not enrolled in Bible classes nor teaching the Bible in Sunday school classes. This is far below a creditable record for our Church and spells disaster for tomorrow. There is need for a special and careful analysis based on facts and a vigorous promotion which enlists all that are concerned: the home, the church, Bible classes, Sunday schools, and youth societies. A subcommittee has been appointed to give guidance toward an effective approach to Lutheran youth.

### **Bible Institutes Increase**

Under the blessings of God the St. Louis Lutheran Bible Institute founded in the fall of 1946 has continued with two semesters a year and maintained an enrollment of more than 200 per semester. It has also stimulated the founding of six other Bible institutes. Five or six more are being established in 1950. Recognizing the importance of training more volunteer parish workers for our churches, the Board for Parish Education has asked the St. Louis Institute Committee to supply guidance to the institute movement. The busy pastor, with his crowded parish calendar, and the fuller achievement of our missionary and educational task as a world Church call for the training of many more consecrated men and women with all types of parish activity. We believe that many more Lutheran centers should be encouraged to set up Bible institutes, that the Board for Parish Education should be charged

with the task of developing theologically and pedagogically sound curricula and standards, and that our Church should now develop a number of young men who can devote their lives to this type of work.

#### Guidance on Versions

In promoting greater use of the Bible, the Council on Bible Study was at once confronted with the problem of a more readable English text. Contacts at conferences and a survey made by the Sunday school office indicate that the need is pronounced. Throughout the English-speaking world many new versions are appearing. This is somewhat of a phenomenon of our times and reveals a generally felt need. Our Church, too, must be prepared for this demand. Many of our people already are making use of new versions and paraphrases. For this reason the Board for Parish Education asked a committee of the Council on Bible Study to look into the problem and explore it further. This committee is known as the Advisory Committee on English Versions. It has made some preliminary explorations in the field and will give special attention to the problem of an English text that can be used more fruitfully in parish education, in family worship, and in guiding our youth into the treasures of God's Word.

#### Council on Bible Study

We wish to acknowledge with deep gratitude toward God the service of the many persons who during the past triennium have served as members of the Council on Bible Study and have given much of their time and energy to this program. While directed chiefly by the Secretary for Adult Education, much valuable assistance was given by the committee, chiefly the Steering Committee.

Much work remains to be done to provide guidance and training materials for those thousands of men and women who must first be trained as capable Bible teachers if we are to reach a goal as low as 20 per cent of all communicant members enrolled in Bible classes. We need leadership texts, audio-visual aids, and other helps, especially for the small isolated parishes of Synod. The Steering Committee will continue to work for improved study materials for Junior, Senior, and Adult Bible classes. The greatest need of all is more consecrated, well-indoctrinated, and capable teachers of the Bible. An analysis of one of our largest Districts revealed that it now has about 200 classes, but that it should have no less than 700 classes to have adequate Bible study facilities. It is chiefly the setting up of classes for many age levels in the congregation rather than the building of a few large Bible classes that will do most to help us reach our goal of "building a Bible-studying laity in this generation."

### Family Life Education

When Synod, at its Saginaw Convention, created the Department of Adult Education as a division of the Board for Parish Education, it entrusted to it especially also a program of constructive service to the Christian home. Accordingly, the Board for Parish Education outlined a program of study and action and set up a subcommittee on marriage and the family (*Proceedings*, p. 294). The synodical convention which received this report also requested the President of Synod to appoint a committee "to study the matters of marriage, divorce, remarriage, and related subjects" (*Proceedings*, p. 538). With two committees in the field, the Board for Parish Education appealed to the President of Synod to make these two committees one. This merger took place at his request.

The personnel of the present committee is as follows: Dr. E. F. Dittmer, Rev. O. E. Feucht, secretary, Dr. Erdman Frenk, Dr. O. A. Geiseman, Mr. Paul Jacobs, Rev. Martin Oldsen, Mr. E. H. Rupprecht, Rev. Edgar Witte, Prof. W. F. Wolbrecht, chairman. The committee has done the following work during the past triennium:

A survey was made of the entire field of marriage and the family to get orientation both in regard to the special request of Synod and the assignment from the Board for Parish Education. Its general objective is "to give to our churches guidance in regard to marriage and the Christian family so that they may equip their members with the necessary knowledge, attitudes, and skills requisite to wholesome Christian family living." The committee met regularly and made appreciable progress.

The committee found that only a carefully devised research program would give to the Church valid and reliable guidance in matters concerning marriage, divorce, remarriage, and related problems. Such a program has been outlined, and funds have been secured for this project from the Centennial Thankoffering Research Fund. Plans are being carefully laid for an effective procedure which will insure the wise stewardship of these funds and the achievement of our purpose, theologically sound guidance in matters of marriage.

Christian Family Week was suggested for general observance throughout Synod the first full week of May, 1949, and definite suggestions were made to ministers, families, and parishes for an observance which would help strengthen the Christian home. The emphasis in 1949 was on "a family life education program for the parish." The emphasis in 1950 is "family worship."

*First Family Life Workshop.*—To give further study to important phases of family life, such as family worship, marriage counseling, parent education, child guidance, home visitation, church-home co-operation, Christian family standards, and help-

ful materials for use by individuals, families, and congregations, the first family life workshop was held at River Forest in the summer of 1949, with an attendance of 50. There was representation from 22 of Synod's Districts. The constructive suggestions worked out by this group made it extremely practical, challenging, and useful, and opened new vistas of service for a family-centered ministry.

The following materials were produced during the triennium: An Agency tract: *A Family Life Program for the Parish*, a 50-page digest of the first family workshop; a folder on family worship made available for free distribution to the churches; special articles in our church periodicals; a book of approximately 250 pages entitled *Helping Families Through the Church*.

One of the largest tasks before the committee is the setting up of an adequate list of materials for use in the local church. To that end six subcommittees are helping with the screening of about 100 audio-visual aids. These screening groups are located in various parts of the country. Some 400 books and pamphlets are now in the process of being evaluated to give us lists of the best literature available.

Because the young married people (age 25 to 35) are a strategic group, and because there is at present an increase of couples' clubs and young married people's classes, the Family Life Committee has invited our national organizations, the Walther League, the Lutheran Women's Missionary League, and the Lutheran Laymen's League, to co-operatively produce, with the Board for Parish Education, some guidance materials for such couples' groups and classes.

A beginning has been made to inaugurate family life education throughout the Districts of Synod. Further action in that direction has been curtailed by limitations imposed by the Fiscal Conference.

To undergird Christian family life, the committee sees the following needs. Each parish should become much more conscious of its families and develop closer home-church co-operation through a family-centered approach to education. Pastors want and need more guidance in marriage counseling and a more effective pastoral approach to the family. This guidance should be supplied. Parish classes and organizations need to gear their planning more specifically to family needs and the development of wholesome family living. Congregations need help for a practical and simple approach that will help each family set up family worship. Our churches should be encouraged to use one month a year to emphasize the building and maintaining of a Christian home. The resolution on the Christian home of the Centennial Convention outlines a constructive program that is both preventive and remedial. This reso-

lution cannot be implemented without giving insights, skills, methods, and materials to our churches. To do so, personal training must be given similar to that supplied for the Bible Study Program. The convention of Synod should ratify the President's action in merging the two committees, rescind that portion of the 1947 resolution pertinent thereto, and authorize the Board for Parish Education in the future to fill vacancies and make additions to the committee through proper appointments.

Since the Christian home is the most potent teaching agency the Church has, Synod needs to be reminded of the strategic importance of setting up a constructive Christian family program.

### **Lutheran Education Week**

Lutheran Education Week continues to be the annual high point of the promotional work of the Board for Parish Education. Inaugurated in 1944, this event has found increasing acceptance in our congregations.

The themes of the annual observances during the past triennium have been:

In 1948, "Christian Growth Through Christian Education," emphasizing the fact that Christian education is the God-ordained means to provide Christian growth.

In 1949, "Search the Scriptures," emphasizing the importance of Bible-centered education for all age groups.

In 1950, "Everbody Needs Christian Education," emphasizing that the Church offers blessings through Christian education to young and old alike.

The widespread use of the materials offered for Lutheran Education Week indicates to us that our congregations are finding the materials helpful in emphasizing to their membership the importance of Christian education. More and more Lutheran Education Week has come to mean also an inventory of the congregation's educational program and an opportunity to report on the educational program available in the congregation and the ways in which that program can be improved. If the event continues to be such a time of inventory, it cannot but prove to be a blessing for all of the congregations of Synod.

### **The Status of the Teacher**

Our synodical officials found it necessary during World War I and World War II, and in connection with the late Selective Service Act, to clarify the status of the Lutheran teacher to Government officials in connection with the draft. During the past year, problems have arisen in connection with the payment of income tax on a teacherage and with the proposed amendment to the Social

Security Act which made it necessary for the Board for Parish Education to prepare statements concerning the official position of the Lutheran male teacher in our Church. These statements were needed by our synodical officials to clarify to the Government the status of the teacher. Our synodical officials and the Board for Parish Education have gone on record in stating the following:

1. That Lutheran teachers are officially defined by our Church as "ministers of religion," "ministers of religious education," "ministers of the Gospel," and "servants of the Word."
2. That they are called upon or may be called upon to perform or to help perform sacerdotal and other pastoral functions.
3. That while they are not commonly called, installed, or ordained as *pastors*, they are formally called, installed, and consecrated for life as "*ministers of religion*" and devote themselves primarily to teaching and altogether to the spiritual service of the Church.
4. That the main obligation of these men is to conduct and teach Lutheran elementary, secondary, and higher schools and that in the local church they commonly instruct also the confirmed youth and adults and, in general, assist the pastor in ministering to the congregation.
5. That, although these men are popularly known as "teachers," they are in reality members of the clergy.

#### The Church, the State, and Education

The Board for Parish Education presented to the 1947 convention an "Opinion" entitled "Religious Education in State-Supported Schools." Synod commended the Board for its research in this field and directed the Board "to continue its studies and report its findings at the next convention." Recognizing the importance of the subject and its many ramifications, the Board has appointed a *Committee on Church-State Relations* to make some of the studies so that we shall be able to give our people the necessary guidance.

Since the presentation of the "Opinion" three years ago debate on the teaching of religion in the public schools has grown in intensity. Two recent Supreme Court decisions (Everson and McCollum), in particular the McCollum (released-time instruction) case, have occasioned a great deal of controversy and the writing of books and scores of magazine articles.

Apart from these Court decisions, educators no less than clergymen have long been alarmed over the spread of the secular spirit and the decline of religious influence among the American people. Secularism is the point of view that for all practical pur-



poses God does not exist. Secularism excludes God from human life, from business and politics; it relativizes the standards of the Moral Law and thus opens the floodgates of crime and immorality.

In view of this growing secularism, which threatens our Christian civilization, even liberal churchmen are urging that religion be given some consideration in the course of study of the public schools. Some conservative Protestants are asking that they be permitted to teach religion in connection with the daily public school program. Roman Catholics criticize the public school because of the exclusion of God from its program. On the other hand, some citizens are crying for the exclusion of all religious elements from the public school.

A growing number of parents have come to realize that something fundamental is lacking in the schooling of their children. While some religious parents do not favor any religion in the public school, not even Bible reading or released-time classes, because they think such practices involve a mixing of Church and State, a large percentage of American parents wish their children to receive religious instruction as a part of their schooling. We have, however, this situation: The children of religious parents may not receive religious education in connection with the daily public school program; the children of godless parents, however, are receiving at public expense the kind of education their parents want them to have. While Christian parents should be willing to pay the expense involved in founding and maintaining Christian schools, the State should give some consideration to the children who do not have the opportunity to attend such schools.

As Christians and as citizens we are vitally interested in the public school. We are concerned for the children of our own Church who are enrolled in the public school, lest the schooling they receive there undermine their faith. And we are concerned for all other children attending the public school, that the schooling they receive there will be such as to promote civil righteousness. The Board for Parish Education believes that in view of divergent opinions and the controversial nature of the problems, some intensive and scholarly studies ought to be made. The following paragraphs represent the thinking of the Board and suggest the areas in which such studies are imperative.

#### **Parents' Rights**

Much has been written about the rights both of the State and the Church to educate. Much has also been written about parental responsibility, but little about parental rights. So little has been said and written on the subject that parents are scarcely conscious of their rights and therefore exert only a negligible influence in determining the education which their children shall receive. Yet

of all people the parents should be the best informed and the most vocal, since the welfare of their children is at stake.

Briefly, parents' rights are to be deduced from the parental authority and responsibility which God has given to fathers and mothers. The rights of parents are commensurate with the duties God has laid upon them or with the power and authority He has conferred. We may therefore say that *anything which makes it difficult or impossible for parents to fulfill their God-given responsibility encroaches upon their rights*. This is a general rule, and all instances of apparent encroachment must be checked against this rule.

The rights of parents are violated (1) when parents are forced to send their children to a school prescribed by the State instead of being permitted to send them to a school of their own choice; (2) when the content of textbooks which their children are compelled to use is such that it contradicts the religious principles of the parents; (3) when children are compelled to attend religious instruction of which the parents do not approve; (4) when the school so monopolizes the child's time, especially on weekdays, that there is practically no time for the religious instruction of the child; (5) when the State gives some parents, for example, those who want non-religious schools, the schools they desire, but neglects to do anything to meet the desires of a large percentage of religious parents for the kind of schools they want.

It is the obligation of parents to fulfill their duties and defend their rights in the fear of God. It is the responsibility of the Church to proclaim the whole counsel of God relative to the Christian education of young and old; to instruct parents concerning their rights and responsibilities; to defend the rights of parents and instruct and prepare them for the defense of their rights. The leaders of the Church must also awaken parents to the perils inherent in a school system which is compelled to divorce religion from the child's schooling.

#### Separation of Church and State

Separation of Church and State, always a controversial issue, is being widely discussed in religious and educational periodicals today. The subject has come to the fore in recent years for two reasons: (a) conservative Protestants, alarmed over the increase of juvenile crime and the decline in morals among young and old, have been requesting permission of school boards to introduce religious instruction for the benefit of children attending the public schools. (b) Roman Catholics are trying to secure public funds for the support of their parochial schools. In opposing the Roman Catholic Church, which in principle favors the union of Church and State, and in seeking to preserve our public schools from

being misused, we must take heed lest we become advocates of a type or degree of separation that will work harm both to the Church and to the nation.

Separation of Church and State, in so far as it is implied in the First Amendment, does not mean the exclusion of religion from the State or from the education of children. This is borne out by history. The Constitution was framed in 1787. On the day of its adoption the President was asked to recommend to the people a day of thanksgiving and prayer in grateful acknowledgment of this document. In 1790 the House adopted a resolution that chaplains be appointed by Congress, a practice which continues to the present day. Later congresses provided for the appointment of chaplains for the Army and Navy. Every President except Jefferson has proclaimed days of prayer and thanksgiving. Grants of land were made to denominational colleges. Most States grant religious bodies exemption from taxation. In most States the Churches have been granted the use of public buildings for educational and other purposes. Religious instruction was the rule in the early public schools of the nation.

The State can be on friendly terms with the Church without interfering with its functions or breaking down the distinction between the two institutions, in fact, the State should co-operate with the Church wherever the welfare of the nation demands such co-operation. Therefore we must regard with apprehension the following statement of one of the Supreme Court Justices in the *Everson* case: "Neither a State, nor the Federal Government, can pass laws which aid any religion, aid all religions, or prefer one religion to another." We take no exception to the words: "prefer one religion to another," for the First Amendment certainly does prohibit the Federal Government from any preferential treatment of any Church. But the first clause is ominous in its import. Hitherto this court had never ruled that the Government may not aid all churches on an equal or non-preferential basis. Hitherto the matter of taxing for the support of religion had been left wholly to the discretion of the States, it being considered beyond the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, and the States have consequently passed legislation to prohibit the use of tax moneys for the support of any Church. But to deny the right of the Federal Government and the States to "aid all religions" on a non-preferential basis in *any manner whatsoever* is to go counter to American history and practice. On the basis of the assertion in the *Everson* case, the Supreme Court in 1949, in the *Champaign* case, ruled that the practice of holding released-time classes in public school buildings was "aiding" religion and was therefore contrary to the Constitution.

This decision, not being based on history or precedent, is legislative, the Court having framed a "constitutional principle" of its own, and is equivalent to the laying down of a principle of absolute separation between the schools and religion. Atheists and extreme liberals have, therefore, heralded the decision as a victory. One group has said that this victory is only the opening wedge, that the enemies of religion must now work for a complete conquest: Sunday laws, Church exemption from taxation, exemption of ministers and conscientious objectors from military service, employment of chaplains at public expense, compulsory attendance of military personnel at religious exercises, requirement of oaths in court, at inaugurations, etc., all of these are to be legislated out of existence.

Christian people are vitally concerned over these recent decisions of the Supreme Court. Separation from government and from education is a concession to secularism, and it may be a step toward regimentation or totalitarianism. It will lead to a deprivation of the rights God Himself has granted to the Church. What may happen is exemplified by Communism. In Russia absolute separation has meant the submersion and degradation of the Church. The Orthodox Church is now granted certain rights on condition of complete subserviency to the State.

The establishment-of-religion clause of the First Amendment prohibits the Federal Government from creating, by legislation, a national Church that would be given a preferential position. The freedom-of-religion clause protects the religious freedom of individuals and groups, or freedom of conscience and freedom of worship.

The State may lawfully co-operate with and befriend religion on a non-preferential basis to the extent that it preserves the distinction between the two realms. Distinction, or differentiation, of the two realms allows for co-operation, whereas "separation," as many understand the term, today seems to forbid co-operation. When Lutherans speak of simple separation, they mean that we must distinguish between the two realms and not mix their functions. "Separation of Church and State" is an unfortunate term because so many different meanings have been imported into it. Moreover, we are guilty of a loose usage of words when we speak of the *principle* of separation. What is meant is a *policy* or a *practice*. In America it is the rule or practice to distinguish between the functions of Church and State and not to permit either institution to exercise functions belonging to the other. The Church-State relationship is fluid and not precisely fixed. How much the State may aid all religions on a non-preferential basis (direct use of tax moneys excluded) cannot be established once

and for all. To the extent that the State recognizes the value of the Church's contribution to the national welfare, it may permit the teaching of religion in the public schools, and the like. To the extent that it tends toward absolutism, it will try to enforce regimentation and uniformity and withdraw the right of tax-exemption and other rights. It is our duty as Christian citizens to guard against a union of Church and State on the one hand, and the absolute separation of religion from the State and the schools on the other. The State has sustained the right of parents to send their children to a non-public school, but a totalitarian government, insisting on one type of school, is sure to prohibit non-public schools.

#### The State or Civil Government

Civil government, like the Church, is a divine institution. It is based on the sovereignty of God, not on natural rights. Even though governments are founded by men for the protection of human rights, their power and authority are from God. God has entrusted to rulers the power of the sword, to the end that they should preserve order, secure the well-being of men and society, and enable Christians to lead a quiet and peaceable life.

If civil government is a divine institution, then the civil authorities must themselves submit to the laws which they are commissioned to enforce and must be subject to God. Luther says we must let God be the one Ruler over everything that has been created, and all of us must be completely subject to Him. God rules in the spiritual realm (Church) by means of the Word, and God rules in the worldly realm by means of civil government or the sword. Civil authorities are not free to do as they please, but they are "ministers of God" and as such are bound to do the will of God. Luther cannot be cited in defense of the passive attitude toward civil government which has characterized much of Lutheranism. Luther boldly told civil rulers what their duties were according to the Word of God and courageously rebuked them when they abused their power.

The fact that civil government is largely in the hands of worldlings and unscrupulous men must not deter the Church from declaring God's will with respect to rulers and magistrates. The tendency of government is to reach out for more power and, in doing so, to restrict and curtail the liberty of the subjects. Luther delivered the State from the tyranny of the Church and wrote much in defense of government as a divine institution and a gift of God. At the same time he warned that the devil, as "the prince of this world," constantly tempts rulers to abuse their power and become tyrants. It is the responsibility of the Church to reveal the will of God on moral issues also to rulers and magistrates. It is like-

wise the duty of the Church to train men for the fulfillment of their citizenship duties, which include the duty of Christians to enter the service of government and fulfill their office in the fear of God.

The Church brings its influence to bear upon civil government for the most part indirectly through its program of Christian education. It is desirable that governmental positions be occupied by Christians or by men of sterling quality who are sympathetic toward religion and the Church. Unless such people are voted into office, the Church may be deprived of its rights and even have to submit to persecution. Non-Christian officials do not know that they have their power from God and that they will be held accountable to God for any abuse of that power. Much less do they know that the Church is a divine institution and that it is their duty to insure conditions that are favorable for the healthy expansion of the Church. Our task as Christian citizens is to elect men to office who are aware of their responsibility to God and appreciate the dignity of the Church.

#### The Church

God, the Supreme Ruler over all, rules through the spiritual power of the Church and through the civil power of the State. And the purpose of these institutions is that His will should be done: in the Church through the proclamation of the Word, and in the State through the lawful exercise of authority, to preserve order. It is the duty of the Church, not of the State, to preach the Gospel. The Church should not expect the State to propagate the Gospel; in fact, it should oppose any movement that would aim to make the State responsible for the propagation of the Gospel. Any effort in this direction by the State would be an invasion of the rights of the Church and a mixing of the two realms. But the State, through the exercise of its power, should create and maintain conditions that are favorable for the propagation of the Gospel and the expansion of the Church.

The Church should be conscious of its rights and guard them with a jealous watchfulness. Anything that inhibits the activity of the Church, or in any way makes the proclamation of the Gospel difficult, is a violation of the rights of the Church and should not be submitted to passively. Sometimes the Church must contend for its own rights and for the rights of parents, which are identified with the rights of the Church in so far as the parents may be members of the Church. When attempts were being made in Oregon and Michigan in the early 1920's to legislate all private and parochial schools out of existence and compel all parents to send their children to the public school, our Church went into action. Lutherans and Catholics co-operated and used their influence to defeat the unfair legislation. In standing up in defense of its rights,

the Church is acting as God's agent and representative, whose will it is that His Gospel should have free course in the world and not be opposed and suppressed by the power of the sword or the plotting of wicked men.

#### Religion and the Public Schools

The American Council on Education correctly says that the secularization of our schools has not been so complete as certain statements would lead us to believe. Bible reading and other practices have been common since the first public schools were established; hence these practices may not be construed as a growing tendency to flout the First Amendment and weaken the wall of separation between the Church and State. In spite of this, members of the Supreme Court apparently think that absolute separation of Church and State is a goal set up by the framers of the Constitution and that the time has come to reach that goal. Their intention, with respect to the schools, seems to be to outlaw any practice, with respect to the schools, that is religious in nature. In the language of the Court, our schools are *secular* schools.

Our Church simply must repudiate the reasoning which says the State is responsible for the child's general education, the home and the Church for his religious education. In principle, our Church cannot approve of a general education from which religion is absent, for an education without religion is incomplete. It is unreasonable for the State to take over education and then bar the Church from the schools on the supposition that the Church by giving religious instruction in an unrelated context can fulfill its mission. The Church has a commission from God to educate, and the State has an interest in education. Unless the Church is given an opportunity to fulfill in part its commission in the context of the school, it is greatly hampered in the performance of its duty toward children who can attend only the public school. This is not to advocate the imposition of so-called sectarian religious instruction upon our public schools. It does advocate that the Church be given an opportunity to bring religious instruction to its children in connection with the daily school program.

Our definition of religious freedom in America should include the right of parents to give their children the kind of education they wish their children to have. This means that the churches, as the representatives of the parents, should be permitted to bring their faith to the children in the classroom. Because religion is an essential part of education, the child should receive religious instruction as part of his schooling. The practical plan would be for the school to set aside one or two hours per week for religious instruction. The classes would be entirely under the supervision of the various churches, and whatever expenses would be incurred

would be paid by the churches, not by the schools. Children whose parents do not want them to receive religious instruction would be excused in every case.

We concede that even this plan does not give religion the central place it should have in the child's education. But in the very nature of the case, the solution must remain partial. The child will at least receive religious instruction as a part of his education in the public school, and he will be kept from growing up with the idea that religion is non-essential or unimportant.

Classes might be held on the church premises where convenient. As a general rule, they should be held in the school buildings to prevent loss of valuable time. Objections will indeed be raised against the use of public school buildings for religious instruction classes. We can meet these objections by urging taxpayers' rights. Do our public buildings belong to an impersonal institution called the State, or do they belong to persons, to the taxpayers who sustain the State? By what lawful right can parents be restrained from using the buildings which their tax money helped to build? If the use of public buildings by the churches was not unconstitutional during the first century of this nation's existence, how can such use be declared unconstitutional at the present time?

We are aware of the fact that the practice we are advocating would seem to go counter to the position taken by the Supreme Court. We know also that many thoughtful Americans, among them lawyers well-versed in jurisprudence, have pointed out the defects of the recent decision of the Supreme Court. American Christians should not meekly submit to decisions that are favorable to atheists but unfavorable to the majority of American parents. Christians should arise and co-operate in an effort to have this decision reversed or modified. They cannot accept the argument that the teaching of religion in connection with the daily public school program has a factional tendency and accentuates racial and other differences. They are interested in securing for parents the rights which should be theirs by the will of God and in accordance with the religious freedom which the First Amendment guarantees.

#### Christian Elementary Schools

The International Council of Religious Education and the American Council on Education agree with The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, and with others who have a similar philosophy of education, that religion must be an integral part of schooling. These groups differ, however, in how this should be accomplished. According to the Lutheran philosophy of education, it is pedagogically unsound and inadmissible to exclude religious instruction



from the child's schooling and relegate it to after-school hours or to Sunday morning. When this is done, religion becomes merely an appendage and is not a part of education. From the Christian point of view, complete education is impossible apart from religion. Non-religious schools can give schooling, they cannot give children a complete education. A complete education is possible only in a school in which religion occupies the central position and motivates the child religiously for study and conduct.

Christian education requires a Christ-centered and Bible-centered school. In other words, for a complete Christian education full-time Christian schools are indispensable. Our fathers supported the public schools, recognizing the fundamental need for education, but they founded Christian schools for their own children. If such schools were imperative a century ago, when the public schools still had a religious background, they are even more imperative today. Since our children cannot receive a Christian education in the public school, we have no other course but to expand our parish school system.

Twenty-five years ago most Reformed Protestants were opposed to Christian schools. They lived under the illusion that the public school was the one school for democratic America and that the Church could successfully supplement the public school by means of religious instruction on Sunday morning. The fallacy of this divorce of religion from general education has at last become apparent. Many Protestants realize that a modicum of religious instruction on Sunday morning is not even enough to keep the children loyal to the Church, since the tendency of the non-religious school is to alienate their children from religion and the Church.

Many Protestant leaders are adopting a philosophy of education approximating that of the Lutheran Church. Scores of Protestant schools have sprung into existence, and more are being planned. Unless believing parents are granted the same rights that are granted atheists, we can expect to see many Christian schools founded in various parts of the country, just as several hundred evangelical Bible institutes have sprung up in protest against the modernism and atheism that have been permitted to invade Christian colleges and theological schools.

The Christian school movement has created considerable apprehension. Some have gone so far as to say that non-public schools are un-American, an assertion which is disproved by the history of religion and education in the United States. The early schools were religious schools. Back of this assertion is a dangerous fallacy, to wit, all the youth of the nation should attend the one great educational institution of the State, that they may learn to live together democratically. A group of progressive educators

have expressed the fear that if non-public schools "should become so numerous and so permanent as to constitute an institutionalized rival to the common public schools," they will be a "threat to the democratic process." In deciding against "widespread encouragement of parochial schools," the International Council has said: "It would constitute a serious threat to public education and democracy."

This criticism is predicated on the assumption that only public schools are qualified to teach and to train for the democratic way of life. We believe that religiously motivated schools, which teach loyalty to our form of government and to the democratic ideal, are at least as well qualified for the task as are the schools which have no strictly religious motivation. People who are led to saving faith in God, who are taught to love and obey God's commandments, to respect and aid their fellow men, even their enemies, to recognize civil government as a divine institution, will be the strongest support of rather than a serious threat to the democratic way of life.

We are firmly convinced of the necessity of Christian schools, and we know that these schools will in no wise harm the public school system but will be a blessing to that system and to the country. Three years ago we set as our goal the enrollment of fifty per cent of our children in Lutheran elementary schools. We shall try to attain our goal because we believe the well-being of our Church depends on the children's receiving a complete education, that is, a Christian education.

In maintaining a system of schools we are also helping to maintain Protestantism in America. It was the Protestant influence that gave us our great American institutions. It is Protestantism that has carried forward the banner of civil and religious freedom. We should encourage all Protestant denominations to promote Christian schools, in which the Gospel of Jesus Christ is brought to the children.

The Romanists are determined to make America Catholic, and their power is expanding with great rapidity. Non-Catholics have resorted to political weapons in the effort to stop the growth of Romanism. The most that Protestants and Other Americans United can hope to accomplish in this manner is to prevent the Roman Catholic Church from procuring tax moneys or from introducing Roman Catholic instruction in the public schools. As long as they ignore one of the chief factors that is contributing most to the progress of Romanism, the Catholics will continue to increase their influence. That factor is the parochial school.

Lutheran schools have helped to make our Church a strong Church. Catholic schools keep Catholics with their Church. A large percentage of Protestants fall away from their Church

in early adolescence. Why? Because they receive only thirty hours of religious instruction a year on Sunday morning and not enough additional instruction to train them for intelligent and permanent church membership. Protestant children receive some religious or Christian instruction; they do not receive a well-rounded Christian education, and they will not receive a Christian education until they are enrolled in Christian schools. While Protestant churches neglect the Christian education of the young and endeavor to regain adults who should never have been lost to the Church, the Catholic Church continues to grow because it has a vast system of parochial schools. As long as the Catholic Church maintains its schools, it will continue to increase its membership despite the political weapons used to arrest its growth.

Liberal Protestants make an idol of the public school, and they are bound to oppose the Christian school movement. But it is to be hoped that the majority of conservative Protestants see the handwriting on the wall and will in growing numbers be planning an adequate program of Christian education for their children. We can successfully combat Romanism only by making many strong and loyal Protestant Christians, who know why they are Christians and why they are evangelical or Protestant. This means increased attention to Christian education by whatever means it may be offered. There are essentially two alternatives open to them in the implementation of this suggestion: (1) the support of an effective program of released-time instruction; (2) the founding of full-time Christian schools. The most effective way of providing it is through full-time Christian schools.

### Special Assignments and Activities of the Board for Parish Education

#### *Tests and Measurements*

The synodical convention of 1947 authorized the Board for Parish Education to establish a Lutheran Educational Measurements Bureau. After careful consideration of the needs and costs, the organization and function of such a program, the Board decided that the problem involved the need for careful exploration. For that purpose the Board appointed the following committee on Tests and Measurements: Dr. H. J. Boettcher, Prof. W. O. Kraeft, Dr. Theodore G. Stelzer, Mr. Elmer Pflieger, and Mr. A. L. Miller, chairman.

This Committee did considerable exploratory work on the possibilities of meeting the distinctive needs of Lutheran schools and educational agencies for tests. The scope of the committee's work as outlined by them is threefold:

1. To develop tests on aspects of Christian growth.

2. To select helpful tests in other areas.

3. If possible to study special outcomes of Lutheran education in the secular studies. In other words, the committee does not propose to duplicate the fine mental and achievements tests that have been developed for use in the public schools.

From a number of suggested projects the committee has chosen three for its initial efforts in this field. They are:

1. A test of Biblical information.

2. Achievement tests on the Catechism.

3. A group test of Christian personality.

Work on these tests was initiated at a workshop on tests and measurements held at Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, August 1—5, 1949. For each test a separate committee was appointed, and the entire group gave counsel on the reports of the various projects. Since that time the several committees have been active in developing still further the findings of the workshop session. The committee hopes to make these tests available within the near future. The production of valid and reliable tests is not an easy matter nor a task which can be accomplished in a short space of time. For that reason the committee is proceeding slowly and making good use of the available talent in our circles, that is, persons with special background in the field of tests and measurements.

A special grant of \$5,000 from the Committee on Allocating C. T. O. Funds for Scholarly Research provides funds necessary for the completion of these projects and for beginning work on additional projects.

#### *State Aid to Non-public Schools*

The 1947 synodical convention re-affirmed the position taken on State aid to non-public schools at the 1944 session and resolved that the Board for Parish Education and other interested parties be encouraged to study the problem. The Board for Parish Education has continued its study of this problem and the related problem of Federal aid to education.

Further study has persuaded us that distinction between the social service program of the State and the granting of tax moneys by the State to subsidize the instructional program is a valid one. The use of government funds for the teaching program of church schools is support of religious instruction and is thus contrary to the First Amendment of the Constitution. Under the child-benefit theory, the State's welfare program as it confers benefits on children through bus transportation, health service, and the like, is aid to the child and not to the school. It is our conviction that we

should officially oppose the granting of State or Federal funds for the support of church schools. At the same time, we are persuaded that the children attending church schools are also entitled to the social services that the State is making available for children of school age.

On the subject of Federal aid to education the position of the Board for Parish Education may be briefly summarized thus.

1. In many States, children and youth are laboring under an educational handicap. Since some States find it difficult or impossible to provide adequate facilities, the Federal Government has a legitimate interest in equalizing educational opportunity.

2. While conceding the need for Federal aid, it is important to recognize possible dangers if such aid is granted. Some of these dangers are:

- a. It would tend to remove one or more areas from local responsibility and thus is part of the ominous trend toward centralization.

- b. It has possibilities of being the first step toward eventual control of education by the Federal Government.

- c. The permanent nature of the proposed legislation envisions a basic change in educational policy that will continue indefinitely.

3. If Federal aid is needed by some of the States to maintain an adequate educational program, it should not be made available to all. It is an unwise capitulation to political expediency to make all the States beneficiaries of Federal aid to education.

4. So far as Federal aid to non-profit private and parochial schools is concerned, the vital distinction between the instructional program and social-welfare services should be observed.

Since the legislation before the Congress did not give adequate consideration to these points, the Board for Parish Education has urged reconsideration and modification of the bills.

#### *Co-ordinating Council*

To help unify, simplify, and intensify church work at a time when Synod is growing rapidly and life is becoming more complex, Synod asked the Board for Parish Education to meet with the leaders of our national organizations from time to time (*Saginaw Proceedings*, 119). This is being done through a Co-ordinating Council which meets annually "to prepare, suggest, and recommend plans for a balanced parish program based on good co-ordination and effective integration." This group, on which all major boards and organizations of Synod are represented, reviews the total work of the Church, suggests an annual theme, recommends monthly

emphases, and works toward better integration in educational matters.

During the past triennium it has produced three issues of *Parish Activities*, using the following general themes: "My World Mission" ('47-'48), "A Living Faith" ('48-'49), and "Christian Action" ('49-'50). After studying the topics of our own national organizations and the total work of the Church, it set up these natural emphases for the months of the year: January: World Missions; February: Evangelism and Home Missions; March: Faith and Life; April: Christian Worship; May: the Family and Youth; June: Leadership Training for Christ; July: Citizenship and Recreation; August: Planning the Church's Work; September: Christian Education; October: the Mission of the Church; November: Christian Stewardship; December: Christian Welfare Work.

This work needs not only to be continued but intensified to avoid conflict and confusion and provide good co-ordination. Additional meetings of executive secretaries are needed to develop greater unity of approach in promotional and educational endeavors. District boards of education and missions should be instructed to help implement better parish planning to further strengthen congregations and help develop a working laity. The directive to the Board for Parish Education of 1944 needs restatement in the light of recent experience.

### Family Magazine

The Centennial Convention acted favorably on the petition of the Board for Parish Education to turn the matter of a family magazine over to Concordia Publishing House, with the Board for Parish Education, however, acting in an advisory capacity on the project. Mr. O. A. Dorn met with members of the staff to formulate plans for the publication of this magazine. Eventually an advisory committee was appointed by him which included four members of the staff of the Board for Parish Education as well as the chairman of the Board. The Board for Parish Education has maintained its advisory contact with the project, inasmuch as the idea for a family magazine originated with the Board for Parish Education.

### Philosophy of Education

We regret that so far we have been unable to comply with the directive of the 1941 convention that we compose a treatise on the Lutheran point of view in education. The problem has received consideration at various times, and some exploratory work has been done. We shall try very hard to complete this project during the forthcoming triennium.

### Conclusion

The Missouri Synod has much cause for rejoicing in the progress that has been made in parish education during the past triennium. In every District of Synod there is evidence that our congregations are showing concern for an adequate program of Christian education. Such concern is basic for providing the best possible program of parish education for our children, our youth, and our adults. For all the evidences of progress let us give thanks to Almighty God. For all our shortcomings let us plead for forgiveness, and let us resolve to work to expand and improve our educational program. The goals we have set in Lutheran elementary schools, in Sunday school enrollments, and in Bible Class enrollments are a challenge to every congregation in Synod. May the dynamic of the Gospel work in us the willingness to rise to these challenges and to build strong our beloved Church through Christian education.

The Board for Parish Education is grateful to all who in some way or other helped the Board to meet its many responsibilities. Special thanks are due to the Board of Directors of Synod, the Department of Publicity and Missionary Education, the management of Concordia Publishing House, various subcommittees which worked under the direction of the Board, and, above all, the members of the staff (Arthur L. Miller, Dr. A. C. Stelhorn, Rev. A. C. Mueller, Wm. A. Kramer, Rev. A. H. Jahsmann, Dr. J. M. Weiden-schilling, Arthus W. Gross, Rev. Oscar E. Feucht), without whose initiative, resourcefulness, faithfulness, and deep devotion to their several tasks the Board could not possibly have performed all the work assigned to it by Synod. Not the least of all of God's mercies which our Synod enjoyed this past triennium was the readiness of so many to support and promote the efforts of the Board for Parish Education and thus Synod's vast program of parish education. *Soli Deo gloria!*

### Recommendations

#### 1. Family Life Education

1.1. That the Convention ratify the President's action in merging the two committees on the family; that henceforth the Family Life Committee be considered a part of the Board for Parish Education's division on Adult Education; that said Board be authorized to fill vacancies and make new appointments when deemed necessary and to include the needs of this committee in its budget requests.

1.2. That we encourage our congregations to use such printed and audio-visual materials as will help parents in Christian child training and in conducting home devotions and that we encourage

them to develop greater home-church co-operation, more home visitation and effective marriage counseling.

1.3. That our congregations encourage their pastors, teachers, and lay workers to get special training for an effective program of family life education; and that the Board for Parish Education, through its Family Life Committee, assist the Districts in providing opportunities for such training.

## 2. *Parochial Schools*

2.1. That Synod provide additional facilities for teacher training to meet the desperate demand for teachers in our expanding school system.

2.2. That a judicious recruiting system be inaugurated in order to provide the necessary number of male students for the teachers colleges, the details to be worked out by the Board for Parish Education in co-operation with the teachers colleges.

NOTE: The Board for Higher Education and the Committee on Enrollment Trends and Teacher Demand will have specific recommendations concerning both the foregoing points.

2.3. That a more determined effort be made to reach the enrollment goal of 50 per cent of our children in elementary schools. (The gain during the past triennium was only 1.7 per cent, that is, from 32 per cent in 1945 to 33.7 per cent in 1948, though the enrollment for the same period increased by 14,253 and the number of teachers by 473).

2.4. That the missionary efforts of the schools be increased and encouraged and that provision be made to receive into our schools the increasing number of children on "waiting lists," either by local congregations themselves or by means of a subsidy from the Districts.

## 3. *The Status of the Teacher*

3.1. Since it has been necessary for synodical officials and for the Board for Parish Education to clarify the status of the Lutheran male teacher, and since a formal approval of the action of its officials in this matter has not heretofore been given by Synod itself, it is requested that Synod officially approve the clarification given to the Government of the status of the Lutheran male teacher.

## 4. *High Schools*

4.1. That Synod remind Lutheran communities not to lose sight of the desirability of following up the program of Lutheran elementary education with a good program of Lutheran secondary education; and, conversely, not to forget the fact that any successful program of Lutheran secondary education must be undergirded



with a sound program of Lutheran elementary education. This means that congregations in the community should establish and maintain an adequate number of Lutheran elementary schools before a high school project is undertaken.

#### 5. Sunday Schools

5.1. That the many congregations without a nursery department be urged to introduce this department so as to assist parents in the Christian training of their children and to enlist a growing number of small children for the educational program of the Sunday school.

5.2. That every congregation be urged to develop an adequate program of evangelism on the basis of the suggestions given in the Lutheran Education Week booklet *Evangelism Through the Sunday School*.

5.3. That the program of missionary education be intensified with the regular observance of a monthly Mission Sunday by all Sunday schools, and that the mission talks and other materials prepared by Synod be used faithfully for the missionary education of the young.

5.4. That all congregations be urged to examine their Sunday school facilities for all departments of the Sunday school from pre-school to adult and, where necessary, provide improved and adequate facilities for Sunday schools and vacation Bible schools.

5.5. That Synod authorize the Board for Parish Education, in consultation with the Hymnology Committee, to prepare a Sunday school hymnal according to the specifications listed in the Sunday school report.

#### 6. Vacation Bible Schools, Saturday Schools, Released-Time Classes.

6.1. That all congregations be urged to recognize the dire need of a thorough Christian education for all children, provide ample opportunity for such education, and make use of a variety of agencies to reach the maximum number of children and to provide the maximum amount of time for Christian education.

6.2. That Synod encourage congregations to continue the program of released-time classes which they have set up, and encourage other congregations to introduce such classes wherever possible.

6.3. That Synod urge all congregations that do not maintain a parochial school to explore the possibility of beginning a Saturday school.

6.4. That Synod urge the more than fifty per cent of its con-

gregations that have not as yet instituted the vacation Bible school to examine its possibilities as a missionary agency and as a means of supplementing the religious instruction of existing schools.

#### **7. Bible Study**

7.1. That, in reliance upon the blessings of God, our Church set as its goal for 1953 an increase in Bible class enrollments amounting to an additional 5 per cent of its communicant members.

7.2. That all Districts set up for themselves goals in terms of new Bible classes and increased enrollments for the next triennium with the Synod-wide goal in mind.

7.3. That our congregations be encouraged to provide sufficient Bible study facilities on a weekly basis for their high school youth, young people, and adults, and that we encourage them to recognize that the complete Sunday school program includes Bible classes for youth and adults.

7.4. That we encourage our congregations to make both personal and family use of the Bible during the next triennium.

7.5. That the Board for Parish Education continue the Bible Study Program, supply effective materials for Bible study on all levels, and provide additional guidance for the training of leaders in Bible study.

7.6. That we commend our District Boards for new achievements in Bible study during the past triennium and urge them to press forward, with consistent, through-the-year efforts, toward more and better Bible study and Bible reading.

7.7. That the Board for Parish Education continue to study the problem of a more readable English Bible text through its Advisory Committee on Versions, and that the Board keep the Church informed on developments and give it guidance in this matter.

#### **8. Bible Institutes**

8.1. That our Synod recognize the importance of training many more volunteer church workers as basic to the fulfillment of our mission in the congregation, the local community, the nation, and the world.

8.2. That we commend those leaders and communities that have already set up Lutheran Bible institutes or are now making plans for the establishment of such evening schools.

8.3. That we encourage our larger centers to set up Bible institutes for the purpose of preparing lay leaders to serve as Bible class teachers in our congregations and to develop their abilities for other phases of our Church's work.

8.4. That the direction of these Lutheran Bible institutes and

the guidance for their development be made the responsibility of District Boards for Parish Education, in consultation with Synod's Board for Parish Education.

## 9. Special Assignments to the Board for Parish Education

### 9.1. State Aid.

The Board for Parish Education recommends that Synod reaffirm the position on State Aid taken at the 1944 and 1947 conventions. This emphasizes:

- a. That the social service programs of the State should in equity be available to all children of school age, irrespective of their school association. The Church can accept this program as it is offered and may even be within its rights in demanding it.
- b. That the granting of tax moneys by the State to subsidize church schools is *de facto* support of the teaching program of church schools, hence also support of religious instruction. We are opposed to the granting of State or Federal funds for the support of church schools.

### 9.2. Religious Education in State-Supported Schools

Synod resolved in 1947 that the Board for Parish Education be directed to continue its studies and report its findings at the next convention. This has been done in the current report presented herewith.

The issues involved in this problem are complicated and cannot be decided by the mere routine application of an abstract principle. The Board recommends that congregations and conferences study the opinions presented in our report and counsel with the Board for Parish Education in the further study of the problems.

## 10. The Program of the Board for Parish Education

### 10.1. Enlarging the Staff

The Board for Parish Education has been assigned the function of providing comprehensive educational leadership in the field of parish education. This embraces all agencies of Christian education.

It is clear that the effective carrying out of the responsibilities assigned to the Board for Parish Education requires an adequate staff. The Board can function as a policy-making group as can any Board, but it cannot actually do the work involved in producing materials of instruction and maintaining contact with the Districts and congregations of Synod. The Board can supervise the work of staff members, but it cannot substitute for staff members.

Though our staff now numbers eight men, the Board for Parish

Education is aware that there are areas of work which require attention, but which cannot be taken care of by our present staff. We respectfully call attention to the need for additional manpower in the areas of audio-visual education, adult education, and field work.

#### 1. *A Staff Expert on Audio-Visual Aids*

The preparation of scripts for Bible stories, filmstrips, films, promotional and teaching materials, is a specialized work that our present staff cannot adequately discharge. For maximum effectiveness, visual-aids materials should be closely correlated with the printed materials. Demand from the field shows the need for activity in this area.

#### 2. *An Assistant in the Adult Education Department*

The field of Adult Education looms so large that it appears necessary to provide an assistant to our Secretary of Adult Education in the near future. Our congregations have been very receptive to the initial work in the field of adult education. Help will be needed, however, to adequately service this area.

#### 3. *One or More Field Workers*

There is increasing demand for the services of our staff members at conferences, meetings held for educational purposes, and counseling on problems of Christian education. Our staff members try very hard to serve all who request their services. They are not able, however, to make adequate contact with the field. It appears that one or more field workers who would be "generalists in parish education" and thus able to counsel on any phase of parish education would be very helpful in our work.

Although the Board for Parish Education has studied these three possibilities as to staff needs for the future, we have not come to a definite decision as to which need should be met first. We do, however, request Synod to pass an enabling act empowering the Board for Parish Education to call or appoint the needed manpower when the Board has fully satisfied itself regarding the needs which in its opinion must be met. We also respectfully request Synod to instruct the Board of Directors to allow the necessary appropriation which will be needed by the Board for Parish Education to call or appoint one or two additional staff members in the coming triennium.

### 11. *Local Boards of Education*

11.1. That all congregations be urged to set up local boards of Christian education.

11.2. That all congregations be urged to set up a system of child accounting for the purpose of ensuring that henceforth all

children of the congregations will be enrolled in one or more of the educational agencies of the church.

## 12. Co-Ordinating Council

12.1. That we encourage our congregations to acquaint themselves with the benefits and proper use of a planned parish program; and that District Boards of Education be given the responsibility to offer guidance for such use at conferences, conventions, and circuit meetings.

12.2. That Synod recognize the importance of greater co-ordination and joint planning; that the Co-ordinating Council as now constituted (representatives of synodical boards, of selected District boards, of our national organizations, and of local parishes) be continued; that the Board for Parish Education continue to convene the council for the purpose of unifying, simplifying, and intensifying our educational program.

## 13. Confirmation Instruction

13.1. That the furtherance of a "thorough instruction for confirmation," which is one of the objects of Synod, be made a subject of discussion at the pastoral conferences of Synod; that essays on this problem be published in our professional journals; and that congregations study the problem of integrating the work in their various educational agencies with their confirmation program so that the maximum results are achieved in the effective indoctrination of our membership.

## 14. Audio-Visual Aids

WHEREAS, The various departments of Synod can best determine the audio-visual requirements in their own particular areas of responsibility; and

WHEREAS, Concordia Publishing House has efficiently and economically conducted the business aspects of handling and distributing existing materials and equipment of merit; therefore be it

Resolved, That existing boards of Synod be given the opportunity of determining and providing for the audio-visual needs of their departments; and be it finally

Resolved, That Concordia Publishing House be instructed to set up an advisory council which will give balanced and fair attention to all needs and requests.

### THE BOARD FOR PARISH EDUCATION

PAUL M. BRETSCHER, *Chairman*  
H. C. F. ROEHL, *Secretary*  
R. STEINMEYER, *Financial Secretary*  
JOHN E. GOODBRAKE  
E. C. GUTZ

E. A. KRAUSE  
FRED L. KUHLMANN  
PAUL W. LANGE  
C. T. SPITZ

### Endorsement

*Resolved*, To endorse that part of the report of the Board for Parish Education which suggests that "Concordia Publishing House be designated by Synod as its producing agency for audio-visual aids" and that in the production of such aids Concordia Publishing House work in close harmony with an advisory council on which Synod's various mission and educational departments will be represented.

THE BOARD FOR MISSIONS IN NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA

[202]

## Sunday School Teacher Training

### Progress

The venerable President of Synod appointed the Sunday School Teacher Training Committee in the fall of 1935 to provide materials for the training of Sunday school teachers. The first textbook was published in 1937, and since that time the following courses have appeared: *First Series — Working Together, Fundamental Christian Beliefs, Old Testament History, New Testament History, Directing the Learner, Learning to Know the Child. Second Series — The Story of the Church, The Life of St. Paul, American Churches, Home Life in Bible Times.*

The distribution of study materials has been most gratifying. 254,000 textbooks, 175,000 sets of test sheets, and 16,500 Instructor's Guides have been purchased. The Teacher Training Office has issued a total of 42,900 credits to 21,500 individuals. These credits represent hundreds of thousands of hours devoted to study, and a corresponding growth in knowledge, efficiency, and consecration on the part of Sunday school teachers.

Our tabulation is restricted to persons working for credit. If we were to include those who are taking courses or have taken courses but are not working for credit, the picture would be a great deal brighter, for the distribution of textbooks would seem to indicate that the number of those not applying for credit is considerable. We cannot be specific, but without exaggerating we can say that more teachers have received systematic training during the past ten years than during any other corresponding period in the history of our Sunday school. We thank God for the progress that has been made, and we pray that the goal "Every Teacher a Trained Teacher" will be approximated more and more.

The training courses are being used by workers of the Church other than Sunday school teachers. They are used by students enrolled in Bible institutes, Lutheran high schools, and adult Bible

classes. The Committee once more urges that church workers generally be enlisted for the study of the training courses, and that entire congregations be invited to study at least one course annually.

### A Request

Since its appointment in 1935, the Teacher Training Committee has remained in contact with the Board for Parish Education but has functioned independently. The Committee considered the independent status desirable because of the situation that prevailed at the time. Working independently, the Committee was able to prepare and edit a series of manuscripts for much-needed study materials without the loss of valuable time.

Meanwhile the situation has changed. The Committee has completed a large portion of its assignment; the program has met with a cordial reception and is functioning well. Moreover, Synod, in the interest of co-ordination, has at successive conventions enlarged the sphere of activity of the Board for Parish Education. It has made this Board responsible for adult education and other areas which fall within the area of parish education.

The Teacher Training Committee, recognizing the value of closer co-ordination, considers it desirable that it function henceforth as a committee of the Board for Parish Education. Hitherto the Committee has worked in harmony with the goals of this Board, and it would continue to do so even if its independent status were to continue. Nevertheless, it believes that in the interest of co-ordination its status as an independent committee should be terminated.

The Committee, therefore, requests Synod to repeal Section 7.55 of the *Handbook*, which constitutes the Committee a committee to be appointed by the President of Synod in conjunction with the Vice-Presidents. The words: "Provide adequate material for the training of Sunday school teachers," will then be transferred to Section 7.25, which lists the functions of the Board for Parish Education. Since our courses are adopted for workers other than Sunday school teachers, the sentence might be expanded to read: "Provide adequate material for the training of Sunday school teachers and other parish workers."

The Teacher Training Committee has operated on a budget of a few hundred dollars. We therefore make the additional request that the budget appropriation for the Teacher Training Committee be incorporated in that of the Board for Parish Education to enable the Committee to continue its work as heretofore.

### CONCORDIA TEACHER TRAINING COMMITTEE

PAUL KOENIG, *Chairman*

ARNOLD C. MUELLER, *Secretary*

### III. YOUNG PEOPLE'S WORK

[301]

#### Report of Board for Young People's Work

By the grace of God your Board for Young People's Work has been permitted to serve the cause of youth during another triennium, 1947—50, and herewith respectfully submits to Synod a brief report of its activities.

Any thoughtful review of the youth work of your Church today must be mindful of the tensions and pressures in our culture, which are a constant peril to the Christian life and faith of our young people. They must make their Christian way in an environment which is predominantly unfriendly and contrary. The climate of the modern world is not conducive to the cultivation of Christian growth. This fact places tremendous responsibility upon the youth work of the Church. Both the young people whom the Church is not holding and those whom it is holding are a profound concern of the youth program. In addition, the activities of our youth groups must be a means of Christian growth and development for the young people who faithfully participate in them.

In view of the urgency of these tasks, it is impossible to consider the youth work of the Church with apathy or with pessimism. The difficulty of youth work in our congregations today emphasizes how crucially important it is to develop an effective youth program.

#### The Walther League

Synod has on a number of occasions recommended to congregations and pastors that they seek to affiliate their young people with the Walther League, and it has declared the Walther League program to be its youth program. That being the case, your Board for Young People's Work feels it imperative that the closest working relationship exist between your Board and the Walther League. With this end in view the youth problems have received mutual consideration. At least one of the members of your Board is present at the Walther League Executive Board meetings, and one of the members of the Walther League staff is present at the meetings of the Board for Young People's Work. Your Board also met jointly with the Walther League Executive Board during the early part of the year. Members of the Board for Young People's Work also attend the International Walther League conventions and are called upon to preach some of the sermons and to assist in other ways. One of the members of your Board usually installs the officers of the Walther League in the closing service of the convention. One of the papers presented at the Lutheran Youth Conference in Chicago, January, 1950, treated



the harmonious integration of the synodical and the Walther League Youth Boards on synodical and District levels, as outlined in the *Handbook of Synod*. Members of your Board regularly serve on the faculty of L. S. V. schools, on summer conference camp staffs in the districts and at Arcadia, and as representatives of the International Walther League at Walther League district conventions.

To be effective the youth program must in every activity apply and release the power of the Gospel, which alone is able to win and to hold young people for Christ and His kingdom. The Christ-centered program chart of the Walther League graphically portrays this essential need and clearly indicates the way by which it can and must be met. A program chart, however clear the principles which it outlines, is at best only a theory, a vision, or a goal. It meets the needs of our youth program only when its principles are translated into the practice of every one of our youth groups in every activity. To make the Walther League program effective in the local society is one of the great unfinished tasks of our youth program. To this vital task the Walther League and your Board for Young People's Work are devoting their energies and their resources.

The materials on youth work which the Walther League produces in the *Walther League Messenger*, the *Workers Quarterly*, the *Bible Student*, and in special pamphlets and reprints concentrate attention on the necessity of making every activity of the youth group a process of Christian growth and on the Scriptural methods by which this can best be done.

In recognition of this tremendous task the Walther League has initiated regional youth work under a trained worker whose task it is to help our young people and leaders of youth in applying Christian truth in everything they plan and do together. This is a most significant step in the endeavor to make the Christian philosophy of youth work a reality at the grass roots.

In addition to this emphasis on the development of its program as both a process and a product of Christian growth, the Walther League has continued its projects of Christian love. It contributed more than \$5,000 for CARE packages for the summer conference program of our Free Church in Germany. It gathered more than \$12,000 for youth work among the Chinese in our True Light Church in New York and in China. It is this year engaged in directing attention to the missionary opportunities in Japan by urging offerings for a youth center at the University of Hokkaido. These mission projects are developed in consultation with the Board for Foreign Missions and are an integral part of the mission study program of the Walther League.

### Wheat Ridge Foundation

A most remarkable evidence of the abundant blessing of God is seen in the developments during the past three years of the Wheat Ridge Foundation. Not only has God enabled the Walther League to improve the services and facilities of its Wheat Ridge Sanatorium, but He has also lovingly guided the effort of the Walther League to bring the help and healing of the latest developments of medical science and Christian love to hundreds of Lutherans who cannot come to the Sanatorium. This magnificent achievement God has made possible through the manifold benedictions which He has graciously given the medical social work program of the Wheat Ridge Foundation. Units of the medical social work under the Wheat Ridge Foundation are now in operation in Chicago, Detroit, and St. Louis. Two additional units are planned in other cities within a short time. The good which this program of Christian love has already done in winning people back to the Church, in confirming them in their loyalty to the Church and to Christ, in bringing them a practical demonstration of Christian concern for the welfare of their body and soul, and in strengthening the social welfare program of our Church is one of the most bountiful evidences of favor and kindness of God in all the history of the Walther League. The Wheat Ridge Foundation is a vast endeavor of Christian love, and its possibilities for untold blessings both upon those who give and those who receive are limited only by small faith in the effectiveness of the Gospel when applied to meet the deep need of people in distress. In the Wheat Ridge Foundation the youth program of our Church has a project for the development of unity and co-operation among the young people of the Church which is not equaled in any other group. It merits the understanding and continued support of all the members of Synod, not only because of the help it gives to Lutherans ill with tuberculosis, but also because of what it means for the youth work of our Church. God has multiplied manifold the blessings of the Wheat Ridge Christmas seal. Your Board urges faithful and widespread support of this program.

### Proportionate Giving

In harmony with this objective the Walther League during the past two years has adopted proportionate giving as the method of financial support for its program. In this way the young people are encouraged to practice the Scriptural principles of giving and to discover the joy also of this phase of the stewardship life. The good which the promotion of proportionate giving has achieved is already evident. Not only is there an increase in membership contributions, but the young people are receiving the invaluable training of doing the truth of Christian stewardship.

### Youth Leadership Training

Synod at its Centennial Convention "encouraged the Board for Young People's Work and the International Walther League to continue the development and expansion of their program for professional leadership training schools" (*Proceedings*, 1947, p. 332). Accordingly, one of the principal concerns of your Board and the Walther League was to set in motion machinery to provide help for pastors, teachers, and other youth counselors in the art of youth guidance and program development. This work falls into two categories, the students at our teachers' colleges and ministerial seminaries and the workers serving the youth in congregations. We are happy to report that at least a beginning has been made in both groups. For the past two years Dean L. C. Wuerffel of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, has given an elective course to seniors with two semester hours credit in the art of youth work and guidance. In an all-day workshop on youth work men of the Church who have served in the youth program for a number of years presented lectures to the senior class on the following topics: worship, group technique, counseling youth, the Bible in the life of youth, choral activities, administration, recreation, youth work on the campus. There was a panel when the students had opportunity to direct questions to the lecturers. The group was divided into committees, and each one reported at the evening panel on that portion of the program for which the committee was responsible. The day closed with the evening devotions in which one of the students delivered the message on youth and the work among youth. We hope that similar arrangements can soon be effected at Springfield, River Forest, and Seward.

For the workers in the field youth workers conferences were held, one at Druce Lake, Ill., in 1948, and two during 1949, at Camp Arcadia and Concordia Teachers College, Seward. Lecturers and leaders at these sessions were persons expert in their particular activities. Among the topics presented were: worship, group technique, recreation, drama, community singing. It is true that not all pastors, teachers, and counselors guiding youth can attend these meetings; however, if each District will send a few representatives year after year, it will be possible to bring the experiences to the conferences of pastors and teachers and to other groups.

These two-week training schools were financed in part by contributions from the Districts and the individuals attending, and in part they were subsidized through the Lutheran Youth Fund, which was established through special offerings in connection with Youth Sunday, May 23. Since, however, many pastors and others urged the Board not to arrange these special collections, but to

request that the necessary sums be placed in the synodical budget, your Board made this request in 1949, and the Fiscal Conference allowed the sum of \$3,000 for this program. Mindful of the resolution of Synod to conduct such a leadership training program, your Board together with the Walther League laid plans to conduct one such two-week training conference during 1950; however, the Board of Directors of Synod declined the request to carry out this leadership training meeting "until our people realize more fully their stewardship obligations and we are assured that the necessary funds are forthcoming, first of all to meet our missionary obligations and to provide the needs of our educational program." Because of this shortage of funds in the budget treasury, your Board finds itself in this situation that, after seeking to carry out the resolution of Synod, after following the request from the field to place this program in the synodical budget, and after making a request for as large an amount as \$3,000 for the first time in the thirty years of the Board's existence, it is unable to carry out this training program with budget funds.

#### **Lutheran Service Volunteer Schools**

A third area of youth leadership training is the training of youth itself. This phase of leadership training is carried out in the Lutheran Service Volunteer Schools throughout Synod, jointly by the Walther League and the Board for Young People's Work. Twenty-one such schools are planned for this year. Words here cannot describe the value of these schools. We can only say: Ask anyone who has attended one of these schools to determine their value. To help defray expenses of these schools, your Board sponsored special offerings for this program among youth on May 23, 1948. Many of the congregations responded, for which your Board is very grateful as are the young people who were served. This fund is now exhausted. Rather than to have special offerings in the future, your Board is of the opinion that a sufficient amount should be budgeted to the Board for Young People's Work annually by the Fiscal Conference, so that special collections are not necessary.

#### **Youth Conferences**

Pursuant to a synodical resolution in Saginaw, 1944, your Board has arranged annual Lutheran Youth Conferences, attended by the synodical District Youth Committee chairmen or their alternates. These District youth leaders met in Chicago in January, 1948, for two days, one day alone, and the second day together with the Walther League district presidents. In January, 1949, they met alone in St. Louis. In January, 1950, they met in Chicago, one day

together with the pastoral members of the Walther League district executive boards, and the second day also with the Walther League District presidents. These meetings have proved a source of real blessing in the youth program in our Church.

### Publications

The *Walther League Messenger* is a potent medium in the program of our youth. It provides reading matter for young people and is read by many entire families or other individuals no longer among the youth. It is a uniting link among our youth, sharing experiences from the various sections of the Church. The *Messenger* can take its place in any home, but should certainly find its way into every home where there are young people. Your Board recommends that congregations and youth societies seek to provide this youth magazine as a special gift to the newly confirmed and to all the young people in the congregation.

The *Cresset* holds a distinct place in the literary world. The enlightened Christian will find on its pages information and analysis of current issues from a Christian point of view.

The *Workers Quarterly* is designed to help the society in carrying out a well-rounded youth program as outlined in the Walther League program chart. Your Board recommends that it be used by youth societies.

The *ABC of Youth Work* is unique. It is a real encyclopedia on youth work and is helpful in other areas. Your Board recommends that this volume be provided for the youth societies.

### Bible Study

Synod has stated that "Bible study is the most important activity in a youth program. The Bible is to occupy the most important place in the program of all young people's work. Every young people's society should be a Bible study group" (*Handbook*, p. 109, 7.63). Your Board is happy to report that the study of the Word of God is a part of the program of most of our youth societies, that this program has been discussed at the conferences of District youth leaders, that the Walther League also considers the study of the Word of God a prime purpose of its program, that one of the program sessions at the International Convention in Houston in 1949 dealt with Bible study. The Walther League has since 1922 published the *Bible Student* as a guide in Bible study, and this publication continues to serve many members of the Church. Mindful of Synod's outline of a youth program, your Board has kept discussions on the need of the study of the Word of God on the agenda of meetings which it has held with youth leaders, urging that this activity of the youth program be not neglected. It is

the living Word, Christ Jesus, who must be the center of our youth program. Bible study is also a part of each day's program at the Lutheran Service Volunteers schools and at the summer conference camps.

### Boy Scouts

Your Board, following the instruction of Synod, has also concerned itself with Scouting in the Lutheran Church, particularly in the Missouri Synod. However, since a special committee appointed by the President of Synod is reporting to Synod, no further mention need be made here of this work. It will perhaps be of interest to mention that the latest synodical figures reveal that there are in the Missouri Synod 265 Boy Scout Troops and 65 Cub Packs. Sixty-six Scouts have received the *Pro Deo et Patria* award.

### Need of Leadership Training

Your Board believes that leadership training among the youth, among the students preparing as pastors and teachers, and among the youth leaders in the congregations is one of the greatest opportunities in our youth program. We believe that this phase of the program ought to be expanded and adequately supported.

This summary review of our youth work discloses how great are the resources which God has given us in His Gospel for meeting the profound needs of our young people today. However strong the forces which are against effective youth work in our time, they can be overcome by the victory through Christ and in no other way. We plead for your prayers and your assistance in every endeavor of your Board to advance the reign of our Savior in the activities of our youth groups.

### THE BOARD FOR YOUNG PEOPLE'S WORK

CLARENCE PETERS, *Chairman*

L. W. SPITZ

HOMER GRUBER

GILBERT MUCHOW

PAUL W. JABKER, *Secretary*

[302]

### Report of the Student Service Commission

The past triennium was, under God, an eventful and fruitful one for Synod's department of student service. It witnessed the dedication of initial student chapels and centers authorized by synodical Districts in a total construction program exceeding \$2,000,000. It witnessed the universal introduction of District coordinators of student work with a laudable increase in campus consciousness and emphasis of student service. While the triennium

also witnessed the conventional indication and recognition of campus opportunities which could not be met by certain financially handicapped synodical Districts, the same triennium witnessed the extraordinary recommendation of caution upon a number of Districts whose construction plans exceeded our Commission's estimate of good stewardship in the area of student service.

An item which merits special recognition is the gratifying result of our soul-winning efforts on the campuses of the United States and Canada during the past three-year period. Approximately 1,000 students and faculty members, not a few of whom had been hostile to the Church, pledged their allegiance to Christ and the sacred Scriptures since the convention in Chicago in 1947.

Equally gratifying are the reported indications of increased participation by our college-trained men and women in the affairs of the Church on the local, District, and synodical levels.

Toward enlisting the graduates of the yesteryears for full-time or full-life service to the Church, the Student Service Commission has aggressively promoted the Lutheran Collegiate Association and the Lutheran Medical Missions Society, inaugurated a file of college-trained men and women, a file of Doctors of Philosophy, and a file of men and women on the faculties of colleges and universities, and also instituted a placement service which, in its present stage, is limited to the field of education.

In the matter of overseas student work our Commission encouraged Gamma Delta to adopt as its project the Tokyo Lutheran Student Center, which required furnishings and equipment. Other opportunities in foreign student work were referred to Synod's Emergency Planning Council. Our Commission also urged Lutheran students to contribute toward the Displaced Persons program sponsored by the colleges and universities in which they were enrolled and encouraged affluent Gamma Delta and Beta Sigma Psi groups to adopt Lutheran displaced persons on their respective campuses.

After the cessation of hostilities in World War II, university and college authorities concerned themselves individually and collectively with the recognized problem of secularism in American life. Freely they recognized religion as a *sine qua non*, and freely they acknowledged the urgent necessity of suffusing the campuses with the dynamic of that hitherto ignored force. In the fall of 1949 our Commission was invited to a historic Conference on Religion in Higher Education at the University of Minnesota to assist assembled representatives of State universities and colleges from coast to coast not only in their effort to conquer the problem of secularism, but also to contribute toward the solution of another

and resultant problem, namely, the separation of Church and State. If our Commission is to speak with synodical authority on the separation of Church and State, Synod, obviously, must authorize a study of this problem, enabling our Commission to declare at future conferences of this nature the official position of the Church which we represent.

The annual student census, which had become a matter of diminishing concern when fairly accurate results were obtained through the optional religious preference cards almost universally included in the college or university registration forms, again looms as a major problem. In deference to minority groups which had been harassed by discriminatory practices, not a few universities have discontinued the religious census at the time of registration. This factor imposes the necessity of total and prompt participation by every congregation in the annual student census conducted by the Student Service Commission. It also imposes the necessity of an enlarged staff in the office of the Commission to conduct the required and thorough census.

With the gradual withdrawal of war veterans from the campuses, college enrollments are expected to show a moderate decline during the coming years. That decline will also be reflected in the enrollment of students committed to our care, although we confidently hope that our young people will, in the future, manifest a greater interest in higher education than was the case before the war. However, by 1960 the number of college graduates is expected to exceed by 50,000 the record high established in 1950, when diplomas were awarded to 450,000 college students. Wisdom, therefore, dictates a policy of expansion of our student service program to meet the increased opportunities in the years that lie ahead.

Our Commission is sympathetic toward all economy measures and regards as reasonable the mandate of the Fiscal Conference eliminating unnecessary meetings of synodical agencies. Efficient conduct of our work, however, demands an annual joint conference of full-time student pastors and of District co-ordinators of student work, whose responsibility it is to promote student service in their Districts, conduct annual conferences of their student pastors, and sponsor conferences of student groups within their respective areas. It is our hope and expectation that a synodical directive will insure continuation of these annual meetings, which involve policy in a specialized category and which are designed to improve and intensify student service in the several synodical Districts.

Financial restrictions have prevented our Commission from carrying into effect the proposed and approved publication of



Commission-edited bulletin addressed to every student in our jurisdiction. The desirability of such a bulletin was recently reaffirmed by resolution of a synodical District whose students are largely enrolled in colleges and universities isolated from our Church. The publication of the proposed bulletin is, like other items included in this report, contingent upon a reaffirmation of the 1947 resolution of Synod urging the Board of Directors and the Fiscal Conference to strive for higher levels of subsidy for the department of student service.

Mention has been made of the inability of certain subsidized or destitute Districts to meet their campus opportunities for want of adequate facilities in campus communities. The only solution to this vexing problem lies in an outright financial grant by the General Church Extension Board. Our Commission therefore suggests a synodical appraisal of this problem in the hope that provision may be made for reasonable grants to Districts requiring financial assistance enabling them to meet extraordinary campus opportunities within their geographical areas. Our attention has been directed to an existing plan whereby every congregation having students in college sends \$5.00 per student to its General Board, in our case the Student Service Commission. The Board transmits this money to the student pastor at the school in which the reported parishioner is enrolled to supplement the financial assistance provided by the supporting agency. Adoption of this plan, with an allocation of accumulated funds by the Student Service Commission, is offered as an alternative suggestion for the relief of financially handicapped Districts.

We are grateful to the Lord of the Church, who enabled us to enjoy universal co-operation in the promotion of student work during the past triennium, and are confident that He will not withhold His blessings from this important phase of Kingdom work in the years that lie ahead.

THE STUDENT SERVICE COMMISSION  
 W. C. BIRKNER, *Chairman*  
 E. M. PLASS, *Secretary*  
 H. J. MEIER, *Treasurer*  
 R. W. HAHN, *Executive Secretary*

[303]

### Increase Funds for Promotion of Youth Work

Your Reviewing Committee heartily commends the conscientious efforts of the District's Youth Committee in furthering the important work among the young people of our Church; it realizes that the functions of the English District Youth Committee are

handicapped and its operations curtailed in that the District spreads over many of the International Walther League geographical districts. Its efforts must therefore be of a general nature without concentration on any specific area.

We recommend therefore

1. That our District Youth Committee be empowered to appoint as its representative a man from each visitorial circuit; and
2. That this appointee work together with the District Youth Committee in putting into practice more effectively the purposes for which the Youth Committee is organized;
3. That the District Youth Committee contact the presidents of the Walther League districts, informing them of these appointments and of the readiness of these men to serve them in carrying forward the youth program of our Church;
4. That the appointees keep in close contact with the District's Youth Committee, so that the Youth Committee's synodically directed purpose may be carried out to the full.

We further recommend that our congregations' youth societies, whenever possible, associate themselves with our Church's recognized youth organization, the International Walther League, and that those societies carry out its well-rounded program.

The Reviewing Committee concurs in the opinion of the District Youth Committee regarding the lack of proportion between the Church's obligations toward her youth and the meager funds appropriated in the synodical budget for the carrying out of this responsibility, and it therefore recommends that our District memorialize the 1950 convention of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod to direct the Fiscal Conference to increase the moneys allotted for the promotion of youth work in our Church.

Finally, since the *Walther League Messenger* is the official voice of the Walther League, and since it serves to co-ordinate the interests and activities of our youth, we recommend that we do all in our power to encourage its circulation among our membership.

**Action:** The report and recommendations were adopted.

THE ENGLISH DISTRICT  
C. F. DANKWORTH, Secretary

---

## IV. MISSIONS

[441]

### Report of Secretary and Assistant Secretary of Missions

The Twenty-sixth Delegate Convention of our beloved Synod convenes at the mid-point of the twentieth century. Perhaps never before in the history of man have there been fifty years which witnessed greater changes than the first fifty years of this epoch-making century. These changes have profoundly affected not only the course of world history, but also the history of our own nation, the history of the Christian Church, and the history of our beloved Synod.

During these fifty years governments have come into being and have crumbled and fallen. The map of the world has undergone one radical change after another. As we reflect upon the course of our own nation's history during the past fifty years, we marvel at the tremendous progress which has been made in almost every phase of modern life. Our incomes, our standard of living, our luxuries and conveniences, far exceed those of any other people on the earth.

And yet we must bow our heads in shame. In spite of the unnumbered blessings which God has showered upon us as a nation and as a Church, the first half of the twentieth century has been an era of almost unprecedented bloodshed, violence, and wickedness. The Commandments of our Lord have been flagrantly transgressed at almost every turn. Indeed, the first half of the twentieth century is a black page in the annals of human history.

It is not without purpose that the Lord has placed our Church into the present world scene and has given us His Gospel message "for such a day as this." Into our hands He has placed the message of redemption and has commissioned us to proclaim this message far and wide in this dark moment of mankind's history. What a privilege! What a challenge! — to be alive and to work for Christ in a day when almost unbelievable media of communication have been placed at our disposal: the telephone, the telegraph, the radio, television, photography, the movies, the airplane, the automobile, the Diesel engine, and other means which God has given us to spread His Gospel of salvation far and wide.

What a blessing it is to be a member of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, which the Lord permitted not only to survive the onslaughts of the Evil One during the perilous period of 1900 to 1950, but which He also permitted to make unprecedented missionary gains during those critical years. The following figures give us a picture of the numerical growth of our beloved Church

during the first half of the twentieth century. (These figures are based on the statistical reports of 1898 and 1948.)

	Pastors	Congregations	Preaching Stations	Baptized Members	Comm. Members
50 years ago .....	1,400	1,092	685	696,791	400,169
Today .....	3,697	4,183	599	1,694,024	1,145,414

### A Tribute to the Fathers

As we review the missionary activities of our fathers during the past fifty years—with special reference to their policies and methods—and compare them with the policies and methods of today, we must indeed pay tribute to the fathers for having devised methods and procedures which were admirably suited to world conditions in their day.

Long before the opening of the present century our fathers laid plans for intelligent and intensive missionary activity. In 1848, one year after the organization of Synod, the first "Board of Missions" was elected. The duties of this Board were carefully outlined. To expedite the work of missions in areas beyond existing parish lines, "Visitors" (*Besucher*) were appointed to investigate the opportunities of preaching the Gospel both in German and in English-speaking settlements. In a sense, the fathers inaugurated an "Each One Reach One" program adapted to their peculiar opportunities. Scattered Lutherans were encouraged to organize preaching stations or to affiliate with their closest congregation. Parents were admonished to look after the spiritual training of their children. Our fathers also endeavored to spread the Gospel by establishing mission colonies in distant isolated areas. They would send a missionary and a number of families to a distant outpost in order to start a congregation from which the missionary could expand his parish to include a number of smaller preaching stations.

In 1852 Pastor Loehe announced that arrangements were under way to bring a mission colony to California, where a mission among the Chinese on the Pacific Coast was contemplated. Another group was to go to the State of Oregon to establish an Indian mission there. Untoward circumstances prevented the carrying out of these ambitious plans. In 1857 a convention address was delivered by Pastor August Selle on the "Calling of Evangelists." The qualifications of an evangelist were clearly outlined.

In order to look after the spiritual needs of the many immigrants which were flocking to our country from Europe a "Church Directory" was published. English-speaking congregations were organized already in 1857. Already in those days the distribution of tracts and Gospel literature was strongly emphasized.

One marvels at the foresight and vision of the forefathers.

Already before the opening of the present century they were talking about extending the border of the Kingdom not only throughout our own continent, but also beyond the seas. They had a vision of a truly world-wide missionary program. It was stated, for instance, that the establishment of mission colonies on the West Coast was to be a steppingstone to the islands of the Pacific and the Orient.

It was in order to discharge its missionary obligations more effectively that Synod resolved in 1853 to divide itself into four synodical Districts. Each District was to have its own Mission Board which would serve the opportunities within its own boundaries. With the passing years the multiplying mission doors have made it necessary for Synod to divide itself into additional Districts. It might be interesting to list the various synodical Districts which have come into being during the first half of the present century.

In 1900 — Brazil; in 1906 — Atlantic, South Dakota, Texas; in 1907 — Central Illinois, Northern Illinois, Southern Illinois; in 1910 — North Dakota and Montana; in 1911 — English, Minnesota; in 1918 — North Wisconsin, South Wisconsin; in 1921 — Alberta and British Columbia, Colorado; in 1922 — Manitoba and Saskatchewan, Northern Nebraska, Southern Nebraska; in 1924 — Oklahoma; in 1927 — Argentina; in 1930 — Southern California; in 1936 — Iowa East, Iowa West; in 1939 — Southeastern; in 1946 — Montana; in 1948 — Florida-Georgia.

### The Scope of Our Work Today

As we stand at the halfway mark of the twentieth century, we thank God for the tremendous progress which has been made in the over-all missionary program of our Church. Not only is the Gospel being preached in every State of the Union, but also in Canada, Alaska, Mexico, Guatemala, Panama, Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, the Isle of Pines, Cuba, Hawaii, India, China, Japan, the Philippines, New Guinea, Africa, Australia, and Europe — in fact, in every continent on the face of the globe and on the islands of the Seven Seas. In addition, we have launched upon very specialized missions here at home, on which special reports will be given to the convention.

*Institutional Missions.* — The work of institutional missions, whereby we bring the Gospel message to the less fortunate of our fellow men, has taken great forward strides during the present half century. At present no fewer than 163 full-time and part-time institutional missionaries and 675 volunteer workers are serving approximately 700 institutions.

*Student Service Commission.* — In order to bring the Word and

Sacrament to our young people who are studying at the various colleges and universities of our country, our Church has launched upon an energetic student service program. At present 443 pastors are serving 16,065 students (members of the Synodical Conference) at 746 colleges and universities. Not only are these pastors serving our own young people, but they are also bringing the Word of Life to many unchurched students on these campuses.

*Foreign Missions.* — The past fifty years have, indeed, been an era of extraordinary blessings upon our work in foreign fields. While only one foreign mission was opened by us prior to 1900, namely, that in India, the past fifty years have seen us unfurl the banner of the Gospel in China, in Africa, in the Philippine Islands, in New Guinea, and in Japan. (For details see the report of the Board for Foreign Missions.)

*Our Church at Work in Europe.* — Twice during the past fifty years our Church has come to the rescue of our European brethren who were stricken by the horrors of two world wars. At the present time we have 107 workers (professors and missionaries) in the European field — one in Belgium, two in Denmark, five in France, three in Finland, 52 in the Breslau Synod, and 44 in the Saxon Free Church. The latter two groups are almost self-supporting. We have a total of 59,097 baptized members. (For details see the report of the Board for Home Missions in Europe.)

*Missions in Africa.* — The third decade of the twentieth century saw us marching forward into the dark continent of Africa. It was in 1936 that we, co-operating with our sister synods of the Synodical Conference, set foot on Nigeria's soil to unfurl the Gospel banner. Never in the history of our foreign mission work have we experienced such phenomenal blessings as we have in the African field. Already there are more than 16,000 baptized members, more than 5,500 communicant members, more than 90 schools with approximately 7,400 pupils. (For details see the report of the Missionary Board of the Synodical Conference.)

*Negro Missions in the United States.* — These missions are also under the guidance of the Missionary Board of the Synodical Conference. The beginning of this work dates back beyond the beginning of the present century. Particularly since 1877 our Negro mission work has expanded to the northern cities as well as to the East and to the West.

A far-reaching step was taken at the meeting of the Synodical Conference in 1946 when the respective District Mission Boards were encouraged to take over the guidance and development of Negro missions within their District boundaries. Until now twelve Districts have expressed their willingness to co-operate with the

Missionary Board in this work. For many years seven of our Districts have conducted mission work in Negro communities and have supported this work with their own District funds.

*Missions to the Deaf.*—Beginning in a small way in the city of Chicago in the year 1896, our work among the deaf has expanded until today it reaches nearly all of our larger urban centers. Twenty-seven missionaries are serving 27 organized deaf congregations and 203 deaf preaching stations. In addition, deaf children are served in 38 State schools, six of these being for Negro children. A total of 3,000 services and 2,966 periods of instruction were given in 1948—our latest available statistics.

*Missions to the Blind.*—Until the convention of 1947 work among the blind was under the care of the Board for Missions to the Deaf and Blind. During the past triennium Pastor W. H. Storm of Cleveland, Ohio, was called as executive secretary to render part-time service. It is the aim of this Mission Board to seek closer co-operation of District Home Mission Boards in an effort to look after the spiritual needs of the blind in State institutions. An intensive program to publish much-needed Christian literature in Braille and in Moon type is under way. The report of this Board is highly encouraging.

*Visual Aids.*—We wish to commend Concordia Publishing House and its Department of Audio-Visual Aids for the excellent work it has done in helping promote the cause of missions. During the past triennium it has produced the following aids in behalf of Synod's far-flung mission program:

"Bringing Light"—a color movie with sound, depicting our work in Africa

"Japan Has Open Doors"—a color filmstrip with recorded commentary

"The Lutheran Church in Hawaii"—a silent, color film

"The Lutheran Vacation Bible School"—a color movie with sound

"Pushing Doorbells with a Purpose"—a filmstrip with recorded commentary

A color movie of our work in New Guinea—now in work

A color movie of our work in South America—now in work

In view of Concordia's evident efficiency in the planning and production of audio-visual aids, it is our conviction that this department of Synod's work should be turned over to Concordia Publishing House for continued development. We therefore humbly request

Synod in convention assembled to act favorably on the recommendation of Synod's Board for Parish Education (page 308) that "Concordia Publishing House be designated by Synod as its producing agency for audio-visual aids" and that in the production of such aids Concordia Publishing House work in close harmony with an advisory council on which Synod's various mission and educational departments will be represented.

*Administration.*—From the above reports, which are only a brief résumé of the various missionary activities of our Church, it is evident that the administration of our Church's missions is no small problem. The evaluation of the various fields, the placement of suitable personnel, the supervision of the far-flung work, the allocation of sufficient funds to the various fields—all of these pressing problems have been a matter of deep concern not only to the Mission Department of our Church but also to the church at large.

As the missionary activity of our Church grew both in scope and in complexity, it became evident (midway during the first half of the present century) that the co-ordination of Synod's spreading mission program called for the appointment of a general "Secretary of Missions." This office was created at the Milwaukee convention in 1932—in the midst of a terrible depression and at a time when Synod's deficit had risen to unprecedented heights. It was the duty of the newly appointed Secretary of Missions to help unify, systematize, and co-ordinate our Church's mission work. As Secretary of Missions he was to be an advisory member of the various synodical Mission Boards and of the synodical Church Extension Committee. (Consult *Synodical Handbook*, p. 122, 8.03, 8.05.)

By resolution of Synod the Secretary of Missions was appointed the Executive Secretary both of the Board for Home Missions and of the Board for South American Missions. The Chicago Convention in 1947 resolved to merge these two boards into one: The Board for Missions in North and South America. During the past triennium this Board has supervised our work in all three Americas (North, Central, and South) as well as our missions in such extra-territorial areas as the Hawaiian Islands and Cuba.

It is the conviction of your Secretary of Missions that the combining of these fields under one Board was a step in the right direction. Our two sister Districts in South America (Brazil and Argentina) were encouraged to realize that they were, indeed, sister Districts on the same level as our Districts north of the border. As a result these two Districts have made commendable progress particularly during the past triennium. They have entered upon a co-ordinated, unified, and well-integrated program of missionary expansion and are at present making heroic efforts in the direction of ultimate self-support. Much of the credit for this development, we believe, is attributable to the merging of the North and South American work under the supervision of one Board.

In 1946 the Rev. H. A. Mayer was appointed Assistant Secretary of Missions. In order to keep in closer touch with the development of the work in all synodical Mission Departments as well



as the Church Extension Board, your Secretary of Missions and his assistant have made it a point to attend as many of the regular meetings of all synodical Mission Boards as possible. Minutes of these meetings are submitted by the respective departments and placed on file in the office of the Secretary of Missions. The interchange of suggestions on the part of the various missionary agencies of Synod, made possible through the office of the general Secretary of Missions, has been a real help in the solution of numerous problems.

We look to the future. While we thank God for the splendid progress which He has permitted our Church to make in the field of missions during the first half of the twentieth century, this is surely no time to "rest on our laurels." This is a time rather to look forward into the second half of this momentous century and to make energetic plans to meet its opportunities.

To meet these opportunities we shall have to (a) "strengthen our stakes" and (b) "lengthen our cords."

(a) Our program of world-wide missions is dependent upon the vitality and strength of the home base. In order that the home base may be strengthened, your Secretaries of Missions are happy to endorse the memorial of Synod's Board for Missions in North and South America (page 328) which calls for an ever deeper devotion to the Savior on the part of our pastors and people and an ever greater enlistment of our laity in the spiritual functions of the Church.

(b) Our program of world-wide missions is dependent, furthermore, on the constant flow of sacrificial offerings on the part of our members. During recent years our task of world evangelization received tremendous help from such special offerings as the Peace Thankoffering, the Centennial Thankoffering, and similar special efforts. These funds have now been expended or allocated. The task of "lengthening our cords" will therefore present new problems and difficulties—in the measure in which these special grants are unavailable.

Your Secretaries of Missions, therefore, urgently plead that provisions be made for the gathering of ample (if necessary, special) funds for the continued expansion of our far-flung Kingdom program.

As our Church stands today at the mid-point of the most momentous and epoch-making century since the birth of our Savior, it must hear the voice of the ancient Prophet calling with increasing urgency: "Enlarge the place of thy tent, and let them stretch forth the curtains of thine habitations; spare not, *lengthen thy cords*, and *strengthen thy stakes*; for thou shalt break forth on the right

hand and on the left; and thy seed shall inherit the Gentiles." Is. 54: 2-3.

May the Lord of the Church grant us the faith, the courage, and the vision to accept the challenge of this strategic hour!

Respectfully submitted,

F. C. STREUFERT, *Secretary of Missions*

H. A. MAYER, *Assistant Secretary of Missions*

[402]

## Report of the Board for Missions in North and South America

Cost of these missions in the past triennium:

1947 .....	\$532,491.62	1948 .....	\$548,480.62
1949 .....		1949 .....	\$550,915.00

For the first time in the history of our Church a joint report on the mission activities in the three Americas (North, Central, and South) is being submitted. Until the Twenty-fifth Delegate Convention, which was held in Chicago in 1947, home missions in North America were supervised by the Board of Home Missions in North America, the missions in South America by the Board of Missions for South America, and missions in extraterritorial regions were in charge of four different District Mission Boards. At the 1947 convention, however, all these missions were placed under the jurisdiction of one Board, which was then called the Board for Missions in North and South America.

With few exceptions, your Board for Missions in North and South America met monthly during the past triennium. As may be expected, the programs for these meetings were well diversified — covering, as they did, the problem of our Mission Boards throughout the Western Hemisphere — and at times necessitated morning, afternoon, and evening sessions.

### Home Missions in North America

Although your Board gave much attention to the development of our work in South America and extraterritorial fields, it placed its major emphasis, of course, on the work here in the homeland. It has always proceeded on the assumption that only in the measure in which the Church takes care of its home mission field will it be able to grow larger and larger and thus to undergird its work in foreign fields. *The development of the home base is of supreme importance!* Your Board for Missions in North and South America was constantly on the alert to intensify and to expand our program of home missions. As we look at the accomplishments of the past

triennium, we offer a prayer of deepest gratitude, but when we consider the work which still remains to be done, we fall on our knees with the plea: "Lord, grant us a greater passion for souls!"

The annual Epiphany Mission Conferences which have been held since 1946 have made a telling impact upon our Church. The spirit of home missions, specifically of *evangelism*, is definitely abroad in every section of our Synod.

You will recall, this tremendous forward thrust was inaugurated at the first Epiphany Conference held in Detroit in February, 1946, when 135 representatives of the District Mission Boards, together with 150 other leaders of our Church, decided to launch an "intensive, systematic, progressive, unified, nation-wide mission expansion program." Few movements in the history of our Church have been more abundantly blessed by our Lord than the so-called "Each One Reach One" effort which was begun in 1946 and which is still continuing at unabated pace. It is with grateful and joyful hearts that we report that within the three years following the inauguration of the "Each One Reach One" movement no fewer than 102,682 adults were brought into our Church by confirmation, Baptism, and by confession of faith. (Statistics for 1949 were not available at this writing.)

Since the Epiphany Conferences have played such a vital part in arousing our District mission boards and the church at large to a greater consciousness of their mission opportunities and their mission obligations, we cannot but voice our deep regret that because of a lack of funds the 1950 Epiphany Conference had to be omitted.

*Vacation Bible Schools.*—Another effort which has enjoyed the evident blessing of God was the promotion of vacation Bible schools which your Board for Missions in North and South America sponsored in co-operation with Synod's Board for Parish Education. These schools have indeed been an instrument in the hand of God not only to bring precious blood-bought souls within the sound of the Gospel, but also to stimulate within our own people (pastors, teachers, and laymen) an ever-growing missionary consciousness. The total enrollment of the vacation Bible schools for 1946 was 45,287; for 1947 it was 71,852; for 1948 it was 97,272. Unofficial reports for 1949 put the total well over 100,000. We cannot but add a word of commendation both to the Board for Parish Education and to Concordia Publishing House for the excellent and attractive literature offered for use in these vacation Bible schools. This literature did much to help create a widespread interest and enthusiasm for these summer schools.

*Sunday School by Mail.*—This is an effort sponsored by the Board for Missions in North and South America in co-operation

with the Board for Parish Education and the Lutheran Hour. It was inaugurated in order to bring the Gospel to the inaccessible child—the child who, because of illness, distance, impassable roads, or other valid reasons was unable to attend a regular Sunday school. The guidance and direction of this effort is in the hands of Pastor William Hillmer, Assistant Executive Secretary of the Board. Sunday School by Mail Directors have been appointed in each synodical District, who help expedite this far-flung program. The present enrollment of the Sunday School by Mail is 3,100 (as of March 1, 1950).

*Promotion of Evangelism.*—This is a new endeavor on the part of your Board for Missions in North and South America. Soon after the launching of the "Each One Reach One" movement in 1946 it became evident that our pastors and people were eager to receive help in the development of the all-important grace of Christian witness-bearing. More and more of our people were eager to do personal mission work and looked to their pastors and to their synodical servants for guidance. In order to develop this important phase of our home mission program, a special Department of Evangelism was begun and placed under the supervision of Pastor William Hillmer.

During the past few months Pastor Hillmer has conducted 21 "Conferences on Evangelism" in four Districts with a total attendance of 2,336, which included 194 pastors and teachers. In each instance our people expressed their gratitude for the inspiration, help, and guidance which they had received. Invitations from three other Districts have been accepted for the fall of 1950. It is the intention of this department to assist our District Mission Boards in the promotion of personal evangelism (personal mission work) in their respective Districts.

During October, 1949, an experimental "Women Mission Workers' School" was held in Detroit, under the direction of Pastor William Hillmer. Twenty-three women attended these all-day sessions which were held five days a week for a two-week period. One of these women has entered the full-time service of the Church, while others are serving their local congregation in a part-time capacity. This experimental school demonstrated beyond all doubt that our laity, particularly the women, are eager for additional guidance particularly in the field of personal mission work.

*"Today," a Journal of Practical Missionary Procedure.*—In January, 1946, the Board for Missions in North and South America secured the services of Rev. H. W. Gockel to edit a special professional journal for the clergy, the purpose of which was to

stimulate our pastors to ever-increasing missionary activity and to acquaint them with the latest methods of procedure in this field. This magazine, now in its fifth year, has served as a clearinghouse of practical ideas which have been used effectively by pastors throughout the Church. To our pastors this magazine needs no introduction. The Lord has given Pastor Gockel a ready pen, for which we are grateful.

While employed by the Board for Missions in North and South America, Pastor H. W. Gockel is serving our Church in a number of promotional and literary capacities which, strictly speaking, do not come under the supervision of our Board. He is editor of the missionary tract *Just a Minute*, published bimonthly by Concordia Publishing House in an edition of 150,000 copies. He is the author of the newspaper series known as "Preaching Through the Press," a series of newspaper mats which are made available through the St. Louis Lutheran Publicity Organization. A brochure giving a complete list of these live, interesting, striking articles, each one stressing the way of salvation, may be secured by writing to the office of the *St. Louis Lutheran*. Pastor Gockel has also rendered valuable service to the Church during the past triennium by collaborating on the synodical movie "Reaching from Heaven" and on Synod's recent film "Beyond Our Own Horizon."

*Relative Importance of Mission Fields.* — One of the tremendous tasks which has confronted your Board for Missions in North and South America for a number of years is the task of determining the relative importance of our various North American mission fields. Only by an accurate study of the relative importance of these fields can we arrive at an equitable distribution of Synod's manpower and money power. A thorough analytical study is now under way which, we hope, will be completed within the coming year. This analysis is being conducted under the general supervision of Pastor William Hillmer.

Also to be analyzed is the problem of the blighted areas in metropolitan centers. This problem has become quite vexing in a number of our cities, and your Board hopes to be able to make some constructive suggestions.

*Conference with District Mission Boards.* — Your Board for Missions in North and South America has launched upon a program of more frequent contact with the various District Mission Boards. It hopes to be able to gather helpful information from the various fields and to share this information with the various Boards. It hopes also, in this way, to encourage and to strengthen the brethren who have been given the important assignment of carrying on the important work of District Missions.

### Missions in South America

Being more closely associated with their sister Districts in North America, the Brazil and Argentine Districts made remarkable forward strides during the past triennium. Both Districts are forging ahead. In an increasing measure they are following the pattern of our North American Districts in the cultivation of good stewardship and mission policies, in the development of mission fields, in the organization of congregations, in the regular holding of circuit meetings, and in the conduct of District conventions — in all of which the laity is beginning to play an increasing role.

During his visitation in 1949 your Secretary of Missions was privileged to attend 15 circuit meetings in Brazil and Argentina. The attendance at these meetings was most gratifying. Of the 125 pastors of these two Districts only four pastors did not attend these meetings, and of the 588 congregations and preaching stations all but ten were represented by lay delegates.

Since Pastor H. A. Mayer, Assistant Secretary of Missions, has just recently returned from South America, where he attended the golden anniversary of our work in Brazil as the representative of the venerable President of Synod, Doctor J. W. Behnken, he it suggested that Pastor Mayer be given an opportunity to report to the convention on his extensive journey, which took him to many points in our South American field.

Seventy-five parish schools in Brazil, with a total enrollment of approximately 6,000 pupils, continue to enjoy the good will of the civil authorities. In order to raise the scholastic standards of these parish schools, the Brazil District has appointed an experienced teacher as a District Counselor for Schools.

Our brethren beneath the Southern Cross have set themselves to the task of training a national ministry. At Porto Alegre we have a flourishing seminary for future pastors and teachers. Its present enrollment is more than 130 students.

The preparatory school, which for many years was conducted at Crespo, Argentina, is now consolidated with the seminary at Villa Ballester, a suburb of Buenos Aires. This move has helped achieve greater efficiency and greater economy.

It must always remain our aim to build an indigenous Church, self-supporting and self-propagating, also in South America, for only then can we hope to build solidly and to insure an expansion of our work in the future. Our churches are gradually being nationalized. The youth is rapidly adopting the language and the customs of the country in which they live. At the present time there are comparatively few workers in South American fields who were trained in our seminaries in North America.

### Extraterritorial Missions

Prior to the convention in 1947 our missions in Central America, Mexico, and other extraterritorial areas were supervised by four different District Mission Boards. Since most of these missions are conducted among Spanish-speaking people, and since most of these missions have very much in common, it was deemed advisable that they all be brought under the supervision of one department. The conduct of these missions was therefore also entrusted to the Board for Missions in North and South America. During the past triennium excellent progress was made in both the Spanish and English-speaking groups in Mexico City. Our English-speaking group, the Lutheran Church of the Good Shepherd, was permitted to dedicate the first unit of its church building in December, 1948. Also in Monterrey splendid progress has been recorded. Our congregation in this large city, "the Chicago of Mexico," will soon dedicate its new church edifice, erected with funds contributed by the L. W. M. L.

Our *Instituto Concordia de Mexico*, where we are training a native Mexican clergy, continues to enjoy divine benediction. Our first graduate of this school was graduated in 1949 and is now doing mission work in Torreon.

In Guatemala the extent of our work has been limited by a shortage of manpower. One open door after another has presented itself to us, but not all could be entered. By this fall we hope to have added two or three more men to our staff in Guatemala. In few fields do we have brighter prospects.

Work on the Isle of Pines and in Cuba is progressing slowly against great difficulties. With the increase in our manpower on these islands we have every reason to hope for a larger measure of success.

In the Hawaiian Islands we have two congregations, each still very young and each looking forward to rapid growth. Our Redeemer Congregation in Honolulu will soon dedicate its first church edifice. If time permits, additional information on our extraterritorial missions may be given on the floor of the convention.

*Translation of Christian Literature into the Spanish and Portuguese Languages.* — To carry on our work among Spanish and Portuguese people, it is necessary to provide Christian literature in these two languages. Pastor A. Melendez, a Puerto Rican by birth and a graduate of our Springfield Seminary, has been appointed to translate some of our most important theological literature into the Spanish language. Among the titles which he has already translated we list:

"Sunday School Lessons" — two complete series of each (for Beginners — Primary — Juniors — Intermediate. Seniors being pre-

pared); *Outlines on the Catechism*, by Prof. H. P. Studtmann, D. D.; *What Does the Bible Say?*, by Rev. A. Riess (translated but not published); *What Jesus Means to Me*, by Rev. H. W. Gockel; *Christian Dogmatics*, Pieper-Mueller edition; *The Way of Life* (sermon book), by several pastors; *Devotions* (Advent to Christmas: MS ready for publication).

Pastor Melendez has also translated the following tracts into the Spanish language: "Today," "Only Believe," "Rock of Ages," "Christ Crucified," "Luther" (revised and reprinted), "Good News" (revised and reprinted), "The Greatest Book," "The Greatest Tragedy," "The Greatest Victory," "The Greatest Question," "The Greatest Choice," "The Greatest Thrill," "Four Things," "Life Eternal" (revised and reprinted), "What the Lutheran Church Teaches" (booklet), "The Sabbath," "One Book" (translated but not published), "One Gospel" (translated but not published), "One Way" (translated but not published), "One Life" (translated but not published), "Thou Art Peter" (booklet; translated but not published), "Infant Baptism" (translated but not published), "Unequal Yoke."

Not translated by Pastor Melendez, but available in the Spanish language are the Synodical Catechism, the *Hymnal*, and a book of prayers. — Brethren in Argentina and in Brazil made available hymnals, an agenda, and a larger number of tracts in both the Spanish and Portuguese languages.

*Portuguese Literature.* — Pastors Paulo and Martinho Hasse, native sons of Brazil, were entrusted with the translation of our Sunday school literature into Portuguese. This material has already been in use for some time and has been hailed with delight by all who have used it. The translation of the Pieper-Mueller *Christian Dogmatics* by Martinho Hasse is nearly completed.

*Miscellanea.* — Since the Chicago Convention, 1947, two Districts have become self-supporting, the Southern and Texas Districts. When our congregations in the Florida-Georgia field were granted permission to organize a separate synodical District of their own, the Southern District found that it could carry on its work without further subsidy. When ten congregations in Texas, heretofore receiving a subsidy of up to \$20,000, declared that they would, with the help of God, get along without further assistance at the beginning of the present fiscal year, it became possible for the Texas District to become self-supporting. Overjoyed by this development, President O. R. Harms issued a proclamation to the congregations of Texas, setting aside Sunday, January 8, 1950, as a day of thanksgiving to the Lord, who had made this achievement possible. By their splendid accomplishment the congregations of the Texas District have enabled the Mother Church to



extend the borders of Christ's kingdom to new fields with funds which have thus been set free.

A Japanese mission with a resident pastor was established by the Southern California District in the Los Angeles area. A flourishing Chinese mission is conducted by the Atlantic District in New York City. A Chinese mission in San Francisco is now under serious consideration.

### A Day of Glorious Opportunity

Surely, as we read the above report and the reports of the various mission departments of our beloved Church, we cannot but join in the triumphant doxology: "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow." Indeed, His blessings have been flowing upon the mission program of our Church for more than 100 years. As we permit our mission fields to pass before our mind's eye in panoramic view, as we survey the crying needs of "all men everywhere," as we contemplate the 275 vacancies within our Church, as we ponder the fact that our seminaries this year will not graduate enough men to replace the number of workers who have died or retired during the past 12 months—in short, as we look out upon the fields so ripe for harvest and consider the scarcity of laborers, we feel constrained to issue a Macedonian call to the lay members of our Church to come over and help us. Truly, the Lord needs a vast army of reapers—far more than the 4,000 professionally trained members of our ministry. He needs the 1,700,000 consecrated Christians who make up The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod. May this convention—and may the triennium which stands before us—see more and more of our laity take the Gospel banner into their hands and carry it forward to ever greater triumphs for the kingdom of our Lord.

### THE BOARD FOR MISSIONS IN NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA

REV. HARRY E. OLSEN, *Chairman*  
 REV. HY. BLANKE, *Vice-Chairman*  
 MR. E. T. SCHUMM, *Financial Secretary*  
 REV. E. T. BERNTHAL  
 REV. E. H. BUCHHEIMER  
 REV. WALTER A. STORM  
 MR. FERD. KORNEFFEL  
 MR. OTTO STEINWART  
 MR. PAUL G. VETTER

\* \* \*

DR. F. C. STREUFERT, *Executive Secretary*  
 REV. H. W. GOCKEL, *Ass't Executive Secretary*  
 REV. WM. H. HILLMER, *Ass't Executive Secretary*  
 REV. H. A. MAYER, *Secretary*

[403]

### **Abolish Board of Missions for North and South America and Set Up Two Boards**

Because of the fact that there is a great deal of work to be done in the field of missions in both North and South America, and also because of the fact that the nature of the problems presented in these two areas in the field of missions are vastly different and require special understanding and techniques,

We respectfully *request* Synod to abolish the Board of Missions for North and South America as now constituted and to set up in its place two separate and distinct boards, namely, a Mission Board for North America to have charge of all synodical mission work in the United States, Canada, and Alaska, and also a separate board for the Latin American countries to have charge of all synodical mission work in the countries south of the southern boundary of the United States and in all extraterritorial missions.

We further *request* Synod to implement these two boards with adequate funds and all other facilities to enable them to carry out the purpose of these resolutions.

We further *request* Synod to direct each of these two boards to elect its own Executive Secretary, who is to act as Director of Missions for, and be responsible to, the board by whom he is elected, and also to employ such other personnel as is needed to function properly within the limits of the funds allocated to each board for its operations.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY  
DETROIT, MICH.

E. T. BERNTHAL, *Pastor*  
GEO. F. OEHMKE, *President*  
EDWIN NIELSEN, *Secretary*

[404]

### **Report of the General Church Extension Board**

The General Church Extension Board has carried out its duties during the past three years in an endeavor to serve the Church in the way prescribed by Synod. The regulations imposed on the Board require the Board to consider all applications for loans for the purpose of building churches, schools, parsonages, and teacher-ages; such applications must emanate from Districts or Mission Boards of Synod; and these must be willing to sign notes for the amount of the loans. No other security is asked. By authority of Synod an administration fee is collected at the rate of one per cent a year, calculated on the unpaid balance on the loan's an-

anniversary. The Board has the responsibility of determining the allocation of the sums in the Church Extension Fund, in order that the money may be used at places where it will serve the most advantageous purposes.

For some time the General Church Extension Board has dealt only with Districts which guarantee the repayment of all loans to the General Fund. This method has proved to be a sound business procedure. There are no arrears in any of the District accounts at the present time.

There are, however, still a few accounts on our books dating back to the time when loans were made directly to congregations. Through the persistent efforts of the Fiscal Office these have been again materially reduced during the past triennium. In its report to the convention the Fiscal Office will bring one such case of long standing to your attention, that of Grace Lutheran Church, Norfolk, Nebr.

During the past three years hundreds of applications for loans in varying amounts were received and considered by the Board. The largest application asked for \$60,000, the smallest for \$700. The total amounts requested at a single meeting frequently exceeded \$150,000.

While many of the applications had to be denied, it was still possible for the Board to grant the ones that appeared to give the greatest promise for success in God's kingdom. The denial of an application does not mean that the Board believes that the place for which the loan is requested has no prospects for growth, but that there are other applications that for the moment seem to warrant more favorable consideration. The granting of so many loans, and the relatively large amounts requested, have brought about a gradual depletion of the liquid capital of the Fund. Unless the capital is greatly increased, little can be done in the future for the congregations in need of funds for building purposes. For that reason the Board wholeheartedly supports the resolution of the Board of Directors which makes special recommendations to Synod regarding the expansion of the Church Extension Fund.

Through a resolution of Synod at the last convention the method of the administration of the Fund was changed. From its inception in 1901 the Board functioned through its chairman. The undersigned accepted that responsibility in 1926 and kept it for 21 years. The Secretary of Missions of Synod now has the duty of carrying on the correspondence of the Board, a task which he and his staff have undertaken and carried out faithfully, and the Board expresses its satisfaction with, and its commendation for, the consistently careful and painstaking activity of its executives.

Heretofore our regulations permitted us to lend to Districts

and to two synodical Mission Boards; we desire to ask Synod to extend the borrowing power to the other synodical Mission Boards, and we therefore request Synod to pass the following or a similar resolution: *Handbook*, 8.113 — "Loans

"a. Loans shall be granted only to incorporated Districts, and with the consent of the Board of Directors, to all synodical Mission Boards. Each loan shall be made for a specific congregation or mission station, and the merits of each case shall justify the loan."

In order to clarify a situation which arises when loans are made to, and money collected from, places in foreign countries, whose money value fluctuates when expressed in dollars, we ask Synod to pass the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That all loans to foreign countries be made in the 'coin of the realm' of the respective country and the repayments likewise be made in the 'coin of the realm' of that country."

The special committee appointed by the Board of Directors to study matters pertaining to the financing of church extension projects urges the Church Extension Board "to study the best procedure of administering church extension funds and to encourage and to assist the District Boards of Synod in the development and promotion of the best methods of church extension." Some of the Districts have developed excellent plans of self-help on a District-wide and on a congregational level. Others have done very little along this line. The Board hopes in future to become a clearinghouse of ideas and to promote the entire program of church extension.

Since all accounting and collecting is done through the Fiscal Office, the financial report of this Fund, required by Synod, will be made by the Fiscal Office.

THE CHURCH EXTENSION BOARD

REV. FREDERIC NIEDNER, *Chairman*

THE CHURCH EXTENSION BOARD

REV. F. NIEDNER, D. D., *Chairman*

REV. THEO. H. ROSCHKE, *Vice-Chairman*

MR. W. O. BRAUER, *Secretary*

MR. WALTER H. KROEHNKE

MR. R. BAERNS

MR. ELMER FISCHER

\* \* \*

REV. F. C. STREUFERT, D. D., *Exec. Secretary*

REV. H. A. MAYER, *Asst. Exec. Secretary*

[445]

## Repayments to Synod's Church Extension Fund

It has been the privilege of your Fiscal Office, for many years, to do the essential accounting of Synod's Church Extension Fund. Making the collections became its duty three years ago. Now it is our added privilege to report very satisfactory progress in making collections.

Fifteen years ago Synod decided to discontinue making loans to congregations. From that time on loans were limited to Districts and several of Synod's mission boards. How wise this action was is portrayed in the accompanying tabulation. Three years ago Districts owed a total of \$613,987.69. Of that sum, \$1,000 was then past due. As of March 31, 1950, Districts owed \$1,365,757.95, and nothing was past due. In other words, all Districts were living up to their promises.

When Synod discontinued making loans directly to congregations, it was assumed that it would take some time to make all the collections as there were bound to be some who could not live up to their promises in the specified time. Three years ago there were still \$75,106.43 outstanding on loans to congregations, of which sum \$64,538.43 were past due. Many of these loans were refinanced and either have been or are being paid off according to schedule. As of March 31, 1950, there were still \$31,087.09 outstanding, and of this sum \$17,939.09 was past due. All accounts but one have shown some signs of life. With that one exception, we believe, the outstanding items will be collected.

We refer particularly to that one exception, namely, Grace Congregation, Norfolk, Nebr. A loan of \$10,000 was made to this congregation in 1928. In the elapsed 22 years, nothing has been paid on the principal, and the administration fees were paid for the first two years only, nor have we received any definite promise of good will or co-operation. Will Synod please instruct us as to further procedure?

### Church Extension Loans

as of March 31, 1950

	Loans to Districts		Loans to Congregations	
	Balance	Past Due	Balance	Past Due
1. Alta.-Br. Col. \$	24,780.00	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
2. Argentine	—	—	—	—
3. Atlantic	101,200.00	—	\$ 3,784.84	\$ 3,784.84
4. Brazil	42,375.00	—	—	—
5. Calif.-Nev.	128,400.00	—	—	—
6. Central	47,300.00	—	—	—
7. Cent. Illinois	20,000.00	—	—	—
8. Colorado	62,896.84	—	—	—
9. Eastern	—	—	—	—
10. English	56,700.00	—	—	—
11. Fla.-Georgia	34,500.00	—	—	—
12. Iowa East	8,800.00	—	—	—

13. Iowa West	—	—	—	—
14. Kansas	24,340.00	—	—	—
15. Man.-Sask.	14,000.00	—	—	—
16. Michigan	11,352.60	—	—	—
17. Minnesota	12,500.00	—	1,910.00	1,910.00
18. Montana	2,300.00	—	3,350.00	—
19. North Dakota	33,150.00	—	2,242.25	2,242.25
20. N. Wisconsin	—	—	—	—
21. N. Illinois	—	—	—	—
22. N. Nebraska	35,000.00	—	10,000.00	10,000.00
23. Northwest	72,092.70	—	—	—
24. Oklahoma	39,900.00	—	—	—
25. Ontario	37,150.00	—	—	—
26. S. Dakota	9,000.00	—	—	—
27. S. Wisconsin	13,250.00	—	—	—
28. Southeastern	198,389.01	—	—	—
29. Southern	22,300.00	—	—	—
30. S. California	99,315.00	—	—	—
31. S. Illinois	24,200.00	—	—	—
32. S. Nebraska	—	—	—	—
33. Texas	45,100.00	—	—	—
34. Western	47,000.00	—	9,800.00	—
35. Misc.	98,466.80	—	—	—
Totals	\$1,365,757.95	\$ —	\$31,087.09	\$17,937.09

W. H. SCHLUETER, Treasurer

[406]

### Report of the Board for Missions in Europe

Your Board has now served two consecutive terms of three years each with the same personnel, namely, the Rev. August F. Bobzin, chairman; the Rev. Paul G. Sander, secretary; the Rev. Louis T. Buchheimer; Mr. Fred A. Schurmann, treasurer; and Mr. Herbert Thien. Two Board members have in the past triennium been able to visit the field in Europe and so have gained a personal insight of the work there, the Rev. Louis T. Buchheimer during the summer of 1949 and Mr. Fred A. Schurmann during the spring of 1949. Mr. Schurmann made the trip at no expense to the Board. Until the European representative of the Board, the Rev. Walter C. Daib, accepted a call as pastor of a congregation in the spring of 1949, he made two further trips of longer duration in 1947 and 1948. In the summer of 1949 he was granted a leave of absence from his congregation for the purpose of further consultation with the Lutheran Free Churches in Europe. He is now serving the Board in a consultative capacity.

While conditions in Europe have been stabilized to some extent, they have not yet been returned to normal. Any program adopted must of necessity be subject to modification or expansion. Your Board believes that it should present for your guidance, information, and possible adoption the following long-range program for work in the European mission field.

### A. Belgium

Until March of this year we had but one congregation in Belgium (Antwerp). This congregation consisted of 41 souls, 32 communicants. During the past two years there has been a constant, if small, gain in numbers, and we believe that we can look forward to further growth.

In March of this year a new mission was opened in Brussels, where Pastor Hobus has taken over the work of establishing a Lutheran church in the French-speaking sector of Belgium.

The Belgian field, both in its Flemish and French sections, may be considered ripe for expansion. While the immediate needs of the Belgian field have been met, the long-range program must include the training of further missionaries to take care of expansion possibilities. An adequate supply, both in quantity and variety, of missionary, catechetical, doctrinal, and devotional material in idiomatic French and Flemish must be made available. As new mission stations are opened, there will be need of suitable quarters for worship and for housing.

### B. Denmark

In Denmark we have five congregations served by two pastors. Total membership consists of 130 souls, 92 communicants. The situation in this country, where State and Church are so closely integrated and where 97 per cent of the population belongs, nominally, to the State Church, makes it very difficult to carry out effectively a comprehensive mission program.

Denmark seems to be a mission field which will remain dormant for some time, and it seems that all we can hope to do, for the present, is hold the line. We do not recommend a withdrawal from this field, but intend to make only such limited advances as can be made by the present congregations and pastors without any increase in expenditures of men and money. We expect to concentrate our forces in those localities where our main strength is. We look for a missionary and stewardship education of the laity with the hope of making this field self-supporting as soon as possible. We shall continue the contacts by our local pastors with confessional groups within the Lutheran State Church for the purpose of keeping informed of the doctrinal development within these churches and for the purpose of carrying on the testimony of our own doctrinal position.

### C. Finland

Three pastors serve four congregations with a total of forty-seven preaching stations. Total membership consists of 346 souls, 252 communicants. Faithful and conscientious efforts on the part

of the three pastors in Finland have failed to bring in much fruit, mainly because of the local situation (Lutheran State Church), which is similar to that of Denmark. This makes prospects for growth extremely slim and the hope for any large-scale expansion of mission work very doubtful. For that reason we have planned our future program along the same lines as proposed for Denmark.

#### D. France

1. *Alsace.*—In this area, with its German-speaking population, we have seven congregations with a total of 440 souls, 325 communicants. The past two years show a slight loss in the total membership. This loss, while extremely small, when coupled again with a local situation where a Lutheran State Church exists, prompts us to place Alsace, France, in the same category as Denmark and Finland.

2. *French-Speaking Field.*—Among the French-speaking people of France we have but one congregation, in Paris, 58 souls, 31 communicants. Some gains have been made, but they might well have been greater but for the fact that the local pastor cannot give his full time to mission work. He conducts also a Lutheran Children's Home and carries out much of the contact work for the French Lutheran Hour.

Since July of 1949, a missionary at large, Pastor Jean Bricka, has been employed surveying promising fields in France and Belgium. Preliminary reports on several locations which have been surveyed show such promise that France (in the French-speaking areas) should definitely be placed in the category of a field for immediate missionary expansion. We shall need, immediately, at least two missionaries, native to France in language and culture, with an adequate theological background and training in missionary methods. As the field expands, more native missionaries will have to be recruited and trained.

Through the efforts of Pastor Bricka there are, at this writing, two men available for immediate placement. One is a high school teacher who needs further theological training. The other is a fully trained theologian who needs additional training in the doctrine of our Church, such as a postgraduate course at St. Louis would supply. Both men should be ready to assume a charge by the middle of 1951.

There is a great need for French religious literature. Only two missionary pamphlets and tracts in the French language exist. Catechetical material, the synodical Catechism (Schwan), has been translated by Pastor F. Kreiss of the Paris congregation and can be reprinted, if necessary. The Augsburg Confession exists in



three translations, all different, the Smalcald Articles in one translation. There are no acceptable dogmatics or theological monographs. Those which do exist are not thoroughly sound in doctrine. There is no Lutheran hymnal. The one in use is a joint production of Reformed and Lutheran churches. The "Common Service" exists in a French translation together with introits, collects, and prayers. *Le Lutherien*, a periodical, is published in a small edition by our Church. *Reforme*, a weekly, is published by the French Protestant Federation and is rather Reformed in spirit. The translation of Graebner's *Outlines of Theology* and other standard textbooks should be considered, as well as selections from Luther's works. Pastor Hobus, the new French-speaking missionary in Brussels, has the qualifications to carry on a planned program of tract production.

In order to train missionaries for the long-range program, it will be necessary to establish a school at which prospective missionaries can be trained for six months to a year in technique and theology. At Senlis, one hour's bus ride from Paris, we have a building which would seem to be suitable. At the present time it is being used as a children's refuge, but it can be converted in whole or in part for such a school. Eventually it will become necessary to establish a theological seminary for the non-German speaking fields in Europe. The building and grounds at Senlis would be adequate to take care of such expansion. As more mission stations are opened in France, we shall need more places of worship, more living quarters, etc. Future surveys will indicate the location and needs of such new stations.

### E. Germany

In the Breslau Synod there are 52 pastors serving 34 congregations with 383 preaching stations. Membership totals 42,987 souls, 29,788 communicants. In the Saxon Free Church there are 44 pastors serving 51 congregations, with 132 preaching stations. Membership totals 15,184 souls (communicant total unknown). During the past year all German Free Churches, with two minor exceptions, entered into doctrinal fellowship, practicing co-ordination of effort in the maintenance and establishment of mission places. Since the late war some ten to twelve million refugees have resettled in the Western Zone of Germany, which has resulted in some considerable gains in the membership of some of the German Free Churches. In the Breslau Free Church, for example, the membership increased by 15,000 souls in one year, an increase of almost 50 per cent. Such figures place Germany in a class by itself as a mission field, which should be developed with all possible

resources. The basic factors still exist which led to such startling advances, namely, the continuance of the refugee problem.

Further surveys are needed to determine in which direction we shall apply our funds as well as to gather complete information regarding the ability of the German Free Churches to finance their own mission program. Studies will have to be made concerning the available manpower, both of this date and for the future. Some consideration will have to be given to the possible consolidation of the weaker parishes, the elimination of duplication of effort, etc. It will also be necessary to consider how far the use of evangelists and deacons can help to solve the manpower problems inherent in the missionary program for Germany. We shall have to determine which areas are to receive our attention, the amount of men needed, the needed places of worship and living quarters. In these matters, it is understood, our Church would act in an advisory capacity to the Free Churches of Germany. Subsidies granted by our Church would be for the support of specific projects approved by the responsible Board of our Synod.

#### **Establishment of an European Office of the Missouri Synod**

Since the end of the late war, our Church has again been in personal contact with the Free Churches of Europe. It has carried the testimony of its theological position to the leaders of European Lutheranism. It has brought charitable assistance to the Lutherans of Europe. Since all these activities are to a greater or lesser degree connected with the long-range aims of our Church, it seems to be wise, even essential, to establish a European office of our Church. Naturally, such an office must be well staffed, and much thought must be given to the calling of a man to head such an office. While, at first glance, this might seem to be an additional expense, your Board is convinced that in the long run money will be saved. Your Board believes that such an office is absolutely necessary and therefore recommends this as part of the long-range program for Europe.

#### **One Agency for All Work in Europe**

Since the war our Church has been engaged in manifold activities in Europe. These activities may be divided roughly into three parts: 1. Permanent mission work. 2. Physical relief and rehabilitation. 3. Contact with Lutheran groups outside the Free Churches of Europe.

Prior to the late war the Free Churches of Germany, France, and Finland received support from Synod in the form of annual subsidies which covered, in whole or in part, the excess of operating expenses over receipts. The Free Church in Denmark received

subsidies from the Saxon Free Church, while the mission in Belgium received support from our affiliated church in England. During the war no subsidies were paid. After the war your Board called the Rev. Walter C. Daib as full-time executive secretary to survey conditions in Europe. On the basis of this survey, made in 1946, your Board resolved, beginning with the year 1947, upon a program of fostering confessional Lutheranism wherever possible in Europe. This work was to begin by utilizing the existing churches and mission stations which were in fellowship with us. This program was set forth in detail in the report to the convention in 1947.

In 1945 the Emergency Planning Council became actively engaged in the work of spiritual and physical reconstruction in Europe, particularly in Germany. Especially blessed were the series of theological discussions with members of the *Landeskirchen*, generally known as the Bad Boll Conferences, which were inaugurated by the *Praesidium* and financed by P. T. O. funds. These conferences have resulted in strengthening and upbuilding confessional Lutheranism and have also given inspiration, zeal, and vision to our Free Church brethren. The spiritual care of our Lutheran brethren among the ten or twelve million refugees, penniless, unemployed, and unwanted, is another continuing problem and will seemingly remain ours for years to come. There are still physical-relief problems to be met. Help for rebuilding destroyed and damaged churches must be provided. Training schools for the future ministry of the Free Churches outside of Germany must be established. Funds for needed theological books and publications must be supplied. Much of this work is closely related to the long-range program of our Church in Europe. Much of this work is interrelated and is now being done by two Boards. Your Board is convinced that one agency should do all the work in Europe and therefore recommends the following:

That Synod designate one agency to carry on all European work. That Synod reconsider Articles 2.03 and 8.51 to 8.57 of the By-Laws of Synod as to the name, personnel, and functions of such agency. That, because of the unwelcome connotation of the word "Mission" to European ears (who associate it with heathen), a change in name be considered. (One suggestion has been "Board for European Affairs.")

#### Pension Fund

Local Free Churches, other than German, are too small and financially weak to establish Pension Funds of their own, and the men, therefore, who are working in such fields, are without protection for their old age. The Board believes that they are entitled to such protection, since they are missionaries employed

and salaried by the Board. We therefore recommend that, where no local Pension Fund exists, the Pension Board be authorized by Synod to accept as candidates for the Pension Fund such men as are recommended by this Board.

We pray that God will continue to enable Synod to be an instrument in His hands, working for the growth of His kingdom in Europe.

THE BOARD FOR MISSIONS IN EUROPE

PAUL G. SANDER, *Secretary*

[407]

### **Support for the Only Building of Activity of the Free Evangelical Lutheran Church of Finland**

The Free Evangelical Lutheran Church of Finland is established for more than 25 years. Its members live dispersed very widely in various parts of the country. At most localities there is only one single family or one single soul belonging to our Church. Even at such localities where there are several members, their number is quite limited. None of them are wealthy. For these reasons we have received continuous support from the Missouri Synod for carrying on our activities.

Everyone of you will undoubtedly perceive the significance of the fact that during the entire existence of our Church not a single congregation has been able to assemble in a church room of its own. Meetings have hitherto been held, to a lesser extent, in rented assembly halls—for the most part they have been held at the homes of the members of our Church. Since the war it has been all the more difficult to rent assembly halls for our meetings.

Thus it became extremely indispensable to have a central building of activity at least at one locality where the local congregation could assemble and where our Church would have a permanent center for its activities.

Such a central building has now been erected in Lahti, the locality of the largest congregation of our Church. It consists of a parsonage and a two-story building with a church hall upstairs and five rooms downstairs for various other functions.

When completed, this building, including furnishing, will cost about \$44,300 in all, with the dollar calculated to 231 Finnish marks, which is the present official rate of exchange. The erection of the building has just been completed. It still lacks furnishing, painting, and furniture.

For this building enterprise we have been successful in

accumulating \$21,300, and from a bank we have got a \$19,500 loan. We are paying an interest of 7½ per cent for the loan. The completion of the building will still require \$3,500.

How is it that we have been able to accumulate the rather large sum of \$21,000? For the erection of the building we have not received a single dollar from America. With the permission of our Government we have, however, been able to exchange the dollars received by us for paying the salaries of our pastors, etc., and which otherwise would not have sufficed even for this purpose, into Finnish marks at a special profit by making use of special business transactions known as "charity trade." During the most difficult postwar years such wealthier people as wished to buy extra foodstuffs (especially coffee) were allowed to do it, but they were obliged to pay a special charity price for it, and it was in this way that we succeeded in saving the above large sum of money. — Now this special form of trade has been canceled, and as a result of it we are now encountering our present difficulties.

Among the members of our congregations there is not a single wealthy person who could bring relief to our financial difficulties by making a considerable donation. This is why we are compelled to turn to you in this matter.

The loan taken by us for erecting the building is a mortgaged loan. Should we fail to receive sufficient support in good time, we shall be compelled to sell everything in order to pay off the debts. This would be an exceedingly hard blow to our activity in the front lines of the Lutheran Church here in the far North. We shall continue our efforts to exchange the dollars received by us at a more profitable rate through ordinary business methods. This will undoubtedly prove much more difficult than hitherto and may later on become quite impossible.

We dare trust that the Missouri Synod, which has made sacrifices for our yearly support and which, above all, in matters regarding one faith, one doctrine, and one confession has been our spiritual support, our teacher, our encouragement, and our joy, remembering the benediction it has been allowed to enjoy, can find means and will be able to give support to this only building of activity we have succeeded in erecting and which would include our only church hall.

The final sum required for this purpose depends ultimately on whether any other brother church will be able to help us in this matter and whether we shall be successful in obtaining through ordinary business transactions a better rate of exchange for the dollars received by us for our support. We beg, however, that the Hon. Missouri Synod — in the event of it being able to extend us a helping hand also in this matter — would decide on the sum

of support it can give; of this sum only so much would be used as would be inevitable.

It is our sincere hope that the Hon. Missouri Synod will find our petition acceptable, thus enabling us to remain in possession of the only central building we have for our activities.

A. ALJAL UPPALA (WEGELIUS)

President of the Free Ev. Luth. Church in Finland

In Hämeenlinna, on the 8th March, 1950

[408]

### Report of the Armed Services Commission

The war is over, but the work of the Armed Services Commission goes on.

During the war years, Pastor Paul Mehl was the Executive Secretary of the Commission. In the spring of 1948 he accepted a call into the parish ministry. Chaplain Kenneth L. Ahl was appointed to succeed him.

In May of 1948 we moved our office from Chicago to Washington. We have office space in the Lutheran Church Center, which is owned by the National Lutheran Council and is located right off Pennsylvania Avenue, within the shadow of the White House. Since much of the Commission's business has to do with the Defense Agencies, it makes for efficiency to have our office located in the nation's capital.

The Commission functioned prior to the war, and it is rather self-evident that it should continue to function. An added function since the close of the war is the rendering of spiritual service to ex-servicemen and servicewomen in the 136 Veterans Administration hospitals in our country. Since veterans hospitalization is only at the peak load of World War I, this phase of our endeavor will increase considerably in the next twenty years.

### Scope of Program

The scope of the program is as large as ever, the difference being that the number of people in the military is not as large as during the war. The Commission continues to serve as the endorsing agency for the Church. Chaplains in the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Veterans Administration must be endorsed to enter and to remain in the service. Our chaplains are required to submit monthly reports to the Commission. The names of service personnel and patients in our Veterans Administration hospitals are still being filed and forwarded. Prayer books and religious literature are still being supplied to those on our files. There is a big

demand for our tracts. A number of new tracts for use in hospitals are being written. For the sake of emphasis we would again call attention to our conviction that names and addresses and changes of addresses of men in the military and patients in Veterans Administration hospitals are not being sent in to our office as they should.

### Chaplains

We have fifty chaplains on duty. Of these, twenty-two are Regulars, and twenty-eight are Reserves. There are eight full-time Veterans Administration chaplains and five part-time. We have three full-time chaplains working in Veterans Administration hospitals, whose salary we pay. These men are stationed in New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles. One hundred and twenty-six of our pastors assist in this ministry to veterans.

### Service Personnel

We have the names of over 5,000 service personnel, men and women, on our files; of these, over 1,700 are overseas. During 1949, 3,295 changes of addresses were received; 2,336 new names were added, and 1,492 were discharged. 6,228 pieces of mail were returned. 4,957 prayer books and 600,000 tracts were mailed out during the past year.

### Service Center

At the present time we are operating only one service center, located in Balboa in the Canal Zone. We have here a beautiful chapel, a service center in the second story of which the pastor resides. This project received a gift of \$20,000 from the P. T. O. and \$10,000 from the Commission. A loan of approximately \$60,000 was made to this congregation from Commission funds.

### Chaplains' Report for 1949

Baptisms .....	451	Number communed .....	6,890
Confirmations .....	147	Number of services .....	2,976
Marriages .....	267		

The full-time Veterans Administration chaplains communed 665 and conducted 934 services.

### Finances

The Commission has invested about \$75,000 for residences in Washington, New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles, where pastors serving the Commission live. A grant of \$5,000 was made for a service center in Brazil. This was done upon request from the Home Mission Board of North and South America. The Commission's operating costs in 1949 were about \$100,000. The chief items were the following:

Office Salaries (one man, four women) .....	\$15,000
Office Equipment .....	1,950
Office Supplies .....	1,680
Literature and Miscellaneous Printing .....	14,900
Prayer Books and Devotional Booklets .....	1,625
Postage, Telephone, and Telegraph .....	5,140
Travel and Incidentals .....	4,220
Contact Key Pastors .....	1,315
Service Centers .....	4,495
Commission Meetings .....	2,120
Service and Hospital Pastors .....	20,225
Chaplains .....	1,180
Regional Conferences .....	5,170
Pension Fund .....	3,880
Interim Salaries .....	1,645
Special Salaries .....	2,760
Real Estate Maintenance .....	3,320
Automobiles .....	1,585
Office Maintenance .....	3,635
Miscellaneous .....	5,600

The above figures are not audited and are given to indicate the Commission's approximate expenditures.

The work of the Armed Services Commission must continue. We should be grateful that the necessary funds to carry on the work are on hand and no request need be made for an allowance out of Synod's budget.

O. A. SAUER, *Secretary*

[409]

### Report of the Board of Missions to the Deaf

When Paul and Barnabas returned to Jerusalem after one of their missionary journeys, "they were received of the church and of the Apostles and elders, and they declared all things that God had done with them," Acts 15:4. So your Board of Missions comes before you declaring all things that God has done with us in our blessed work among the deaf and deaf-blind.

#### Workers Among the Deaf

With thanks to God we can report that we have twenty-five full-time workers, including the Executive Secretary, one part-time worker who also works for the Board of Missions to the Blind, four others who besides to their hearing congregations minister to deaf in their parish or community. Thanks be to God, who during the past triennium has so graciously protected our missionaries on their thousands and thousands of miles of travel in order to bring Christ to the deaf in our country and parts of Canada.

#### Statistics

Synod has thirty organized congregations, numbering 451 voting members, the largest being the Detroit congregation, with 43 voting and 144 communicant members. Seventeen of these have



chapels of their own. In the other places our hearing Christians open the doors of their church or school to our missionaries and their deaf for worship. For this we, indeed, are very grateful. Furthermore, we have twelve parsonages; for the other men Synod must rent homes, often at exorbitant prices. The communicants of our 30 congregations and 235 preaching stations number 3,174. During the past triennium 240 children were confirmed, 179 adults baptized, and 410 confirmed. Synod's workers preach to the deaf in large centers, where they usually reside, as well as in smaller communities. They minister to white and colored, visit homes for the aged deaf, call on deaf in State hospitals, and work also in schools for the deaf. Fifty-three deaf-blind are under the spiritual care of Synod's missionaries.

### Schoolwork

In our country there are seventy-three public residential schools, 139 public day schools, and 37 denominational and private schools, a total number of 249, with a total attendance of 20,252 deaf boys and girls. Among the denominational schools there is only one Protestant school, and that is our Lutheran school for the deaf in Detroit. God willing, another Lutheran school for the deaf will be opened this fall in New York. Our missionaries work in 39 (six for colored) of the 73 residential schools in our country and in seven day schools of the 139. In most of these schools our missionaries conduct religious classes. At the close of last year they had 1,089 deaf children in these classes. In some schools they speak to the assemblies, often addressing more than 350 deaf boys and girls at one time. In Washington, D. C., our missionary has 52 students under his spiritual care at Gallaudet College, the only school for higher education for the deaf in all the world. May our good Lord open the doors of the other schools to our missionaries and also grant us the men for this work.

### New Workers and Changes

During the past triennium many changes have taken place in Synod's work among the deaf. Rev. Theo. De Laney of Barstow, Calif., accepted the call into the vacant Oklahoma-Texas field; Rev. G. C. Ring of Hanford, Calif., to the vacant Portland field; Candidate Hans E. Bollow of our St. Louis Seminary, to the vacant New Orleans field; Rev. C. Roland Gerhold of Hawthorne, N. Y., to the newly created Boston field; Candidate Hauptman, of our Springfield Seminary, to the Montana-Spokane field; the New York field was divided, Candidate George Kraus of our St. Louis Seminary taking over the work in the New York area, and Pastor Possehl, formerly missionary in New York, the work in the New Jersey area; Rev. J. A. Beyer of St. Paul, to the newly created Columbus

field; Rev. W. J. Hintz of North Dakota, into the vacant Seattle field; Rev. R. Mackensen of Missoula, Mont., to the Delavan-Madison, Wis., field. — Other changes: Pastor Westermann of the Memphis field was transferred to the newly created Washington, D. C., field, Pastor Gyle, of St. Louis, serving as vacancy pastor with the help of St. Louis students. Vicar Wm. Reinking of our St. Louis Seminary, is ministering to the spiritual needs of the deaf in the Memphis field since July 1, 1949. Rev. A. T. Jonas of the Seattle field was moved to the vacant Los Angeles field upon Pastor Walter Uhlig's accepting a position with the Michigan Rehabilitation Bureau for the Deaf. — Two of our workers, Pastor N. Zellmer of Portland, Oreg., in service since 1942, and Pastor Walter Hintz of Seattle, after serving in the Mission for five months, resigned because of ill health. Thereupon Pastor J. A. Beyer of Columbus was called into the vacant Seattle field, Mr. Luther Russert of our St. Louis Seminary temporarily serving in the Columbus field. — Two of Synod's workers, Pastor Hans E. Bollow of the New Orleans field and Pastor Curtis Schleicher of the South Dakota field, have accepted calls into hearing congregations but still are doing part-time work among the deaf in their respective Districts, the Southern and the South Dakota District.

#### Needs of Our Mission and Expansion

At the present writing we have two vacancies, the Columbus and New Orleans fields. We have requested candidates for these vacancies. We must render thanks to our God for granting us a man for the Delavan-Madison field. At Delavan, Wis., the State School is located. There we have 86 deaf boys and girls in religious classes, ten of whom are communicant members. In the city of Delavan there are 23 communicants. This field has been without a regular pastor since June, 1946. During the school year 1947 to 1948 Student Hauptman of our Springfield Seminary ministered to deaf in this area every week end; during the school year of 1948 to 1949 Student Kraus of our St. Louis Seminary had religious instructions at the school every other week, and he also preached to the adult deaf in Delavan and later also in Beloit, Wis.; during the school year of 1949 to 1950 two Springfield students, Messrs. Boerner and Lennon, alternated in serving the school every week and also preaching in Delavan, Beloit, and now also in Rockford, Ill. Rev. O. C. Schroeder of Chicago served Delavan during the summer. — A missionary is needed also in Des Moines, Iowa, where your Board, upon receiving the approval of the Board of Directors of Synod, purchased Trinity Church for the deaf at the price of \$10,000. In this city we have thirteen voting and 34 communicant members. At the present time this field is being served by our

Omaha missionary, who has 200 children in weekly religious classes in the Iowa State School at Council Bluffs and 97 in the Nebraska State School at Omaha, has a congregation of 26 voting and 84 communicant members, and ministers to deaf in nine preaching stations. We requested a candidate for the Des Moines field. — This summer the Memphis field will be vacant again when Vicar Wm. Reinking of our St. Louis Seminary returns to the Seminary in fall, in order to continue his studies. During his vicarage the work has been richly blessed. On Thanksgiving Day four deaf adults were confirmed and on Easter Day two more. We have requested a worker also for this field from the Board of Assignments. — Another man should be placed also in the Chicago area. Synod's Chicago missionary has a congregation of 40 voting and 114 communicant members. Besides weekly services in this congregation he also conducts services twice a month for the colored, with an average attendance of thirty-five, and ministers to deaf in eight preaching stations in Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan. — Again, our Kansas City worker needs help. Besides his work in his congregation and his many preaching stations and school-work in Kansas City and the State School of Kansas at Olathe, he makes monthly trips to Denver, where he ministers to ten communicants, and to Colorado Springs, where the Colorado State School is situated, in which he has six children in religious classes, and then conducts services in the city with an average attendance of sixty-six, fifty-seven of whom come from the School. Whenever he goes to Colorado, a St. Louis student takes over the service at Kansas City. We wish our budget would permit us to place a permanent man into Colorado. — And from Florida a deaf man writes of the great need of religious work to be done in that State. He writes: "If the Lutheran Church has an able, consecrated man who can fill the bill, let him come in." Indeed, "the harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few; pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest that He will send forth laborers into His harvest," Matt. 9:37-38.

### Contributions

The Milwaukee field was altogether self-supporting and the Detroit field nearly so. All congregations pay toward the salaries of their pastors and also toward defraying traveling expenses of Synod's missionaries. In 1947 the deaf raised \$48,871 for home and outside purposes; in 1948, \$53,521; in 1949, \$58,108. The Milwaukee congregation and its pastor have requested your Board that the pastor be relieved of all preaching stations, chiefly because of reasons of health of the pastor, but also in order that he may be able to devote all his time to the building up of the Milwaukee congregation. Your Board has gladly granted the request, especially

since the congregation asks for no subsidy, and the stations of the Milwaukee field have been added to the Delavan area for a new field. The Board feels that this is a move in the right direction. Wherever possible, more intensive work should be done in the larger centers, and to this end the missionary should be relieved of his preaching stations.

#### Publications

In the interest of the work the *Deaf Lutheran*, a missionary monthly, edited by Pastor O. C. Schroeder, who is retiring as editor after twenty-five years of service, and by Pastor F. G. Gyle, appears monthly in 6,375 copies, and monthly Bible studies were sent out in 2,866 copies, chiefly to deaf who have no weekly services.

#### Synod's Executive Secretary

Though he is also assistant pastor in Grace Church for the Deaf in Minneapolis and ministering to deaf in two stations and two State hospitals, he repeatedly visited the sign classes at the Saint Louis Seminary, which are under the supervision of Pastor Gyle of St. Louis, and then also the sign classes at Springfield Seminary conducted by Pastor N. P. Uhlig of Jacksonville, Ill., and spoke words of encouragement to them. These classes have proved to be a great blessing to our Mission. Members of these classes are of great help to the local missionary, instructing classes at schools, as our notes on Delavan bear out, preaching here and there, visiting sick at sanitarium, State hospitals, and other institutions. God has made the hearts of many young men willing to do this work. This year three candidates were available, ready to enter our work, and four students volunteered to go out as vicars. Furthermore, our Executive Secretary commissioned Rev. Theo. De Laney in Austin, Tex.; for ten weeks took over the Seattle field during the leave of absence of the missionary because of ill health; spent several days with Vicar Wutke in Portland, Oreg., and also with Vicar Simon in the Montana field; was with Rev. C. R. Gerhold for seven weeks and commissioned him in Boston; spent two weeks with our Portland missionary and installed him in that city and then seven weeks with the Seattle missionary and installed also him. Much of the time in these fields was spent in training these new workers for our Mission. Then he also visited the Indiana and Pittsburgh fields for four weeks, and also the Jacksonville and Montana fields for several weeks, preaching in all stations of these fields.

#### Chapel Projects

Above it was mentioned that we have seventeen chapels for the deaf, seven of them being erected during the past triennium. For each the General Church Extension Board of Synod has granted

us the maximum amount of \$10,000. In Los Angeles a chapel was bought and remodeled; in Cleveland a chapel was dedicated in 1949, for which we also received \$15,000 from P. T. O., and the General Lutheran Women's Missionary League also gave a goodly sum for this project; in New York a chapel, for which we received an additional \$5,000 from P. T. O. besides the \$10,000 from Church Extension Board; a chapel in Sioux Falls, erected entirely by the L. W. M. L. of South Dakota, across the street from the South Dakota State School; a student center and parsonage in Washington, D. C., dedicated also in 1949; in Memphis, Trinity Church set aside a room in its new parish hall which is to serve as a chapel for the deaf; and at the present writing plans have been drawn up for a chapel-parsonage at Jacksonville, Ill., which is to be erected near the Illinois State School, where our missionary has seventy deaf children in religious classes. For this project we shall ask the Church Extension Board of Synod for \$10,000, in addition to the \$10,000 set aside for this purpose by the Central Illinois L. W. M. L. and the amount to be raised by the three Illinois Districts, for children from these three Districts attend this school and are being taken care of by the Jacksonville missionary. May God richly bless the L. W. M. L. organization and its districts and also Trinity Church in Memphis for their interest and kind help.

### **Ephphatha Conference**

This conference of Synod's workers among the deaf has met every year during this triennium and has proved to be a great blessing to every missionary. They attend local conferences, pastoral meetings, District meetings, but it is necessary that they meet with one another and discuss the needs and the problems of this specialized work. This year, however, our budget did not permit our missionaries to meet. We hope that funds will be available in the future that this so important and necessary conference may be held. The members of your Board, if possible all of them, attend these meetings and confer with each missionary as to his field.

### **Visual Aid**

Ephphatha Conference has appointed a committee for the purpose of studying and considering the needs of such aids, particularly adapted to Synod's work among the deaf, and to present the needs of a special appropriation for such aids to Synod.

### **Synod's 1947 Resolution**

At the Centennial Convention in Chicago it was recommended and resolved that our Board and the missionaries continue to work for closer contact with the Districts in which work is carried on. This has been done. The Mission Board of every District has been

reminded of this resolution, and twelve have replied, assuring us of their interest and co-operation. They were requested to assist the missionary whenever necessary and possible, call attention to deaf who are not being served, help to gain entrance into State schools in which we are not yet working, call upon the missionary at conferences and District meetings to give a report on his work and thus bring this blessed work to the attention of our Christians.

Indeed, the Lord has been with us during the past triennium, whereof we are glad. And we pray: "Let the beauty of the Lord, our God, be upon us; and establish Thou the work of our hands upon us; yea, the work of our hands, establish Thou it," Ps. 90:17.

BOARD OF MISSIONS TO THE DEAF

PASTOR WM. BUEGE, *Chairman*

PASTOR C. C. NIEMANN, *Secretary*

MR. G. F. KRUSE, *Treasurer*

PASTOR O. H. LOTTES

MR. J. P. MILLER

Twin Cities, Minn.

April 13, 1950

[410]

### Commending Board for Work Among Deaf

Holy Cross Lutheran Church for the Deaf, meeting in St. Louis, Mo., April 9, 1950, with grateful hearts took cognizance of the Scripturally appointed Lutheran Board of Missions to the Deaf. Actual observations and associations with said Board, over a long period of time, motivate the following expression:

1. The Board's representatives show a *deep understanding* of the efforts involved in bringing the holy Gospel to the Deaf and Hard of Hearing. The Board *knows* the difficulties involved when said handicapped persons, in the majority of cases, come from non-Lutheran and in many cases from *unchurched and unfriendly homes*.

2. While everywhere confused Deaf mission projects of other denominations come to attention, and sectarian, church-abandoned groups of Deaf request resumption of church services from Lutherans, our Lutheran Board, with faith, good understanding, considerable vision, and sound judgment, has already, under God's blessings, encouraged its missionaries in such a degree and has conducted the fiscal phase of this Lutheran Mission in such a manner, that the Lutheran Mission for the Deaf, in its effectiveness and scope, *ranks with the best* of other church bodies' missions in this "silent ministry" in America. The Deaf of America *know* that the Lutheran Church has a progressive program and that we keep faith with them.

1003. By virtue of their handicap, Deaf and Hard of Hearing persons must find employment and also *reside* in metropolitan areas where they can make a respectable living as self-reliant citizens. The Lutheran Board and its missionaries, at the command of Jesus (Matt. 28:19-20) are dedicating their time and energy in such a manner as to reach as many persons as possible with the means at our disposal. This necessitates *concentrating* our missionary efforts on the respective groups, in the interest of God-pleasing stewardship, and also necessitates an ever-increasing staff of *competent, full-time* ministers in this field, to keep pace with the demands for adequate service. Be it therefore

*Resolved*, That we very respectfully commend to The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod the program and work of the Lutheran Board of Missions to the Deaf, its Executive Secretary, Dr. John L. Salvner, and his advisory staff of regional assistants (missionaries) in this field; and be it further

*Resolved*, That this congregation with equal enthusiasm and respect commend this Board to The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, for the splendid program it is carrying on through periodical letters and through its missionaries, to train the Deaf and the Hard of Hearing in more and proportionate giving, and more complete support of the Gospel work carried on in their midst.

HOLY CROSS LUTHERAN CHURCH FOR THE DEAF

WALTER H. VIETS, *Secretary*

WALTER H. MAACK, *President*

[411]

### Encourage Synod to Continue Work Among the Deaf

WHEREAS, The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, through its Board of Missions to the Deaf, by the grace of God, today operates on a nation-wide basis; and

WHEREAS, Our work among the Deaf at present leads all the Protestant denominations in number of ordained workers (may God keep us ever humble, that it may so continue); and

WHEREAS, Our beloved Synod has been alert and forward-looking in supplying needs for houses of worship for the Deaf in all parts of the nation; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That the Dixie Deaf Lutheran Conference, consisting of laymen and pastors from Deaf churches in the English, Oklahoma, Southern, Southern Illinois, Texas, and Western Districts, meeting in Memphis, Tenn., January 28, and 29, 1950, recognize, thank, and commend our Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod and the members of its past and present Boards of Missions to the

Deaf, for its extensive program of Gospel work among the Deaf in the United States and parts of Canada, undertaken and continued with the help of God; and be it further

*Resolved*, That this Conference respectfully urge and encourage our Synod to continue in this blessed work, and especially in the matter of assisting the Deaf by the erection and purchase of suitable houses of worship in larger centers of adult Deaf population; and be it further

*Resolved*, That this Conference go on record in favor of encouraging our Lutheran Deaf to aid one another, individually and by congregational action, by giving and lending financial support to one another, as the Lord enables them, in promoting present and future building projects.

DIXIE DEAF LUTHERAN CONFERENCE

FRANCIS G. GYLE, *Secretary*

WALTER H. MAACK, *Chairman*

---

For Report of Missions for the Blind see Section X, [1015]

[412]

### Report of the Board of Foreign Missions

The three years since the last convention of Synod were momentous years for our Synod's foreign mission enterprise. This short span of time saw our India Mission grow by 13.6 per cent until it numbered 22,474 souls at the close of 1949. The mission which had been begun in the Philippines in 1946 has come to be firmly established and has expanded into new areas. Japan and New Guinea have begun to hear the Gospel from the mouths of our emissaries. The first two couples have started on a new effort for mission work among Mohammedans. This period also witnessed a serious upset in China, where the political situation brought about the evacuation of most of our foreign personnel, although it also saw the beginning of new work on the part of our Synod in Hongkong. What a marvelous story of God's grace, of divine guidance, of Providence opening doors, of heavenly mercy using poor human clay to plant the seed of the Word in new fields, and of building the walls of Zion in areas already within the sphere of our Synod's mission activity! Indeed, what hath God wrought! Despite our ineptness, sluggishness, smallness of faith, God has moved the Gospel work forward at a tremendous pace. May God forgive us our failures, weaknesses, mistakes. May He fill us with greater zeal and courage and grant us a true spirit of sacrifice to use these last darkening days for the spreading of His Word.

Here is the thrilling story in more detail:



### India

Work in India continued without fanfare, without éclat, but under the evident blessings of God. Existing congregations and schools were strengthened. New work was undertaken. For the first time we can report resident missionaries in Colombo (Ceylon), Madras, Bangalore, Madura, and the Wynaad area of the Malabar Coast. Rapid strides have been taken toward the creation of an indigenous Church. Missionary George Schroeder has been named Stewardship Secretary to encourage the congregations to take a larger part in self-government, in self-propagation, and in self-support. October 22, 1949, was a red-letter day for the congregations in the Ambur District (our oldest field) as on that day representatives of sixteen congregations signed the constitution of the Evangelical Lutheran India Church. Until this group is able to take over the full maintenance of work in its midst, its affairs will be administered by a joint executive council made up of missionaries and nationals. Other areas are studying this same plan in the hope of hastening the day when we shall have a wholly Indian church. On May 18, 1949, the 25th anniversary of the opening of the Nagercoil Seminary was observed. Through the years 124 had finished the advanced catechist training and 54 the full pastors' seminary course. This has helped build the India Church by supplying the 35 national pastors who, beside many other workers, are today serving the Church. While various school regulations caused some concern, the Lord has used them also for building up these institutions. A much larger proportion of pupils in higher schools is now Lutheran. In the Vadakangulam High School more than 25 per cent of the 142 students are Lutherans.

During the past triennium the work in India has, under God, been able to go forward also because of accessions to the missionary staff. These men and their wives have been sent out: Harold Heinlein, Wilbur May, James Mayer, E. H. Meinzen, Luther Meinzen, Lawrence Meinzen, Harry Smith, Robert Trautmann, and H. M. Zorn. Many of them are already at work after language study. Two young women have also joined the forces, Betty Rose Wulf and Rose Ziemke. Very shortly we expect to send out Dr. and Mrs. Wolfgang Bulle. He is to be in charge of Bethesda Hospital, Ambur. A large group was also returned from furlough. Against these gains we must charge losses sustained through the death of Dr. J. A. Lutz and the resignation of Missionaries E. P. Hahn, G. H. Hattendorf, and Norman Kline.

### China

A good beginning had just been made toward rehabilitation after about a decade of disastrous warfare. The number of our foreign missionaries, which had shrunk to four during the war,

was up to the figure of twenty-five in the fall of 1948. Then a reversal of political fortunes in China affected also our work in very adverse fashion. However, at this writing as far as we know, church work is going on at practically all of our stations in China through the activity of our missionaries and national workers and members. Missionary R. J. Mueller and family are still in Shanghai and carrying on work also in the way of broadcasting. Missionaries E. H. Thode and Frederick Schalow, with their respective families, are still in Hankow. In Hongkong, Missionary Wilbert Hoeltje and the Misses L. Behling, M. Boss, and G. Simon are busy at work. God alone knows what the future may have in store for China. However, we should hold ourselves in readiness to resume the work on full scale as soon as possible. In the meantime we must support the workers still on the field and pray earnestly for the cause of the Gospel in China. At the same time we rejoice to see that our four workers in Hongkong have developed such a fine mission activity. They report teaching 300 high school pupils so that these receive two hours of religious instruction a week. They are conducting missionary services in refugee camps, and teaching wherever opportunity presents itself.

Of our former China personnel, Missionaries R. Bringewatt, P. Martens, K. Voss, G. Wenger, and A. Ziegler have accepted calls in the United States. Missionary V. Hafner is stationed in Hawaii under the Board for Home Missions. Missionary H. Hinz, after his year of furlough, is temporarily engaged in Panama and is planning on doing work among the Chinese in California after June 1. Missionaries R. Egolf, L. Hass, P. Kreyling, R. Meyer, and R. Suelflow, and Nurses N. Lenschow and A. Mueller have been moved to Japan. Missionaries L. Buuck, H. Kretzmann, and J. Wilenius are at work in the Philippines. Miss Olive Gruen is at present on furlough in America. At this time it is truly a matter of praise to the Lord that throughout the disturbed conditions in China and with the possibilities of many things going wrong, amid much perplexity and anxiety, God has protected our missionaries so that not one of them suffered harm.

### **The Philippines**

Three years ago, when Synod met, we had two missionaries in the Philippines, Alvaro A. Carino and Herman R. Mayer. Today, by the grace of God, there are thirteen ordained pastors at work in the Philippines. Mission work is never easy, and in the Philippines we do not have mass conversions. Mission work there is about the same kind of mission work as you have in the average American city. It is a matter of winning souls one by one, instructing them, strengthening them, training them to reach out for others.

Nevertheless our missionaries have gained a foothold in various fields, and the work is developing nicely. Thus while in 1948 they reported a total of about 550 souls, they were able to report 720 at the end of 1949. In Manila there are two organized congregations, Bethel and Immanuel, while Grace Mission is approaching that point, and Trinity is also getting under way. At Bethel there is a Christian day school offering instructions in Grades 1 and 2. Pastors R. Prange, L. Buuck, O. Buntrock, and R. Plagens are serving the fields named above in that order. They are ably assisted by the Rev. G. Dionisio, our first national pastor who was trained in the Philippines. He preaches in the Tagalog dialect three times each Sunday and delivers a radio sermon in that dialect every week. Our missionaries also do considerable radio work in Manila. There is much mission activity and work with instruction classes. In the Binalonan field, 120 miles north of Manila, Missionaries E. Aradanas and N. Becker are at work, serving also Moreno, Urdaneta, and Dagupan. Still farther north, at Candon, we have Rev. A. A. Carino, where he can put his knowledge of the Ilocano dialect to good use. He also serves at Darapidap and several other places. New work has been started in the Mountain Province with Baguio as base. The work reaches northward from here into the valleys inhabited by the Igorots. Missionaries L. Nieting and H. Kretzmann serve here. Mr. Simon Bilagot, in training for the ministry, assists them as guide, interpreter, and evangelist. On the island of Mindanao, Missionaries H. Mayer and J. Wilenius work as a team in and out of Cagayan, while Missionary A. Strohschein is working from Davao eastward.

There are splendid opportunities for us in the Philippines. There are also very urgent needs, such as chapels and housing facilities and mechanical helps. Jeeps and Gospel wagons and visual-aid materials of all kinds are required to carry on the work energetically. Literature must be developed and provided. We must carry forward plans for the training of the native ministry. We must intensify our efforts to build an indigenous Church. One very encouraging feature of the work in the Philippines is the hearty manner in which the members already gained have shared in the work, contributing their time and talents, and in a commendable fashion, their earthly possessions.

### Japan

Astonishing, really breath-taking developments mark our mission effort in Japan. Your last convention authorized beginning work in Japan. It was difficult to gain entry into the country, but with the very able assistance of four of our chaplains, a survey of mission opportunities was made by the Executive Secretary of

the Board during August and September of 1948. On September 19 of that year he was able to install the Rev. William J. Danker as our first missionary in Japan. Since then, only a year and a half later, the number of our missionaries has grown to its present strength of ten ordained missionaries, their wives, and two nurses. Footholds have been gained in a number of places. After consultation with other mission groups a strategy was developed which looks to work by our Synod in the Tokyo and Yokohama area and then northward. Accordingly, we have opened a station at Niigata on the island of Honshu. In the upper island of Hokkaido we are already active at Sapporo, Asahigawa, and Otaru.

Thus far we have no chapels of our own, but must meet in private homes, in a rented kindergarten, in a small clubhouse, in rooms in the Y. M. C. A., or in a hotel. It is imperative that we now proceed to the next step and acquire places of worship. We cannot permit a condition to continue where a missionary tells us: "I don't dare say anything about a Sunday school because I don't know where to put the swarms of children who are clamoring for a chance to come." If we do not go forward and get places of worship, we cannot long escape the suspicion of the Japanese people that we are not in earnest or that we are a "fly-by-night" concern. In truth, the need is urgent. Now is the time! Now the situation is favorable. It may not always be thus. In addition to the urgency of securing chapels, it is essential that we provide housing for our missionaries. In a country of such acute housing shortages as Japan, the matter of finding dwellings for our missionaries is of immediate importance. We need equipment such as jeeps, vehicles equipped with loud-speakers and projectors, and literature. We need a seminary for the training of national pastors. Think of all the things needed to set up a full-fledged mission effort in a highly developed country like Japan, and you will appreciate the enormity of the task and the urgency of the challenge, and Synod will no doubt rise to the occasion with a joyful though humble acceptance of the responsibilities which the Lord places upon us in this unprecedented mission opportunity and will support the work with a generosity that is in keeping with the dignity of the cause.

Our mission personnel in Japan consists of the following men and their wives: W. J. Danker, Ralph Egolf, Le Roy Hass, Paul Heerboth, Paul Kreyling, Richard Meyer, George Shibata, Paul Strege, Roy Suelflow, and Victor Zwintscher. Two nurses, Norma Lenschow and Adelheid Mueller, are also working in Tokyo.

The chief work of these missionaries is done in Bible classes and Sunday schools, though services are also increasing in number. We would not be reporting correctly on the situation unless we also gave a word of credit to the civilians who are working for the

United States Army in Japan and are volunteering their services in many ways. Also a goodly number of the Japanese themselves are assisting our missionaries and are directing them to new opportunities for spreading the Gospel.

### New Guinea

Synod will recall the earnest plea voiced by President Hoopmann of our Australian sister synod, at our last convention, requesting the Missouri Synod to aid in new work opening up in New Guinea. Your convention authorized our Board to take up work in New Guinea. As a result, we were able to start there late in 1948. This work is in the Central Highlands, in an entirely new area, where people were living as close to the Stone Age as you can find them anywhere on the surface of the earth today. The Australian sister synod has been most generous in contributing manpower and financial means and "know-how" to the work among this type of people. Beginning from absolute scratch, there now are a number of mission posts, at Yaramanda, Birip, Irelya, Yaibos, Kundic, and others. The missionary personnel consists of three Australians and their wives as well as two Americans and their wives. The Australian missionaries are A. P. H. Freund, Ian Kleinig, and Louis Heppner, a layman, who is supervising especially the building projects in connection with the mission. The American missionaries are W. Burce and O. Hintze.

Astonishing progress has been made. Many hundreds of natives assemble for the Sunday services. A number of national teachers, loaned to us by the Australians, has been put to work. Various outposts have been established. The language, which had never been reduced to writing, has been studied by our missionaries to such an extent that they could get out a little primer as the first piece of literature for those people.

Our workers faced considerable hardships. While the climate is very agreeable, and in the high altitudes there is no malaria, still the missionaries must live in bush houses and walk many miles from the nearest landing field and do without most of the refinements of civilized living, as we know them here at home. Perhaps it should be explained that our field is accessible to the outside world only by air. From the field our missionaries must then walk wherever they want to go, and many days are spent in crossing the rough terrain of this section of New Guinea. However, our men do have a wonderful opportunity to bring the Word of God to natives who present a completely virgin field for mission endeavor and who are in the mood to listen.

As Synod will understand, there are various needs connected with our work in New Guinea. First of all, we should add to the

mission personnel. Then there are material needs, such as buildings of a more permanent and comfortable nature and whatever other appurtenances would belong to a new mission effort in a completely new country. A landing field for airplanes should be constructed. A small hydroelectric plant should be set up to provide electricity for the homes of the missionaries, but more especially to provide power for a sawmill which will then prepare the lumber for the building of homes, chapels, schools, and so forth. Provisions should be made for medical care and similar needs.

### Mohammedan Mission Work

This is the third new development of the last three years. Again the authorization for this effort stems from your last convention. As a result of your resolution two missionaries were called for this work and given special years of preparation. Dr. Henry Nau was borrowed from the Missionary Board of the Synodical Conference and on behalf of our Board undertook a tour of exploration of mission possibilities in Iraq and Iran. When the possibilities for work in that area seemed very doubtful, the Board decided to postpone a mission effort in that part of the world and to make a first beginning of this new mission work along the Malabar Coast in South India. Dr. Nau then proceeded to India and made a survey of that field, in part of which he was accompanied by the Executive Secretary of the Board. Missionaries John Gall and Henry Otten and their wives have now proceeded to India. For the first they are to live at Feroke, a few miles south of Calicut. It is hoped that Dr. Nau will be able to stay with them long enough to help them to a good beginning of this difficult task. Synod might well extend a vote of thanks to the Missionary Board of the Synodical Conference and to Dr. Henry Nau personally for the splendid spirit of co-operation they have shown and for the manner in which Dr. Nau plunged into this task. It entailed no slight difficulties for a man of his age. However, God has given him special talents for this kind of work, and his zeal for the cause would stop at no obstacles. A second vote of thanks is due the Society for the Promotion of Mohammedan Missions, which provided for the post-graduate studies of our missionaries and is currently gathering funds to buy them a car for their work in India.

### Summary

All in all, what a thrilling story of mission experiences, new advances, mission opportunities! Surely this will be a powerful stimulus to Synod to go forward with this blessed work. The glorious final effort by the members of Synod at the close of the last fiscal year should give us courage and confidence, first of all

the promises of God and then in the willingness and ability of people to meet the compelling challenge and brilliant opportunity of the present time for a determined mission advance in the overseas mission fields of our Church, to the glory of our God and to the advancement of the work of His Church. God grant it!

"Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto Thy name give glory, for Thy mercy and for Thy truth's sake," Ps. 115:1.

#### Miscellaneous Items

On July 1, 1948, Dr. F. Brand retired from the office of director and general secretary of foreign missions. He had served since 1920, and in view of his services he was given the title *Director Emeritus*. He was not to carry this honor long, however, for on January 1, 1949, the Lord called him to his reward. We are thankful for the blessings which came to the Church and to our foreign mission enterprise through the contributions he was able to make to the cause.

On January 16, 1950, the Lord called home one of the veteran members of our Board, Mr. Theodore Struckmeyer. He had served the Board for more than twenty years very faithfully.

The Centennial Convention had elected Mr. Paul G. Bouman as a member of the Board. When he found himself unable to accept the election, he was replaced by Mr. Louis Dau, who has served through the triennium.

The 1947 convention also authorized the Board to secure the services of an Assistant Executive Secretary. The office was filled on October, 3, 1948, when the Rev. Herman H. Koppelman of Jacksonville, Ill., was installed into that office. The added manpower in the home office has filled a definite need. Pastor Koppelman's able services enabled your Board to carry on the expanded work of the past triennium without faltering after the retirement of Dr. F. Brand and during Dr. O. H. Schmidt's 1948 visit to the new fields in the western Pacific. Again, when the development of our work in India and Japan required a visit by the Executive Secretary early this year, the presence of the Assistant Executive Secretary made it possible for the home office to continue with efficiency its important part in the work of foreign missions.

R. G. LANGE  
Chairman

HERBERT BERNER  
Secretary

H. O. A. KEINATH  
LOUIS PRANGE

H. F. VOERTMAN  
LOUIS DAU

WILLIAM ARNDT  
L. G. HOLT

PAUL MEHL

T. W. STRIETER

HERMANN H. KOPPELMANN

Assistant Executive Secretary

O. H. SCHMIDT

Executive Secretary

[413]

**Mailing Mission**

**WHEREAS**, The distribution of Christian tracts was first popularized by Dr. Luther and was in a large measure responsible for the rapid spread of the Reformation in his lifetime; and

**WHEREAS**, It is still used very effectively by many denominations; and

**WHEREAS**, The Lutheran Church has largely neglected this method, at least in comparison with Rome, which claims a circulation in the neighborhood of a million tracts a week; and

**WHEREAS**, We have a wealth of contacts: the fan mail of the Lutheran Hour and our other radio programs, removal and delinquent lists of our congregations, shut-ins, canvasses for new missions not yet begun, and many contacts of our members and pastors throughout the land and beyond; and

**WHEREAS**, Some have begun such work, the Hansens building up a list of some 5,000 names; and

**WHEREAS**, Such contacts, if developed, would be valuable in the founding and development of new missions in all our Districts and of winning and preserving souls for the kingdom of our Savior beyond the reach of our churches; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we encourage each District of Synod to study the advisability of organizing a Mailing Mission, to mail tracts, devotional booklets, and other Gospel literature to people in its territory who are not adequately reached by the churches; and be it

*Resolved*, That lists for these mailings be gathered from pastors and members, from Lutheran Hour and other radio mail, and from any other sources; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the Board of Home Missions of Synod study the project and furnish the information and guidance to the District boards for the organization of such work; and be it finally

*Resolved*, That the Board of Home Missions of Synod take the necessary steps to provide tracts and other materials for mailings from funds to be appropriated for this purpose, or at the expense of the Districts using the materials.

OUR SAVIOR LADIES' MISSIONARY AID

ETHEL F. SPORLEDER, *Secretary*

CHICAGO ENGLISH LUTHERAN PASTORAL CONFERENCE

HERBERT H. NAGEL, *Secretary*

OUR SAVIOR LUTHERAN CHURCH  
OF NORWOOD PARK

GEO. L. LUECKE, *Pastor*

W. A. SCHUMANN, *Secretary*



[414]

## Medical Missions

The Lutheran Medical Mission Association is an organization of professional men and women of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod who are interested particularly in the fostering and supporting of the medical phase of mission work. Our pastoral adviser is Dr. O. H. Schmidt, Executive Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions.

In view of recent developments and trends affecting our mission work in foreign countries we wish to focus the attention of Synod on the need for medical missions.

### A

Reasons for interest in *medical missions* may be cited as follows:

1. The furtherance of medical missions tends to increase the rapidity with which the Gospel is spread. Although our primary interest centers around the dissemination of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, nevertheless healing of the body makes the soul more receptive for spiritual matters. Christ Himself often used this adjunct in the healing of souls. Twenty-one such instances are mentioned in the Gospel of St. Matthew alone. Missionaries attest to the practicability of this approach.

2. In developing medical missions we are also heeding Christ's command that we love our neighbor as ourselves. The plight of people in foreign lands is well known and frequently described in detail by returning missionaries.

3. Medical missions act as living evidence and fruits of our Christian faith. At the present time people in foreign lands are skeptical of Christianity because missionaries are unable to demonstrate the practicability of our faith. A medical mission would be a visual demonstration of the contrast between the self-centered heathen religion and the altruistic and unselfish Christian faith.

4. The development of medical missions would command the interest and support of numerous groups in this country, in particular, the various members of the medical profession and, of great importance, of the physicians themselves. An outlet for this particular talent would thereby be created, and an occasion for their stewardship in God's kingdom would be presented.

5. The building and staffing of hospitals, in several instances, would be the method whereby entrance may be gained into a foreign land. Such establishments would be followed by missionaries. In recent months the importance of this approach has been forcefully brought to our attention.

## B

Since the medical mission is a direct reflection of the sponsoring organization, it becomes important that only the highest standards be maintained with regard to personnel and physical equipment.

We, therefore, plead with Synod that an over-all plan to raise the standards of existing institutions to acceptable levels be formulated and that new hospitals be organized when qualified personnel become available.

To this end we suggest that attention be directed first to our hospital in Ambur, India, which requires the sum of \$35,000 for improvement purposes. This fund is to be used for the following improvements:

1. The building of a new wing. The capacity of the entire hospital needs expansion. Moreover, the new building should be equipped with necessary furniture and fixtures of good quality.

2. The provision for an improvement of operating and delivery rooms. These rooms are to be completely outfitted with necessary equipment such as operating tables, operating lights, sterilizers, and the necessary instruments to carry out average major surgery.

3. The provisioning and equipping of an X-ray examining room. X-ray examinations have been shown to be a necessary adjunct to any hospital. The room should have X-ray equipment capable of performing routine types of examination and should be supplied with the necessary X-ray film processing devices.

The requests are motivated by three premises. The first is, that we expand our services to the needy; the second, that we provide adequate hospital facilities and medical attention for our own missionary and medical personnel; and finally, that we provide the doctor who has agreed to enter the field with the equipment necessary to carry on an acceptable standard of medical practice.

## C

The high standards outlined in the previous section cannot be carried out without the aid of physicians and surgeons resident at the hospital. Such personnel are difficult to obtain. Medical students on completion of their medical training are loath to make additional sacrifices, particularly in view of the strenuous and lengthy course of studies, the high cost of education, the possibility of a lucrative practice, and to some degree a stigma attached by their associates to any one who accepts a missionary status.

In order to supply the medical mission program with competent personnel, we plead with Synod that the following proposals be seriously considered.

1. An organization composed of consecrated medical men and members of the clergy, which would include medical missionaries

and missionaries on furlough or retired, should be provided for. Their duties would consist of contacting likely pre-medical and pre-dental students, inspiring them with a zeal for the Lord's work and the following up of these contacts.

2. A fund is to be set aside to give financial aid to worthy students who desire to enter the field of medical missions. The motivating cause for acceptance of the scholarship should be primarily the furthering of the Lord's work and not a source of aid to medical students who have inadequate private financial resources. These funds need not be repaid if the recipient remains in a foreign field for a reasonable period of time. Repayment at current rates of interest are to be made by those who fail to complete the course or fail to accept a position.

3. A missionary center in our home country is to be organized and necessary buildings erected. In this building will be housed missionaries and medical missionaries on furlough, students, and their families. Housing will be without charge. A likely place for such an arrangement would be the campus of our Seminary in St. Louis. This location would give the missionaries and students access to two large universities and medical schools. Postgraduate work would thereby be easily available.

The purpose of such housing will be to promote fellowship, nurture interest, and heighten the zeal of those who have consecrated themselves to this work.

4. Furthermore, an association with a Lutheran hospital should be encouraged so that it may become a medical center for our medical missionaries. The hospital is to act as a central agency for the collection of medical material for our foreign missions and for the dissemination of pertinent medical information, and possibly supplies, to our medical missions. The hospital should act as a home base so that prospective graduates may follow an acceptable internship and even obtain accredited residencies.

It is our sincere prayer that our Synod will give increasing attention to the promotion of medical missions.

OTTO H. GRUNOW, M. D.

American College of Radiology  
Instructor, Mallinckrodt Institute of  
Radiology, Washington University  
Medical School  
Chairman, Memorial Committee

THEO. H. HANSER, M. D.

F. A. C. S., Surgical Staff, Lutheran  
Hospital, St. Louis  
Board Member, Lutheran Hospital,  
Vicksburg, Miss.  
Executive Committee, Lutheran  
Medical Mission Assn.

CHARLES G. OBERMEYER, M. D.

Chief of Anesthesia, Lutheran Hos-  
pital, St. Louis  
Chairman, Lutheran Medical Mis-  
sion Assn.

WOLFGANG F. BULLE, M. D.

Resident in Training, Lutheran  
Hospital, St. Louis  
Medical Missionary-Designate to  
Ambur, India, Lutheran Mission  
Hospital

[415]

**"For Such a Day as This — More Men for Christ!"****A Call for Greater Lay Enlistment****The World Today**

The state of the world today presents a darkening picture of deepening gloom and dark despair. Mankind has loosed upon itself forces which threaten its very existence. The rumble of warfare, the clashing of ideologies, the heat of strife — all are rocking the foundations of what men had come to regard as certain and enduring.

The morals of our so-called Christian world are a matter of deep concern to every Christian. Modern education has proved inadequate to change the heart of man which God Himself describes as "desperately wicked."

As a result, the world today is groping in disillusionment. Men's hearts are failing them for fear of what the future holds. Such is the appalling picture of the world today as it staggers across the midpoint of the twentieth century.

**The Church Today**

The "religious" world presents a picture which is scarcely any brighter. The "great" religions of heathenism have been aroused from their lethargy and are fighting either for survival or to enlarge their spheres of influence. A new religion of crass materialism has arisen which threatens to sweep mankind into its fold by force. Romanism, suffering from its severest losses since the days of the Reformation, has become increasingly militant and audacious.

Large sections of Protestantism, while displaying an external activity, have surrendered to the forces of Modernism and are preaching a "gospel" which knows no Savior. The Lutheran Church of Europe was Casualty No. 1 of World War II. Even now the remnant of European Lutheranism is struggling for survival.

**Our Church Today**

Surely a church body such as ours, preserved by God in its loyalty to His saving Word, must play an heroic role as an instrument of God in this hour of mankind's greatest need. God has already done much through our Synod to bring His message of hope to men in despair. The growth of our Church during the first half of this century is a miracle in modern church history. And yet none of us can boast that we have done all that we could. In a sense our potential has barely been tapped. The exigencies of the moment call for an all-out effort on the part of every one of us.

Much greater things must be accomplished if we are to fulfill our God-given mission at this critical juncture in mankind's history.

*Let us consider our weaknesses.* To our shame we must admit that some symptoms of our lives as individuals betray a lack of that "first love" which should mark all those lives which are "hid with Christ in God." Only 40 per cent of our people are at God's house on an average Sunday. Our people attend the Lord's Supper only a little over three times a year, on the average. Only one in ten communicants belongs to a Bible class. In some instances the formal religious training of our children is being limited to the barest minimum. Only one third of our children receive the benefits of religious training in our Christian day schools. Family devotions are far from the rule in the average home. In short, in many instances there is a shocking lack of appreciation of the spiritual treasures which God has provided for us in His precious means of grace.

And the result? The growing list of delinquents is becoming disturbingly large. The cancer of materialism is making serious inroads into our membership. Church work has become the responsibility of a few. In many instances voters' meetings find it difficult to secure a quorum. Nominating committees are having increasing difficulty in securing slates of candidates. With many, church membership has become more of a session than an obsession. The doctrine of the universal priesthood is frequently paid lip service but is not translated into corresponding action. The stewardship performance of a large segment of our membership is far below what God has a right to expect of them. The spirit of missions has not gripped many of our members with the urgency which the state of the world and the love of Christ would require.

Surely the above facts should shake any spirit of complacency that may be evident among us. A blundering and burdened world, trembling on the very precipice of an awful eternity, calls for a Church that is deep in its spirituality and intense in its desire to share its spiritual treasures with men in desperate need.

### **Our Opportunities**

All of the above must become a matter of real concern to each and every member of our Church. We feel that the hearts and hands of our people will become ever more willing as they are acquainted with the glorious opportunities which God is giving us at this momentous hour. Let us look first, however, at what God has already accomplished through our humble efforts.

During the past decade no fewer than 155,000 adults have been

confirmed. During the past four years our Church has opened a new mission station somewhere in the United States or Canada every fourth day. At present 835 pastors and students are serving 1,300 mission stations in North America. During the past ten years we have started mission work in seven new countries. Using about 40 languages, the Lutheran Hour has reached into some 60 countries.

Since 1940 our Church in Africa has grown from 7,000 souls to approximately 17,000. Since 1940 our Church in India has grown from 14,300 souls to 21,900. Indeed, almost without exception the Lord has permitted our Church to march forward on every mission front, accompanying our efforts with signal blessings.

On the educational front we can point to these accomplishments. Our vacation Bible school enrollment has climbed from 25,000 to over 100,000 since 1940. Our Sunday schools have grown from 280,000 pupils in 1940 to 365,000 at present. Our parochial school enrollment has increased by 26,000 since 1940. Our Bible class enrollment has climbed by 50,000 during the past eight years.

While we thank God for what has been accomplished in these various fields, yet we must face the fact that, when compared with the tremendous fields which lie before us, our accomplishments will leave little room for boasting. For instance, in India, with its population of 350,000,000, we have only 75 full-time workers serving 7,211 communicants. But the Savior's marching orders are: "Go, preach, teach."

In China, with its population of 450,000,000, we have only seven full-time workers serving 505 communicants. But the Savior's marching orders are: "Go, preach, teach."

In Japan, with its population of 80,000,000, our Church has only 10 full-time workers serving 1,700 people. But the Savior's marching orders are: "Go, preach, teach."

In Africa, with its population of 200,000,000, our Church has only 19 full-time workers serving 6,466 communicants. But the Savior's marching orders are: "Go, preach, teach."

In our own country there are more than 70,000,000 people who claim no church affiliation of any kind. There are ten States where seven out of every ten people are unchurched. There are other States in which the unchurched population presents a picture almost equally appalling. But the Savior's marching orders are: "Go, preach, teach."

There are millions of children in our country who are not under the influence of the Gospel. Our Church through its teaching agencies is reaching scarcely more than 90,000 of this vast army of unchurched children. But the Savior's marching orders are: "Go, preach, teach."

### Our Resources

Surely we cannot say that we do not have the resources to meet these opportunities. God has wondrously blessed our Synod. Today our membership numbers approximately 1,700,000 baptized souls. We have approximately 5,000 congregations and preaching stations. When we compare our potential strength for Kingdom work today with that of our fathers who organized our Church in 1847, we cannot escape the inevitable conviction that God expects great things of us. Let us look at these resources:

1. *Our spiritual heritage.* By God's grace we have clung fast to the three great principles of Martin Luther: Grace alone, faith alone, and Scripture alone. God has preserved us in the faithful adherence to His Word, and therein lies our greatest strength.

2. *Our educational system.* Our concern for Christian education has developed a program of parish education which is unique in Protestantism. In our program of day schools, Sunday schools, part-time agencies, high schools, and Bible classes we have a program of parish education which seeks to meet God's high standards for Christian education.

3. *Our institutions for training pastors and teachers.* Our ten preparatory schools, two seminaries, and two teachers' colleges stand ready to supply the needs of our Church for manpower for our work at home and abroad.

4. *Our pastors and teachers.* Our 5,000 pastors and teachers bring to their work a deep devotion to duty and personal consecration. God has graciously blessed our Church by supplying it with a competent ministry.

5. *Our laity.* In our well-indoctrinated laity we have a potential strength that is waiting to be used in Kingdom service. In many instances our laity is showing an increasing concern for Kingdom purposes and is showing an eagerness to be used more fully in the spiritual program of the Church.

6. *Our material blessings.* Our Christians have shared in the bounty of material blessings that God has showered upon our country. We have the money that is needed for the extension of Christ's kingdom. We have the confidence that our people will respond to the challenge of the present hour, if they are fully acquainted with the facts.

What, then, do we need to meet these opportunities and to discharge our obligations as the universal priesthood of believers?

### The Need

The crying need of our Church is not only a greater financial income to carry on the blessed work of the Kingdom among men. Surely that dare not be ignored. Our people, blessed with material

possessions beyond any other period in the history of our Church, must grow in the grace of giving and bring far greater offerings to the war treasury of our Lord Jesus Christ.

But above all, our critical need is the need of manpower, of more and better-trained laymen and women to carry out the divine commission of our Lord. Thousands upon thousands are needed to perform the vital tasks which confront the Church today. To give only an indication of the vast requirements of manpower and womanpower which are called for, if our Church is to carry on a progressive program of expansion during the coming years, we mention the following:

We shall need at least 15,000 additional Sunday school teachers if the enrollment of our Sunday schools is to reach the set goal of 500,000 pupils in the near future.

We shall need at least 8,000 more Bible class teachers if a third of our communicant membership is to be won for our increasing number of Bible classes.

We shall need at least 25,000 more laymen who will identify themselves with the spiritual program of our congregations if we are to make an effective and sustained effort to reclaim our delinquent and almost-delinquent members. We shall need the active co-operation of our more than one million one hundred thousand communicant members if our Church is to live up to its highest potential in the field of personal evangelism—a field which continues to cry for immediate development.

As the program of our Church continues to develop, we shall be able to make more and more use of *full-time lay assistants*. The largely unexploited fields of parish workers, deaconesses, and other areas of Church activity by lay people call for intensive study on the part of our pastors and people.

### How to Meet the Need

A program of church work to meet the expanding opportunities for Kingdom work which confront us at this time will require that the individual Christian widens his horizons of interest and responsibility for Kingdom work.

As children of God, each one of us must recognize that we are in the world because God has work for us to do. The Lutheran Church has properly emphasized the doctrine of the priesthood of all believers. This doctrine is based on 1 Pet. 2:9, where God declares of all Christians: "Ye are a chosen generation, a royal priesthood, an holy nation, a peculiar people, that ye should show forth the praises of Him who hath called you out of darkness into His marvelous light."



All believers constitute a spiritual priesthood, into whose charge Christ has committed all the rights and powers of His kingdom. There must be active participation of every Christian in the tasks by which the priesthood is carried out. Some of these tasks are the following:

1. Bringing spiritual sacrifices to the Lord.
  - a. A deepening personal commitment to the Lord Jesus.
  - b. Living the stewardship life by devoting time, talents, and treasure to the service of the Lord.
  - c. Financial support of the work of the church at home and at large.
  - d. Concern for the poor and needy within the congregation, the church at large, and the world.
2. Activities within the family.
  - a. Family worship.
  - b. Concern for the Christian growth and development of the individual member of the family.
  - c. Loving encouragement and admonition to one another to walk in the ways of God.
3. Personal mission work.
  - a. Personal witness to non-Christians.
  - b. Inviting the unchurched to come to church and/or church schools.
  - c. Acting as sponsors for adults enrolled in the membership class, calling for them and attending class with them.
4. Mutual encouragement and admonition of Christians.
  - a. Working and living together as becometh saints.
  - b. Visiting, holding devotions, or serving shut-ins at home or in the hospital.
  - c. Concern over delinquent members that leads to loving admonition.
5. Acts of teaching in the parish.
  - a. Sunday school.
  - b. Vacation Bible school.
  - c. Bible class.
6. Ministering at the sanctuary before the Lord.
  - a. Fervent participation in worship, prayer, and song.
  - b. Singing in the choir.
  - c. Helping, according to our ability, to enhance the beauty of the service.
  - d. Serving as deacons and lectors in the services.

**Resolution**

In view of the foregoing presentation of the needs of our world today, of our resources for meeting these needs, and of the evident will of our heavenly Father that we use our resources in the fullest measure for the meeting of these needs, we respectfully submit the following resolution for favorable action by the convention:

WHEREAS, There are still vast multitudes throughout the world today who are without Christ and therefore are eternally lost; and

WHEREAS, The unchristian forces throughout the world are misleading many within and without the Church; and

WHEREAS, Our present efforts seem so meager when contrasted with the tremendous opportunities for Kingdom work; and

WHEREAS, We can never hope to reach all with the Gospel through the professionally trained clergy *alone*; and

WHEREAS, The Lord has blessed us with spiritual and material resources to undertake greater things for Him; and

WHEREAS, Scripture emphasizes that every Christian is a priest with specific priesthood obligations; therefore be it

A. *Resolved*, That our congregations throughout Synod launch out upon an intensive effort for the *enlistment and training of the laity* for every phase of the Church's work, and that our laity as such be alerted and encouraged to discharge its priestly functions; and be it further

B. *Resolved*, That the congregations of our Synod be encouraged to use their *existing agencies* for the further enlistment and training of their membership; and be it further

C. *Resolved*, That Synod through its department of *Parish Education, Home Missions, and Stewardship* aid our congregations in carrying out such a program by means of special training institutes, short-term schools, and Bible Institutes to be held in strategic centers; and be it further

D. *Resolved*, That *existing facilities* and opportunities in various sections, Districts, and circuits receive consideration in promoting the above special training program; and be it further

E. *Resolved*, That our congregations be urged to avail themselves of the opportunities for effective lay training as carried on by the *auxiliary organizations* within Synod; and be it further

F. *Resolved*, That the necessary expenditures needed to put the above program into operation be provided by the Board of Directors of Synod; and be it finally

G. *Resolved*, That Synod express its joy over the fact that an

ever-increasing number of lay people are manifesting an interest in serving the Church on a *full-time* basis, and that it stand ready to offer guidance to these people and use them whenever possible.

The above overture is submitted by the following:

REV. W. C. BIRKNER Secretary of Missions and Stewardship Central District	REV. HERMAN H. KOPPELMANN Assistant Executive Secretary Board for Foreign Missions
REV. OSCAR E. FEUCHT Secretary of Adult Education	MR. WM. A. KRAMER Assistant Secretary of Schools
REV. EGON W. GEBAUER Assistant, Department of Publicity and Missionary Education	REV. KARL KURTH Executive Secretary of the Missionary Board
REV. H. W. GOCKEL Assistant Executive Secretary Board for Home Missions	REV. H. A. MAYER Assistant Secretary of Missions
REV. J. E. HERRMANN Stewardship Secretary	REV. L. MEYER Director of Publicity and Missionary Education
REV. WM. H. HILLMER Assistant Executive Secretary Board for Home Missions	MR. ARTHUR L. MILLER Executive Secretary Board for Parish Education
	REV. F. C. STREUFERT Secretary of Missions

The above overture has been endorsed by

THE BOARD FOR MISSIONS IN NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA

H. A. MAYER, *Secretary*

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

O. H. SCHMIDT, *Executive Secretary*

THE BOARD FOR PARISH EDUCATION

H. F. C. ROEHL, *Secretary*

[416]

### Allocating More Budget Money for Missions

WHEREAS, "A very considerable portion (32 per cent) of the preparatory facilities of Synod's institutions and of the energies of their faculties and administrators is devoted to the training of students who are not preparing for professional service in the church" (Fiscal Conference, *Minutes*, February, 1949, p. 11); and

WHEREAS, "If the present structure and organization of our educational facilities are accepted as unalterable, an expenditure of seven million dollars for plants in the next few years and a minimum of one and one-half million dollars yearly for operation and maintenance must be met" (*ibid.*, p. 11); and

WHEREAS, Synod in 1938 did permit "a further experiment in general higher education and coeducation" "without additional net cost to Synod" (*Proceedings*, 1938, p. 40; emphasis in the original); and

WHEREAS, Synod "regularly appropriates synodical funds for the purpose which the resolution forbids" (Fiscal Conference, *Minutes*, February, 1949, p. 42); and

WHEREAS, Our Synod is thus spending millions of dollars, not merely to prepare ministers and teachers, but also to educate young men and women under the direction of the Church; and

WHEREAS, Not even one half of Synod's 1950 budget is allocated for the cause of missions (Cf. Fiscal Conference, *Minutes*, September, 1949, p. 127); now therefore be it

*Resolved*, That Synod reconsider its policy of appropriating such great funds for the education of those young men and women who are not preparing themselves for professional service in the Church, curtail its overhead expenses, and use more and more of its available resources for mission work.

(Signed) (Dr.) P. E. KRETZMANN, Cuba, Mo.

ZION EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH, CHICAGO, ILL.

CARL G. KRUSE, *Pastor*

Signatures attested by (REV.) H. D. MENSING  
Tinley Park, Ill., April 5, 1950

[417]

### Allocate More Funds for Missions

WHEREAS, The 1950 budget for Higher Education is \$1,386,500, or nearly one third of the total budget; and

WHEREAS, The 1950 budget for Parish Education, Publicity and Mission Education, Stewardship, Administration, and Standing Committees is nearly \$400,000, or one tenth of the total of the 1950 budget; and

WHEREAS, The 1940 budget for Missions is only \$1,775,000, or not even one half of the total budget of \$4,250,000 for 1950; and

WHEREAS, The primary mission of our Church is, and should ever be, "to preach the Gospel to every creature"; and

WHEREAS, Due to a multiplying of boards and commissions, of full-time secretaries and assistant secretaries, the cost of non-missionary items is increasing from year to year and there is grave danger that Synod, for lack of funds, is being hampered in its mission of saving souls for Christ; now therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we petition Synod to order the Fiscal Con-

to re-examine its synodical budget allocations, restudy budget for higher education, cut down wherever possible the overhead expense, eliminate, wherever possible, full-time executive secretaries and assistant secretaries, and allocate more of the funds at its disposal for the cause of missions.

ST. PETER'S EV. LUTHERAN CONGREGATION  
MORRISON, ILL.

HERMAN BEVEROTH, *Chairman*

MARTIN BEVEROTH, *Secretary*

Adopted March 12, 1950

## V. CONSTITUTIONAL MATTERS

[501]

### Report of the Committee on Constitutional Matters for the Triennium, 1947 to 1950

Pursuant to the By-Laws of Synod, Section 2.105, the first task of your Committee was to embody the resolutions of the last convention in the *Handbook* in proper form. The results of our efforts are before you in the new loose-leaf edition of the *Handbook*, which was sent out to every member congregation, to every pastor in active service, and to each advisory pastor.

In our last meeting before the writing of this report official answers were given to a number of questions regarding the interpretation of certain sections.

It was agreed that for the sake of uniformity Sections 7.101, 7.105 (cf. 7.105, b and c) and Section 12.01 (cf. 12.03, 12.05, and 12.09) should be changed to read "Board of —" instead of "Department of —." This change will have to be ratified by Synod, which we respectfully recommend.

Your Committee recommends that in future editions of the *Handbook* the page numbers be omitted, since this is not practical in the loose-leaf book and references should rather be made to the respective section than to the page, the numbering of which will have to be changed from time to time.

Your Committee is of the opinion that if a District of Synod wishes to change its name, this action should at least be reported and ratified by Synod so as to be made a matter of record.

Since the question was raised as to what is meant by the word "arrange" in Section 3.43, the committee agreed in the opinion that this means that the District officials cannot enter the congregation without its consent, but must first, through the proper channels, make arrangements for such a meeting.

Since the drawing up of the constitution and especially articles of incorporation is a matter of considerable importance and the laws of the respective State must always be considered, Mr. H. Kuenne, who is an attorney, was asked to furnish guidelines as to what articles of incorporation are to contain and, if possible, have this article published in the *Lutheran Witness* as an insert.

Your Committee examined the plan to reorganize the work of Synod and found nothing that would be in conflict with the Constitution of Synod. As to other reports and overtures asking for changes of, or amendments to, the Constitution and By-Laws of Synod, the Committee stands ready to examine their contents and language as to their agreement with the Constitution and By-Laws of Synod. (Section 2.105.)

Mr. H. Kuenne was asked to serve as official representative of the Committee on Constitutional Matters at the convention in Milwaukee. Respectfully submitted by

M. F. KRETZMANN

*Secretary of the Committee on Constitutional Matters*

[502]

## Report of Committee on Co-Ordination of Synod's Work

The Committee on Co-ordination of Synod's Work appointed by Synod's President to study Memorial 504 (Proc., 1947, pp. 432 to 437) submits the following report and recommendations:

### Action of the 1947 Convention

1. We call attention to the fact that the floor committee in 1947 "expresses its unanimous favor of this proposal to effect co-ordination of the work of our various boards and committees."
2. It urges further study and clarification of the plan.
3. It recommends "that this proposal be presented in one of the first sessions of our next convention."

These recommendations of the floor committee were adopted by the convention. (P. 437.)

### Committee Activity

Your committee, consisting of three laymen and two pastors, met five times, usually for two-day sessions. Open hearings were held at River Forest with representatives of various boards and committees of Synod. A number of meetings were held with representatives of the Board of Directors of Synod, with interested groups from various departments and with individuals from these departments. Many splendid suggestions were submitted to your Committee by these groups and are incorporated in our recommendations.

### No Recommendations for Co-ordination on the Horizontal Level

1. Your Committee *does not offer recommendations for co-ordination of work on the horizontal level.* We have no recommendations to combine boards and committees, to abolish others, to re-assign areas of activities. Our reasons are:
  - a. Your Committee was to study Memorial 504, and that deals with co-ordination of work on the vertical line, viz., the Board

- of Directors of Synod with other boards, and other boards with the Board of Directors of Synod.
- b. Other committees appointed by the President of Synod are dealing with some of the problems of work on the horizontal level, e. g., the co-ordination of the appeals for money, the stewardship work of Synod, etc. There indeed seems to be need for further co-ordination of the work of various boards. Communications addressed to your Committee indicate that there are on this level other problems of possible overlapping and duplication (e. g., there are two boards of Synod both interested in promoting radio and television); and of integration (e. g., of certain service departments with other boards of Synod; of youth work with the whole parish education work of Synod). However, for your Committee even to attempt to deal with such additional problems on this level separate from other problems would be an unsatisfactory makeshift.
  - c. Your Committee's proposed memorial offers the necessary means to co-ordinate work between boards on the horizontal level. Under it the Board of Directors can resolve possible difficulties between boards, encourage such voluntary efforts as that of the Co-ordinating Council to integrate the educational plans of the various boards and congregations, and can seek to remove all areas of overlapping and duplication.

### THE OBJECTIVE

#### Co-Ordination on the Vertical Line

(See chart attached)

- 2. *Our recommendations suggest co-ordination on the vertical line.* We want to draw into closer working agreement the Board of Directors of Synod as an over-all unifying board with the boards and committees of Synod which develop policies and execute them. We list some of the benefits:
  - a. This will make for proper and intelligent budgetary control on the part of the Board of Directors, which is charged with planning the budget and keeping it balanced.
  - b. Proper and balanced planning of work in all departments can be carried out so that the whole Church can go forward on all fronts.
  - c. Policies inaugurated by one group, which may have a significant influence upon other areas of church work, can be brought into proper relation to the whole work of Synod.
  - d. Duplications and conflicts in the work among boards of Synod can be more readily avoided or adjusted.



# Some Features of the Plan

Let us call attention to some of the important features of the plan.

- a. None of the work of Synod as now being conducted according to regulations will be disturbed. It will simply be brought into closer co-ordination.
- b. There will be unifying controls, but the doors will be open wider to reach those who exercise those controls. There will be less danger of centralized power that is absolute and a law unto itself.
- c. Subcommittees of the Board of Directors handle the details and work them up into the proper form for recommendation. These subcommittees can be placed geographically by the Board of Directors so that they can meet oftener with the boards in their Division.
- d. Comptroller and Planning Counselor. We need more than auditing. We need someone who will receive reports and financial information, analyze them, and show trends. We also need a man who will project the work in the future for Synod as a whole and submit his recommendations to the Board.
- e. Comptroller and Planning Counselor are also going to help the subcommittees work over the details and get the necessary recommendations to the Board with all pertinent information in prepared form so that the Board itself will not have to spend its time on time-consuming detail work.
- f. Minutes of meetings sent up and down keep all groups informed on the actions of particular concern to their work and activities.
- g. Executive secretaries will be available to the subcommittees as information sources to help these subcommittees get the proper perspective.
- h. Vice-Presidents of Synod will be in constant touch with all the work of Synod and will be able to be of greater help to the President of Synod in taking care of his growing responsibilities.

## RECOMMENDATION I

A. The Board of Directors shall consist of eleven voting members and four advisory members as follows:

Voting			Advisory	
1. President	5. Pastor	9. Layman	1. A Vice-President	
2. Secretary	6. Pastor	10. Layman	2. A Vice-President	
3. Treasurer	7. Layman	11. Layman	3. A Vice-President	
4. Pastor	8. Layman		4. A Vice-President	

B. The work of Synod shall be divided into four Divisions. To co-ordinate this work the Board of Directors shall appoint from its membership four committees as follows:

1. a. Committee for the Division of Missions, composed of one pastor, one layman, and one vice-president.
1. b. Committee for the Division of Parish Education, composed of one pastor, one layman, and one vice-president.
1. c. Committee for the Division of Synodical Services, composed of two laymen and one vice-president.
1. d. Committee for the Division of Higher Education, composed of one pastor, one layman, and one vice-president.
2. a. Assigned to the Division of Missions shall be:
  - 1) Board for Missions in North and South America,
  - 2) Board for Missions in Foreign Countries, 3) Church Extension Board, 4) Board for Missions to the Deaf,
  - 5) Board for Missions to the Blind, 6) Board for Missions in Europe, 7) Armed Services Commission, 8) Student Service Commission.

All District Mission Boards shall co-operate with Synod's Board for Missions in North and South America.

2. b. Assigned to the Division of Parish Education shall be:
  - 1) Board for Parish Education, 2) Board for Young People's Work, 3) Board for Visual Education.

Advisory relationship shall exist between this Division and 1) Lutheran Laymen's League, 2) Lutheran Women's Missionary League, 3) Walther League.

The District Parish Education Board shall co-operate with Synod's Board for Parish Education.

All District Boards for Young People's Work shall co-operate with Synod's Board for Young People's Work.

2. c. Assigned to the Division of Synodical Services shall be:
  - 1) Board of Support, 2) Board for Relief, 3) Public Relations Department, 4) Social Welfare Committee, 5) Lodge Information Bureau, 6) Literature Board, 7) Young People's Literature Board, 8) Radio Committee, 9) Committee on Constitutional Matters, 10) Committee on Church Architecture, 11) Transportation Secretary, 12) Director of Publicity and Missionary Education, 13) Fiscal Office (Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, Assistant Legacy Officer), 14) KFUO, 15) Concordia Publishing House shall be assigned to this Division for advisory purposes and shall keep the Board of Directors informed by means of regular financial and administrative reports.

Note on (3): The Public Relations Department shall be

- responsible to the President of Synod for policy and action but related to the Board of Directors of Synod in financial and all other matters.
- d. Assigned to the Division of Higher Education shall be:
- 1) The Board for Higher Education, 2) Valparaiso Advisory Committee.
- e. The Board of Trustees for Synodical Trust Funds shall be directly responsible to the Board of Directors.
- f. The Auditor and the Statistician shall be directly responsible to the Board of Directors as staff officers of that Board.
3. Each Board or Committee in a Division shall have contact with the Board of Directors through the Board of Directors' Committee for that Division.
4. a. The Vice-Presidents shall be asked by the Board of Directors or through its committees to attend meetings of boards and committees in the Divisions to which they have been assigned once a year or oftener, as the need arises. The Planning Counselor and the Comptroller shall attend meetings of boards and committees of Synod upon request of the Board of Directors, its committees, or of some divisional board or committee, whenever in the opinion of any of these boards such a need arises; and shall be ready to serve the Board of Directors or its committees with data desired, recommendations, etc.
- b. Meetings of the subcommittees of the Board of Directors shall be held regularly for the purpose of considering all business and plans that should come before those committees. They shall prepare recommendations for their Division to be presented to the Board of Directors. The subcommittees shall keep the boards and committees in their Division informed of the time and place of their meetings. They shall grant to these divisional boards opportunities to send a representative to such meetings of the subcommittees, when either the subcommittee or any of the divisional boards or committees consider it necessary for, and in the interest of, the work of Synod in the Division to which they have been assigned.
5. a. The executive secretaries in each Division shall serve as information sources for the committees of the Board of Directors; and at the request of these subcommittees or of the Board shall attend the meetings of the Board of Directors.
- b. In order that the respective committees of the Board of

Directors and the Planning Counselor of the Board of Directors may be kept fully informed of the work of the various boards and committees of Synod, every such board and committee shall be expected to transmit to its respective committee of the Board of Directors and the Planning Counselor of the Board of Directors a digest of the minutes of each of its meetings and a copy of every important proceeding, announcement or report.

5. c. The Secretary of the Board of Directors shall in turn send to the respective boards or committees of Synod a complete copy of any resolution of the Board of Directors pertaining to the work or policy of that board or committee.
- C. The boards and committees in each Division shall transact their business according to regulations and shall be charged with the execution of all policies pertaining to their specific work according to regulations.
- D. 1. Policies shall continue to originate in the respective boards or committees of the Divisions and shall be communicated, *as information, to the appropriate committee of the Board of Directors and to its Planning Counselor.* In all instances where a proposed policy of a particular board or committee may have a significant influence upon other areas of church work, such a policy shall be referred to the appropriate committee of the Board of Directors and through this committee to the Board of Directors itself for review, criticism, and suggestions before the policy is made effective. Whenever conflict develops in the plans or policies of two or more boards or committees, an adjustment shall be made by the Board of Directors, so that the work of the Church may be most effectively promoted. However, all regulations of Synod which require any board or committee of Synod to submit a proposed policy or plan of action to the Board of Directors for approval or which require consultation with the Board of Directors in any matter, shall remain in effect.
2. All reports on the specific work of any board shall be submitted by that board to Synod at its convention. Policies and plans which are to be submitted by the boards of Synod to Synod should be first submitted to the Board of Directors for review, but any board shall have the right to take its recommendations directly to Synod for final decision even if these recommendations lack approval of the Board of Directors.
3. The Board of Directors shall be charged with the respon-

sibility of developing and submitting to Synod, and of subsequently transmitting to the various boards and committees of Synod, broad and comprehensive plans of synodical work and finance and shall be charged with the responsibility of exercising general supervision over the work and the finances of the Church through the practice of persuasive Christian leadership, within the letter and the spirit of Synodical regulations.

- E. The Board of Directors shall appoint a Comptroller, who shall be responsible to this Board and the President of Synod. He shall examine, analyze, and report regularly to the Board on all fiscal business of Synod and shall perform such related duties as the Board may assign to him.
- F. The Board of Directors shall appoint a Planning Counselor, who shall be responsible to this Board and the President of Synod. He shall keep under survey the work of Synod and make recommendations to the Board concerning this work. He shall perform such related duties as the Board may assign to him.
- G. The Board of Directors shall report to the next convention its experiences and that of the other boards and committees with the various provisions of this memorial and shall make appropriate recommendations.

#### SUGGESTED FORM IN HANDBOOK

We recommend that our foregoing *Recommendation (I)* be incorporated in the *Handbook* in the following form (references in parentheses are in the foregoing memorial):

1. *Add as completely new section:*

2.17 Synod's Work Divided into Four Divisions. (B. 2. a. b. c. d.)

The work of Synod shall be divided into four Divisions

a. The Division of Missions

Assigned to the Division shall be

- 1) Board for Missions in North and South America
- 2) Board of Missions in Foreign Countries
- 3) Church Extension Board
- 4) Board for Missions to the Deaf
- 5) Board for Missions to the Blind
- 6) Board for Missions in Europe
- 7) Armed Services Commission
- 8) Student Service Commission

b. The Division of Parish Education

Assigned to this Division shall be:

- 1) Board for Parish Education
- 2) Board for Young People's Work
- 3) Board for Visual Education
- 4) Sunday School Training Committee
- 5) Advisory relationship shall exist between this Division and the Lutheran Laymen's League, the Lutheran Women's Missionary League, and the Walther League

c. The Division of Synodical Services

Assigned to this division shall be:

- 1) Board for Support and Pensions
- 2) Board for Relief
- 3) Board for Public Relations
- 4) Lodge Information Bureau
- 5) Literature Board
- 6) Young People's Literature Board
- 7) Radio Committee
- 8) Committee on Constitutional Matters
- 9) Committee on Church Architecture
- 10) Transportation Secretary
- 11) Director of Publicity and Missionary Education
- 12) Fiscal Office (Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, Assistant Legacy Officer)
- 13) KFUEO
- 14) Board of Directors Concordia Publishing House, which shall be assigned to this division for advisory purposes

d. The Division of Higher Education

Assigned to this Division shall be:

- 1) The Board for Higher Education
- 2) Valparaiso Advisory Committee

2. The Board for Home Missions in North and South America  
8.27 Duties of Board (B. 2. a.)

Add following sentence to d:

"d. All District Mission Boards shall co-operate with the Board for Home Missions."

3. Concordia Publishing House

11.03 The Board of Directors (B. 2. c. 15)

Add following sentence to e:

"3. It shall keep the Board of Directors of Synod informed by means of regular financial and administrative reports."

Department of Public Relations

2.03 Functions and Duties (B. 2. c. Note on (3))

Add following paragraph as e:

2.03 e. be responsible to the President of Synod for policy and action but related to the Board of Directors of Synod in financial and all other matters."

2.03 covers what is said in B. 2. e.

2.93 Auditor (B. 2 f)

Add following statement to last sentence of 2.93:

as staff officer of the Board."

7. 2.97 Statistician and Chronicler (B. 2 f)

Add following statement to the first sentence of 2.97:

to which Board he shall be responsible as staff officer of the Board."

8. F. The Board of Directors of Synod

Change "2.71 Membership" to read "THREE pastors" instead of "two pastors," and "FIVE laymen" instead of "four laymen." . . . Insert as second-last sentence: "The four Vice-Presidents of Synod shall be advisory members of the Board." (A)

9. Add 2.81 as a completely new section to F. The Board of Directors of Synod:

2.81 Co-ordinating Synod's Work. (B. 1. abcd)

a. The Board of Directors shall appoint from its membership four committees to help co-ordinate the work of Synod:

- 1) Committee for the Division of Missions, composed of one pastor, one layman, and one Vice-President;
- 2) Committee for the Division of Parish Education, composed of one pastor, one layman, and one Vice-President;
- 3) Committee for the Division of Synodical Services, composed of two laymen and one Vice-President;
- 4) Committee for the Division of Higher Education, composed of one pastor, one layman, and one Vice-President.

b. The Committees of the Board of Directors for each Division shall be the means of communication with the Board of Directors for each Board and Committee in that Division. (B. 3. 4 ab. 5 abc.)

To this end the Committees of the Board of Directors shall:

- 1) meet regularly to consider all business that should come before them;
- 2) prepare recommendations for their Division to the Board of Directors;

- 3) keep the boards and committees in their Division informed of the time and the place of their meetings.
  - 4) ask the divisional boards and committees or grant them opportunity to send representatives to the meetings of the committees of the Board of Directors, when either the Board of Directors' committee or any divisional board or committee considers it necessary for and in the interest of the work of Synod to do so;
  - 5) ask the Vice-Presidents assigned to each Committee to attend meetings of the boards and committees in the Division to which he has been assigned, once a year or oftener, as the need arises;
  - 6) make use of the services of the Planning Counselor and of the Comptroller to gather data, prepare recommendations, or attend meetings of the divisional boards and committees, either upon the request of the Board of Directors, or of any of the divisional boards or committees, or when in the opinion of the Board of Directors' Committee such a need arises;
  - 7) make use of the executive secretaries in each Division as information sources, and as need arises, ask them to appear at their meetings or at the meetings of the Board of Directors;
  - 8) require of each Board and Committee in its Division as a matter of information to transmit through the Planning Counselor of the Board of Directors to the Committee of the Board of Directors for that Division a digest of the minutes of each of its meetings and a copy of every important proceeding, announcement or report;
  - 9) make available through the Secretary of the Board of Directors to each of the boards and committees of Synod a complete copy of any resolution of the Board of Directors pertaining to the work or policy of that Board or Committee;
  - 10) receive for review, criticism, and for suggestion to the Board of Directors policies referred to them by the boards and committees of their Division which have a significant influence upon other areas of church work;
  - 11) perform such other duties as are assigned to them by the Board of Directors.
- c. The Board of Directors shall exercise general supervision over the work and finances of the Church through the practice of persuasive Christian leadership within the letter and spirit of Synod's regulations. However, all regulations of



Synod which require any Board or Committee of Synod to submit a proposed policy or plan of action to the Board of Directors for approval or which require consultation with the Board of Directors in any manner shall remain in effect. (D. 3.)

- d. The Board of Directors shall make adjustments in the event that conflicts develop in the plans and policies of two or more boards or committees of Synod, so that the work of the Church may be effectively promoted. (D. 1.)
  - e. The Board of Directors shall develop and submit to Synod, and transmit to the boards and committees of Synod, broad and comprehensive plans of synodical work and finance. However, policies shall be made in the boards and committees of Synod according to regulations laid down for these boards and committees, and they shall execute all policies pertaining to their specific work according to regulations. (D. 3.)
  - f. The Board of Directors shall have the right to call up for review, criticism, and suggestion any proposed policy of a board or committee of Synod which may have significant influence upon other areas of church work. (D. 1.)
  - g. The Board of Directors shall receive for review policies and plans which the boards of Synod intend to submit to Synod at its convention. But any board shall have the right to take its recommendations directly to Synod for final decision even if these recommendations lack approval of the Board of Directors. (F. 2.)
10. *Add to 2.79 as q. and r. changing the present q. r. s. to s. t. u. (E and F):*
- q. The Board of Directors shall appoint a Comptroller, who shall be responsible to this Board and the President of Synod. He shall examine, analyze, and report regularly to the Board on all fiscal business of Synod and shall perform such related duties as the Board may assign to him.
  - r. The Board of Directors shall appoint a Planning Counselor, who shall be responsible to this Board and the President of Synod. He shall keep under survey the work of Synod and make recommendations to the Board concerning this work. He shall perform such related duties as the Board may assign to him.

## RECOMMENDATION II

### Full-Time Vice-Presidents

The Committee on Co-ordination of Synod's Work is of the conviction that the office of the Vice-President is making such a demand upon the time and energies of the men chosen for this office

that for the sake of better co-ordination of the work of Synod this convention should consider and decide upon making at least some of these men full-time Vice-Presidents. Your Committee therefore submits the following recommendations:

WHEREAS, The work of Synod is a large and growing work and there is need for greater help to the President in his function of supervision regarding doctrine and administration; and

WHEREAS, This help can be given through the service of the Vice-Presidents who "shall, upon the request of the President, represent him (*Handbook*, 2.35)"; and

WHEREAS, Vice-Presidents are being drawn into more of the activities of Synod as members of boards and committees; and

WHEREAS, The cost would only be slightly more than under the present arrangement, where subsidies are paid to the congregation of the Vice-President for assistants, and Synod would thereby have the full use of the services of these men at a very slight additional cost;

Therefore we recommend

1. That Synod provide for two full-time Vice-Presidents, First and Second, who, like the President of Synod, are to be salaried directly by Synod; and
2. That the Board of Directors set an adequate salary, including rent; and
3. That upon the voluntary retirement from the full-time Vice-Presidency due to infirmity or age, an annual stipend, determined by the Board of Directors of Synod, shall be allowed them as honorary Vice-Presidents; and
4. That in the event a full-time Vice-President fails to be re-elected to office, the aforesaid stipend is to be paid until such time as said Vice-President is called or placed into active duty; the purpose and intent being to provide adequately for his sustenance in the interim and not to supplement his income.

We further recommend

5. That provisions 3 and 4 of the foregoing recommendation be made applicable to the President of Synod.

### REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION III

#### Change in Administration of Church Extension Fund

The Memorials on pp. 438—440 of the 1947 *Proceedings* were referred by the President of Synod to the undersigned committee for study. We present the results of our study in the following recommendation and explanations. In our recommendation we

the complete regulations for Church Extension as they appear in the *Handbook* with the suggested changes in *italics*. You will check the changes and omissions in your *Handbook*.

#### *Recommend*

That the regulations of the Handbook re "Church Extension" be amended to read as follows:

### G. CHURCH EXTENSION BOARD

#### 8.101 Personnel and Election of Board

The Church Extension Board shall consist of six members—two pastors, two teachers, and two laymen—who shall be selected by Synod.

#### 8.103 Vacancies

The Board shall be empowered to fill any vacancies which may occur, subject to the approval of the President of Synod.

#### 8.105 Executive Secretary

The Secretary of Missions shall be an advisory member and the Executive Secretary of the Board.

#### 8.107 Duties of Board

The Church Extension Board shall administer Synod's Church Extension Fund and grant loans in accordance with Synod's regulations.

#### 8.109 Treasurer of Synod as Depositary

The Treasurer of Synod shall be the depositary of the Church Extension Board and custodian of its assets. He shall make the collections, do the essential accounting, and make a monthly report to the Board.

#### 8.111 Report of Board

The Church Extension Board shall publish the total amounts of loans outstanding and the amounts delinquent in each District in its report to Synod.

#### 8.113 The Fund

a. *The Church Extension Fund is a permanent fund, from which loans can be made to erect or purchase churches, schools, parsonages, and teacherages or to acquire property for new preaching places or congregations.*

b. *This Fund shall be increased*

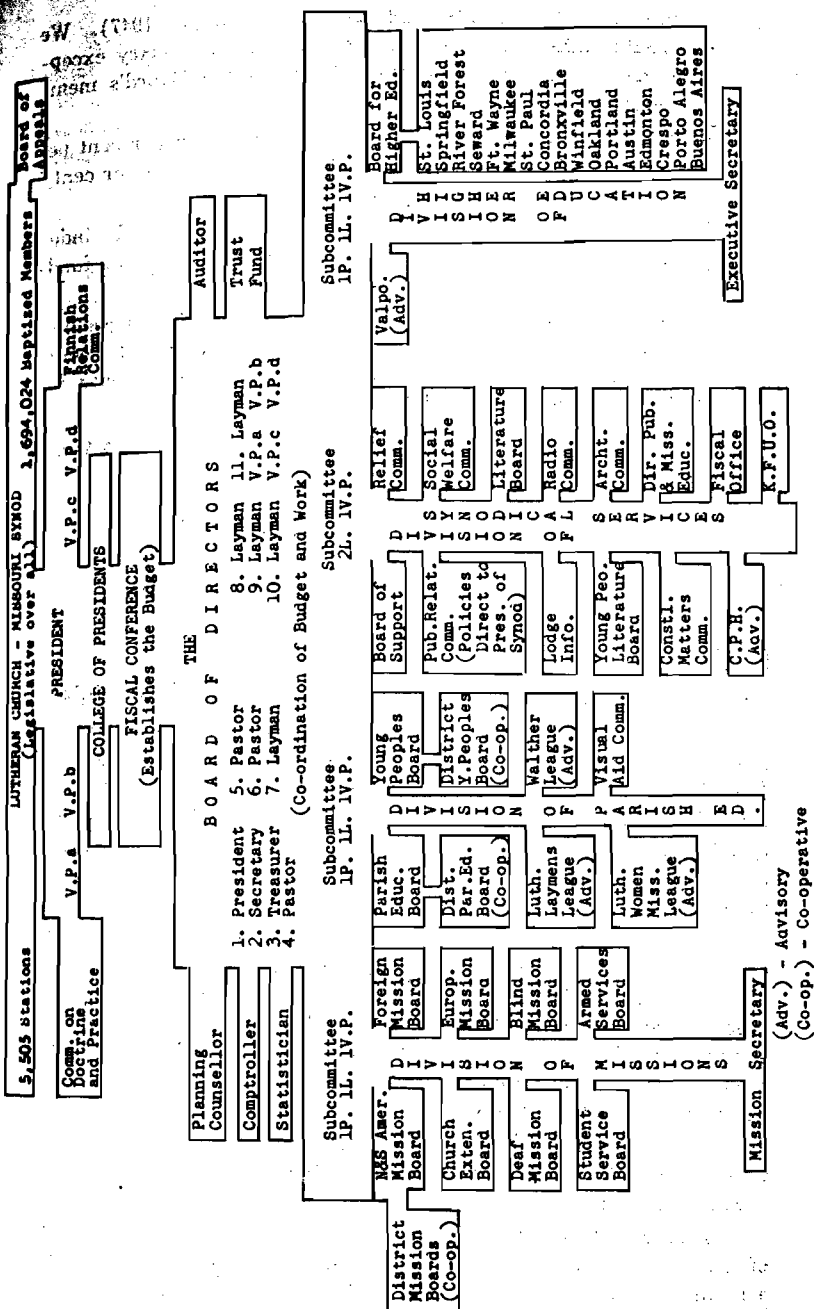
1. *Through the synodical budget when authorized by the Fiscal Conference;*
2. *By special Synod-wide offerings;*
3. *By gifts, bequests, and devises.*

## 8.115 Loans

- a. Loans shall be granted at the discretion of the Board to incorporated Districts, whether subsidized or unsubsidized, to synodical mission boards, and to the Missionary Board of the Synodical Conference.
- b. The amount of the loan shall be determined by the needs of the applicant, and such needs shall be viewed in the light of the most promising and/or strategic missionary fields.
- c. Repayment of no less than 10 per cent of the loan per annum shall be required by the Board. Exceptions to this rule may be made only by the affirmative vote of two thirds of the entire Board membership. In event of a default on a payment no further loan shall be granted until the sum past due has been paid.
- d. An administration fee shall be charged at the rate of one per cent per annum on the unpaid balance, payable annually on the anniversary of the loan.
- e. The borrowing District or Board shall give its notes signed by its officers as security for loans.
- f. Districts having loans shall make available financial reports to the Church Extension Board of Synod annually or when such reports are requested by this Board. They shall have these accounts audited by Synod's auditor or submit an audit acceptable to him.

## Explanation

- 1) 8.113 "The FUND" is a new section. The present regulations do not define "The Fund," nor do they designate the source of increase for "The Fund," as suggested on page 439 (1947 Proceedings). Present regulations do not state for what purpose loans can be made. We believe such a purpose should be as all-inclusive as suggested by Memorial 527, page 438 (1947 Proceedings), since loans are to be made to Districts and Boards for mission purposes. Sometimes "acquiring property" for a church can be as important these days as building the church.
- 2) 8.115 "LOANS"
  - a. We add "at the discretion of the Board." That puts a check on the all-inclusive purpose under 8.113. Let the Board make the decision, and let it be guided by the principle laid down in 8.115 b (p. 439 — Loan, Proceedings, 1947).
- 3) 8.115 c. We do not like to set up exceptions to a rule as regulations as suggested by Memorial 527 under "Repay-



ments — 2" (pp. 439 and 440, *Proceedings*, 1947). We would rather put the authority to make necessary exceptions into the hands of two thirds of the Board's membership.

- 4) 8.115 d. We prefer the present charge of one per cent per annum to "a one-time administration fee of one per cent." It seems to us more equitable.
- 5) 8.115 f. Districts should not grow into completely independent corporations. Synod shall know whether its funds are being wisely invested.
- 6) No action was taken on Memorial 507 (p. 438, *Proceedings*, 1947) because our recommendations do not include merging of the Church Extension Board with the Board for Missions in North and South America.

COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION OF SYNOD'S WORK

OSCAR DOERR, *Secretary*

WALTER VIETH

RICHARD MELZNER

HERBERT BERNER

ARNOLD H. GRUMM, *Chairman*

[503]

### Amend Rule Regarding Publishing of Memorials

WHEREAS, The *Handbook*, Section 1.25, reads: "He [the President] shall decide which of these matters shall be published in the Book of Reports and Memorials, a copy of which shall be mailed four weeks prior to the convention of Synod to each pastor and teacher of Synod and to each elected lay delegate. However, all memorials or overtures sent to the President shall be submitted to Synod through one of its convention committees"; and

WHEREAS, The Book of Reports and Memorials for the 1947 convention did not contain certain communications which some congregations had addressed to their sister congregations, but merely stated that "similar memorials" had been "submitted" by a number of congregations (cf. *Reports and Memorials*, 1947, p. 402); while in reality many of the memorials, though treating the same subject matter, were altogether different; and

WHEREAS, These memorials were not even read to the convention by one of its committees, as provided by Section 1.25 of the *Handbook*; and

WHEREAS, It is not in harmony with the Scriptural principles of our fellowship to withhold a formal declaration or request of a member of Synod from those to whom it is addressed; and

WHEREAS, The authority of the President to decide which memorial shall be published in the Book of Reports and Memorials, and to submit certain memorials to the convention only through a committee, is capable of misuse and may have the result that delegates do not receive vital information which they ought to have. A committee may report only on one item, the request, and may withhold and suppress other vital matters contained in the memorial; and

WHEREAS, A memorial addressed by a congregation to its sister congregations assembled in convention at Chicago in 1947 read as follows:

To the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States, in convention at Chicago, Illinois, July 20—29, 1947

Esteemed Brethren:

WHEREAS, The *Lutheran Witness* has publicly professed serious disagreement with the official resolutions of the Missouri Synod of 1938 on Lutheran Union (*L. W.*, 1940, pp. 421, 275) and thus established the Missouri Synod as a house officially divided against itself; and

WHEREAS, The *Lutheran Witness* has been creating disunity within our synodical fellowship by its persistent propaganda for false union and by defaming as schismatics and destroyers of the unity of the Church those who will not concede that doctrinal difference is not divisive of fellowship (*L. W.*, 1940, p. 275); and

WHEREAS, The *Lutheran Witness* teaches, falsely, that the Church is "the visible body of Christ on earth" and that we have "divided His body and delayed His coming" (*L. W.*, 1944, p. 51; 1945, p. 278; 1947, p. 29; cf. *Conc. Trigl.*, p. 227); and

WHEREAS, "The orthodox character of a church is established . . . by the doctrine which is *actually* taught in its pulpits, in its theological seminaries, and in its publications" (*Brief Statement of the Doctrinal Position of the Missouri Synod*, § 29); now therefore be it

Resolved, That the *Lutheran Witness* be discontinued as a publication of the Missouri Synod.

Respectfully submitted

St. John's Ev. Lutheran Church  
Clinton, Iowa

Signed: Joe Roode, Secretary; and

WHEREAS, Said memorial charging the *Lutheran Witness* with false teaching was handed by the President to the Committee on Constitutional Matters, No. 6; and

WHEREAS, Said Committee on Constitutional Matters reported to the convention that "Unprinted Memorial 2" (the memorial in question) asked "that Synod resolve: 'that the *Lutheran Witness* be discontinued as a publication of the Missouri Synod,'" (Pro-

ceedings, 1947, p. 559), but did not report to the convention the reasons adduced by said memorial, which contained the charges; and

WHEREAS, The charge of false doctrine, raised against the *Lutheran Witness* by a congregation and communicated by that congregation to its sister congregations, was thus EFFECTIVELY SUPPRESSED by authority of Section 1.25 of the *Handbook*; now therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the undersigned congregation petition its sister congregations, in convention assembled, to amend Section 1.25 of the *Handbook*, striking the words "He shall decide which of," and replacing them with the words "Unless they involve libel or private sins, these matters shall be published in the Book of Reports and Memorials"; and be it furthermore

*Resolved*, That the last sentence of Section 1.25 be amended to read: "However, all memorials or overtures sent to the President, unless they involve libel or private sins, shall be submitted to Synod through its convention committees," and that Synod therefore instruct its committees to arrange that the complete text of all memorials be presented to the convention; and be it furthermore

*Resolved*, That we hereby object to this convention considering or resolving any matter on which memorials, overtures, or communications have been addressed to this convention unless said memorials, overtures, and communications (not those involving libel or private sins) have been presented according to the full text to every delegate of the convention.

ST. PETER'S EV. LUTHERAN CONGREGATION  
MORRISON, ILL.

HERMAN BEVEROTH, *Chairman*  
MARVIN BEVEROTH, *Secretary*

Adopted March 12, 1950

The same memorial was submitted by

(Signed) (REV.) A. T. KRETZMANN, Crete, Ill.  
(DR.) P. E. KRETZMANN, Cuba, Mo.  
(REV.) H. D. MENSING, Tinley Park, Ill.  
(REV.) H. PREKEL, Chicago, Ill.

Signatures attested by (REV.) H. D. MENSING  
Tinley Park, Ill., April 5, 1950



### 1241 to 1242 Some Changes in the "Handbook"

The undersigned suggests that some changes be made in the section pertaining to Boards of Appeal.

5.05. Delete the words "which service of the unexpired term shall be considered his first term of office." This clause was taken over from the old regulations owing to an oversight and has no significance in the present regulations.

5.23. Delete the word "layman" and place "or" before "teacher." The congregation, not the District, has jurisdiction in the case of a layman.

5.141 places an unnecessary burden on District Boards of Appeal. The rule might read: "The Board of Appeals upon assuming jurisdiction of an appeal case shall promptly inform all parties of the section of the *Handbook* governing Boards of Appeal and, where necessary, supply a copy of the *Handbook*."

5.159. Add the words "or recording" after "official stenographic transcript."

PAUL F. KOEHNKE, Chairman  
SYNOD'S BOARD OF APPEALS

[505]

### Changes in Paragraphs 8.77, 8.79 a, and 8.83 of the "Handbook"

Your Board for Foreign Missions suggests several changes in the *Handbook* in order to simplify or clarify those procedures.

We request that the sentences of paragraph 8.77 which now read: "It shall appoint committees from its own membership, one committee for missions in China, another for missions in India, and such other committees as it may deem necessary," be changed to read, "It shall appoint from its own membership such committees as it may deem necessary."

We suggest that paragraph 8.79 a, which now reads: "The Board for Missions in Foreign Countries shall conduct the missions in India and China and such other missions as may be undertaken among non-Christian people," be changed to read: "The Board for Missions in Foreign Countries shall conduct such missions as may be undertaken among non-Christian peoples."

We suggest that paragraph 8.83, which now reads: "The Board for Missions in Foreign Countries may begin work in foreign countries other than China and India in the time intervening between conventions of Synod, with the approval of the President of Synod, the Board of Directors, and the College of Presidents," be changed to read: "The Board for Missions in Foreign Countries

may begin work in new foreign countries upon resolution of Synod assembled in convention or otherwise with the approval of the President of Synod, the Board of Directors, and the College of Presidents."

We suggest that in paragraph 8.89 the word "shall" in the second line be changed to read "may."

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS  
HERMAN H. KOPPELMANN  
*Assistant Executive Secretary*

[506]

### Amend By-Laws 2.15 and 3.31

WHEREAS, The limitations of By-Laws 2.15 and 3.31 (Holding More than One Office) often deprive Districts of the services of specially qualified persons who might otherwise serve as District officers or as members of District boards or committees without interference or conflict in their several duties, be it therefore

*Resolved*, That the Board of Directors of the Southeastern District of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod request Synod to amend these By-Laws, so that hereafter they may read as follows: "No one, either in Synod or in a District, or between Synod and a District, shall hold any office the duties, prerogatives, or administration of which may conflict or interfere with another office. The President of Synod shall decide doubtful cases."

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT  
OF THE LUTHERAN CHURCH — MISSOURI SYNOD  
HERBERT F. KUENNE

[507]

### Amend Sections 3.43, 3.65, and 3.67 of the Synodical "Handbook"

WHEREAS, "Every association, relationship, and constitution of Christians must be brotherly if it would be Christian. As soon as a false paternalism, priesthood, or mastery, be it spiritual or worldly, wants to rule alone, then there is already a new papacy. Then brotherly love no longer unites Christians, but the scourge of the law in the hand of a tyrant hangs angrily and menacingly over them. . . . Against such scourge we want to be on our guard. . . . As long as we at least want to be Christians, we dare not endure that men would rule over our conscience or our congregations, but only God through His Word" (Discussion of Two Lu-

*Minutes on Church Government, Lutheraner, Vol. III (1847), p. 125*); and

WHEREAS, "Synod is a free Christian assembly, a mere advisory body which, according to its best judgment, gives such counsels to the congregations as tend to their best interest. . . . Such counsels which concern the internal affairs of a congregation are then first in force when the congregation, after previous deliberation, voluntarily adopts them. . . . But when a congregation does not consider a resolution suitable for its own circumstances and does not adopt it . . . that remains a matter of their conscience" (*Ibid.*, p. 126); and

WHEREAS, According to Section 3.43 of the 1949 *Handbook* the District President "may arrange for an official visit or an investigation *even without formal request therefor*, when any controversy arises in a congregation or between two or more congregations in his District," etc.; and

WHEREAS, Section 3.65 of the *Handbook* says: "The Visitor shall officially visit the congregations, pastors and teachers of his circuit. If he deems it necessary, the Visitor may arrange for a special meeting of the congregation, *even if he has not been invited*"; and

WHEREAS, The above-quoted sections of the *Handbook* might be interpreted to mean that the President or Visitor or any person designated by the President may exercise arbitrary power to order or call a meeting without the formal consent of the congregation and even when such consent is formally refused by such congregation; and

WHEREAS, Section 3.67 of the *Handbook* declares: "The jurisdiction of Visitors shall include non-member congregations whose pastor are members of Synod, but for the purpose of official visits in the congregation *the consent of such congregation shall first be secured*"; and

WHEREAS, The *Handbook* thereby gives to a non-member congregation the right to refuse consent for such meeting and the right to have its refusal respected by the synodical officials, a right which it seemingly withholds from member congregations; and

WHEREAS, To withhold such right from member congregations is clearly an invasion of the rights of a congregation to control its own internal affairs, can hardly be reconciled with the principles of mutual confidence and brotherly love, and might give rise to serious abuse of the congregation's inherent rights; and

WHEREAS, One of the objects of Synod is "the protection of pastors, teachers, and congregations in the performance of their

duties and the *maintenance of their rights*" (Constitution, Art. III); now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the District President or the Visitor shall first receive the formal consent of a congregation before entering it for an official visit or investigation; and be it furthermore

*Resolved*, That Section 3.43 of the *Handbook* be amended to read as follows: "The District Presidency may arrange for an investigation when any controversy arises between two or more congregations in his District. He shall ask for a report on the cases of both contesting parties in order that by such a report he may be enabled to have a clearer conception of the real situation. If the District President authorizes anyone to represent him in such matters, his representative shall be accorded the same rights. In case of a controversy within a congregation the District President shall first receive through the God-appointed bishop of the congregation the formal request of the congregation for such investigation. A congregation shall have the right to refuse to grant such consent, and the officials shall respect such refusal. However, in refusing such consent the congregation shall earnestly consider that it does not act arbitrarily, does not suppress the rights of a minority or an individual within the congregation, but in every respect acts in accordance with the principles of brotherly love and Christian charity"; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the words in Section 3.65, "Even if he has not been invited," be stricken and that the following be inserted in their place: "provided the consent of such congregation has first been secured through the God-appointed bishop of the congregation. A congregation shall have the right to refuse to grant such consent, and the officials shall respect such refusal. However, in refusing such consent, the congregation shall earnestly consider that it does not act arbitrarily, does not suppress the rights of a minority or an individual within the congregation, but in every respect acts in accordance with the principles of brotherly love and Christian charity"; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the congregation request that this overture be printed in the BOOK OF MEMORIALS for the 1950 convention.

TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH  
OAK PARK, ILL.

E. L. KREFT, *Secretary*

---

[508]

**Amend Sections 3.43, 3.65 and 3.67 of the Synodical  
"Handbook"**

WHEREAS, "Every association, relationship, and constitution of Christians must be brotherly if it would be Christian. As soon as a false paternalism, priesthood, or mastery, be it spiritual or worldly, wants to rule alone, then there is already a new papacy. Then brotherly love no longer unites Christians, but the scourge of the Law in the hand of a tyrant hangs angrily and menacingly over them. . . . Against such scourge we want to be on our guard. . . . As long as we at least want to be Christians, we dare not endure that men would rule over our conscience or our congregations, but only God through His Word" ("Discussion of Two Lutherans on Church Government," in *Lutheraner*, Vol. III, 1847, p. 125); and

WHEREAS, "Synod is a free Christian assembly, a mere advisory body, which according to its best judgment gives such counsels to the congregations, as tend to their best interest. . . . Such counsels as concern the internal affairs of a congregation are not in force until the congregation, after previous deliberation, voluntarily adopts them. . . . But when a congregation does not consider a resolution suitable for its own circumstances and does not adopt it . . . that remains a matter of their conscience" (*Ibid.*, p. 126); and

WHEREAS, According to Section 3.43 of the 1949 *Handbook* the District President "may arrange for an official visit or an investigation, *even without formal request therefor*, when any controversy arises in a congregation or between two or more congregations in his District. He shall ask for a report on the case of both contesting parties in order that by such a report he may be enabled to have a clearer conception of the real situation. If the District President authorizes anyone to represent him in such matters, his representative shall be accorded the same rights"; and

WHEREAS, Section 3.65 of the *Handbook* says: "The Visitor shall officially visit the congregations, pastors, and teachers of his circuit. If he deems it necessary, the Visitor may arrange for a special meeting of the congregation, *even if he has not been invited*"; and

WHEREAS, The above-quoted sections of the *Handbook* might be interpreted to mean that the President or Visitor or any person designated by the President may exercise autocratic power to order or call a meeting without the formal consent of that congregation and even when such consent is formally refused by such congregation; and

WHEREAS, Section 3.67 of the *Handbook* declares: "The jurisdiction of Visitors shall include non-member congregations whose

pastors are members of Synod, but for the purpose of official visits in the congregation, *the consent of such congregation shall first be secured*"; and

WHEREAS, The *Handbook* thereby gives to a non-member congregation the right to refuse consent for such meeting and the right to have its refusal respected by the synodical officials, a right which it seemingly withholds from member congregations; and

WHEREAS, To withhold such right from member congregations is clearly an invasion of the rights of a congregation to control its own internal affairs and can hardly be reconciled with the principles of mutual confidence and brotherly love and may even be employed in the interest of papistical tyranny and abuses; and

WHEREAS, One of the objects of Synod is "the protection of pastors and teachers *and congregations* in the performance of their duties and the *maintenance of their rights*" (Constitution, Art. III, 8); now therefore be it

*Resolved*, That Sections 3.43 and 3.65 of the *Handbook* be amended so that the rights of a congregation to control its internal affairs are not yielded in any manner; and be it furthermore

*Resolved*, That the District President or the Visitor shall first receive the formal consent of a congregation before entering it for an official visit or investigation; and be it furthermore

*Resolved*, That Section 3.43 of the *Handbook* be amended to read as follows: "The District President may arrange for an investigation when any controversy arises between two or more congregations in his District. He shall ask for a report on the case of both contesting parties in order that by such a report he may be enabled to have a clearer conception of the real situation. If the District President authorizes anyone to represent him in such matters, his representative shall be accorded the same rights. In case of a controversy within a congregation the District President shall first receive the formal consent of the congregation for such an investigation. A congregation shall have the right to refuse to grant such consent and the officials shall respect such refusal. However, in refusing such consent, the congregation shall earnestly consider that it does not act arbitrarily, does not suppress the rights of a minority or an individual within the congregation, but in every respect acts in accordance with the principles of brotherly love and Christian charity. All arrangements for such investigation shall be made through the pastor, the God-appointed bishop of the congregation"; and be it furthermore

*Resolved*, That Section 3.65 of the *Handbook* be amended to read as follows: "The Visitor shall with the consent of the local congregation officially visit the congregation, pastors, and teachers

of his circuit. The congregation shall have the right to refuse such consent, and the Visitor shall respect such refusal. However, in refusing such consent, the congregation shall earnestly consider that it does not act arbitrarily, but in every respect acts in accordance with the principle of brotherly love and Christian charity. All arrangements for such visitations shall be made through the pastor, the God-appointed bishop of the congregation"; and be it furthermore

*Resolved*, That Section 3.67 of the *Handbook* be amended to read as follows: "The Visitors may also visit non-member congregations whose pastors are members of Synod."

ST. PETER'S EV. LUTHERAN CONGREGATION  
Morrison, Ill.

HERMAN BEVEROTH, *Chairman*

MARVIN BEVEROTH, *Secretary*

Adopted January 9, 1950.

The same memorial was submitted by

(Signed) (REV.) J. BERTRAM, Fort Dodge, Iowa

(REV.) A. C. DAHMS, Chicago, Ill.

(DR.) P. E. KRETZMANN, Cuba, Mo.

(REV.) ERNEST T. LAMS, Oak Park, Ill.

(REV.) H. D. MENSING, Tinley Park, Ill.

ZION EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH, CHICAGO, ILL.

CARL G. KRUSE, *Pastor*

Signatures attested by (REV.) H. D. MENSING

Tinley Park, Ill., April 5, 1950

[509]

## Concerning Synodical "Handbook" Articles

### 3.43 and 3.65

WHEREAS, Articles 3.43 and 3.65 of the synodical *Handbook* are not contrary to any passage of Scripture; and

WHEREAS, A congregation which joins Synod voluntarily places itself under its rules and regulations, and promises to abide by them; and

WHEREAS, It is reported that some pastors, teachers, and laymen have expressed misgivings concerning the wording of Articles 3.43 and 3.65 of the synodical *Handbook* as opening the doors to an encroachment by synodical officials upon the supremacy, sovereignty, and independence of the local congregation; and

WHEREAS, Our Minnesota District in last year's (1948) convention by resolution expressed itself as follows: "that paragraph 3.65 of the synodical *Handbook* does not mean that officers of

District and Synod can enter the congregation without the consent of the congregation"; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod express its endorsement of the above interpretation.

THE MINNESOTA DISTRICT  
OF THE LUTHERAN CHURCH—MISSOURI SYNOD  
ARNOLD E. WENGER, *Secretary*

In convention assembled in August, 1949, at St. Paul, Minn.

[510]

### Amendments and Revisions in Synodical Rules

This overture concerns the matter of a church polity which places Synod over its congregations.

In the report of the 1949 Minnesota District Convention (*Minnesota Lutheran*, October, 1949, p. 6) the following statements are made:

"A congregation which joins Synod voluntarily places itself under its rules and regulations, and promises to abide by them" and

"Paragraph 3.65 of the Synodical *Handbook* does not mean the officers of District and Synod can enter a congregation without the consent of the congregation."

These two statements contradict each other unless they can be stated together as follows:

By placing "itself under Synod's rules and regulations," which gives the Visitor the right "to arrange for a special meeting of the congregation, even if he has not been invited," "if he deems it necessary" (By-Law 3.65), the congregation has given blanket consent to the synodical officials to enter the congregation when *they* please. The consent is given by this By-Law; likewise in By-Laws 3.61 and 3.43. No further consent is necessary; it is given when the congregation joins Synod and thereby places Synod's rules over itself, which means that Synod and its officials are over the congregation.

On account of such statements as these, we need amendments and revisions in our synodical rules in order to adhere to our doctrine. (Matt. 18:17-20; 20:25-26; 23:8-10; 1 Cor. 7:23; *Brief Statement*, par. 30; *Popular Symbolics*, p. 116; Koehler, *Summary of Christian Doctrine*, p. 222.) It is herewith requested that Synod amend Article VII to include the stipulation of our original 1847 Constitution, which gives the local congregation the right of final decision also in doctrinal matters. And for the same reason Synod is requested to revise its By-Laws so that synodical officials can enter a congregation for official visits at any time only when it is agreed to by the congregation and its pastor.

GEORGE SCHWEIKERT



## [511] Rights of Self-ruling Congregations

Can a self-ruling congregation have Bible fellowship in the Missouri Synod without being subject to Synod, its officials, and its rules and resolutions?

When in July of 1948 St. John's Congregation of Okabena, Minn., canceled its voting membership in Synod, its pastor assured the congregation that it could have Bible fellowship in Synod and at the same time retain self-rule, independent of synodical control.

*Bible fellowship* in this case should mean —

that the congregation co-operates in the support of synodical missions and education, and the like, just as member congregations do;

that it practices *mutual* supervision with the others in Synod according to Scripture alone, receiving and giving encouragement and admonition, exercising doctrinal discipline without breaking down any congregation's self-rule or any pastor's ministry in his congregation;

that it receives synodical officials for routine and special meetings only upon invitation or consent from the congregation and its pastor;

that in case of dispute or doctrinal controversy it can require a statement of position from synodical conventions or officials or from other teachers, pastors, and congregations, and that it is at all times ready to state its own position in such cases; but that it has no vote at synodical conventions in Synod's temporal affairs, just as a man in a congregation has no vote if he is not a legal voter.

*Self-ruling* or *independent* in this case should mean —

that the congregation is *subject* alone to Christ and His Word; that Synod, its officials and its rules and resolutions are not over the congregation;

and that doctrinal decisions of Synod (resolutions, new confessions) are subject to the judgment of the congregation as far as it is concerned.

See Matt. 18:17-20; 20:25-26; 23:8-10; 1 Cor. 7:23.

By-Law 3.67 (Missouri Synod *Handbook*) speaks of "non-member congregations" as being under the "jurisdiction" of synodical officials. And By-Law 1.09 a says that such congregations are required to "honor its [Synod's] rules and regulations." This can be understood to mean a synodical control which affects the self-rule of "non-member" congregations.

Will the 1950 convention of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod now please answer the question at the head of this writing?

ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, OKABENA, MINN.

Adopted April 2, 1950. WALTER AHRENS, *Secretary*

[512]

### Change in Constitution

WHEREAS, Article VII of Synod's Constitution is not a translation of the original German Constitution, Chap. IV, Par. 9, and is not like the original German Constitution, a clear and precise statement, but is vague and ambiguous and in need of interpretation, as shown by the *Handbook* (1949), page 5: "For an interpretation of this article see the *Lutheran Witness*. LII, 163 (May 9, 1933), or *Lutheraner* 89, 9 (May 2, 1933), page 148. For resolution cf. *Syn. Proc.*, 35 (1932), 162; 39 (1944), 203—207; By-Laws, 1.09 b."; and

WHEREAS, Article VII defines the relation of Synod to its members in a manner which is exactly the opposite of what the original German Constitution says. The words of Article VII that Synod is "an advisory body" have been officially interpreted by Synod "that a resolution of Synod is of binding force a. if it is in accordance with the Word of God and b. if it does appear to be expedient as far as the condition of the congregation is concerned." (Cf. *Proceedings*, 1944, page 205.) The original German Constitution, on the other hand, says: "No resolution of the former [that is, of Synod], if it imposes anything on the individual congregation as a synodical resolution, has any binding force on the latter. Such a resolution of Synod can only then first have binding effect when the individual congregation has voluntarily adopted it and has itself ratified it by a formal resolution of the congregation." Article VII therefore gives Synod authority over the local congregation and places Synod above the congregation. But according to the original German Constitution, in the words of Dr. Walther, "Synod is not above our congregations, but is rather in them for the purpose of giving them assistance." (Quoted in the *Lutheran Witness*, 1933, p. 164; cf. Walther in *Synodalbericht*, Iowa District, 1879, p. 57.); and

WHEREAS, The official interpretation of Article VII, adopted in 1944 by Synod, does say: "The congregation shall be the judge of the expediency of the resolution as applied to its local condition. However, in exercising such judgment a congregation must not act arbitrarily, but in accordance with the principles of Christian love and charity" (*Proceedings*, 1944, page 205); and

WHEREAS, Article VII nowhere states who shall have the final decision as to whether or not a synodical resolution is in accordance with the Word of God; and

WHEREAS, The question, who shall have the final decision as to whether or not a synodical resolution is in accordance with the Word of God, is of vital importance in the event of a controversy or schism within Synod; and

WHEREAS, The original German Constitution, in accordance

with the Lutheran Confessions and in harmony with the Word of God (cf. Walther in *Synodalbericht*, Iowa District, 1879, page 44 ff.; also *Die rechte Gestalt* (pages 35—36) gives to the local congregation "supreme and final jurisdiction" by declaring: "If a congregation finds a resolution not in accordance with the Word of God or to be unsuited to its own conditions, it has the right to permit the resolution to be disregarded and, respectively, to reject it"; now therefore be it

*Resolved*, That Article VII of the Constitution of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod be amended so as to conform to the original German Constitution and to read as follows: "Synod is in respect to the self-government of the individual congregation merely an advisory body. Hence no resolution of the former if it imposes anything on the individual congregation as a synodical resolution has any binding force on the latter. Such a resolution of Synod can only then first have a binding effect when the individual congregation has voluntarily adopted it and has itself ratified it by formal resolution of the congregation. If a congregation finds a resolution not in accordance with the Word of God or unsuited to its own conditions, it has the right to permit the resolution to be disregarded and, respectively, to reject it."

IMMANUEL EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CONGREGATION

MISSOURI SYNOD

MICHIGAN CITY, IND.

CHARLES E. OLMSTEAD

*Recording Secretary of the Congregation*

The same memorial was submitted by

TRINITY EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH OF CRETE, ILL.

A. T. KRETZMANN, *Pastor*

W. J. BRASE, *Chairman*

R. E. PIEPENBRINK, *Secretary*

ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, WANATAH, IND.

REV. A. V. KUSTER, *Pastor*

WILLIAM BRESEKE, *Secretary*

FIRST LUTHERAN CHURCH, HANNA, IND.

REV. A. V. KUSTER, *Pastor*

RUSSELL LONG, *Secretary*

ST. PETER'S EV. LUTHERAN CONGREGATION

Morrison, ILL.

HERMAN BEVEROTH, *Chairman*

MARVIN BEVEROTH, *Secretary*

Adopted January 9, 1950.

TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH  
OAK PARK, ILL.

E. L. KREFT, *Secretary*

(Signed) (REV.) J. BERTRAM, Fort Dodge, Iowa

IMMANUEL EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH, PITTSBURGH, PA.

WALLACE H. McLAUGHLIN, *Pastor*

J. KENSEY CLARKSON, *Secretary*

(DR.) P. E. KRETZMANN, Cuba, Mo.

(REV.) H. D. MENSING, Tinley Park, Ill.

(REV.) EDW. H. MILLER, Ph. D., Warwick, N. Y.

(REV.) H. PREKEL, Chicago, Ill.

ZION EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH, CHICAGO, ILL.

CARL G. KRUSE, *Pastor*

Signatures attested by (REV.) H. D. MENSING  
Tinley Park, Ill., April 5, 1950

[513]

### Revise Voting Procedure

Because of the fact that the present voting rights of congregations in synodical matters bear no relationship to the numerical membership in those congregations, we respectfully request Synod at its meeting in Milwaukee in June, 1950, to take whatever steps may be necessary to revise the voting procedure, so that every congregation is given voting rights on all synodical matters in direct proportion to the congregation's communicant membership.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY  
DETROIT, MICH.

E. T. BERNTHAL, *Pastor*

GEO. F. OEHMKE, *President*

EDWIN NIELSEN, *Secretary*

[514]

### Postponing the Election of Executive Officers

WHEREAS, It is customary to elect the "executive officers" (*Handbook*, 2.123) during the first days of the convention and the election of the President of Synod usually occurs on the first day already; and

WHEREAS, The great majority of delegates, attending a synodical convention for the first time, are thereby immediately called

upon to choose the highest executive officers of Synod, without having an opportunity properly to orientate themselves; and

**WHEREAS**, Postponement of the election of the "executive officers" will give all delegates an opportunity to inquire into and study the abilities and fitness of all candidates for such office and will not rush them into making such an all-important decision without due consideration; now therefore be it

**Resolved**, That the election of the "executive officers" of Synod, according to Section 2.123 of the *Handbook*, be postponed until the latter half of the convention; and be it furthermore

**Resolved**, That we hereby object to the election of the "executive officers" of Synod immediately after the organization of the Milwaukee convention for the above-stated reasons.

(Signed) (REV.) J. BERTRAM, Fort Dodge, Iowa

(REV.) A. T. KRETZMANN, Crete, Ill.

(DR.) P. E. KRETZMANN, Cuba, Mo.

ZION EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH, CHICAGO, ILL.

CARL G. KRUSE, Pastor

Signatures attested by (REV.) H. D. MENSING

Tinley Park, Ill., April 5, 1950

[515]

### **Strengthen the Synodical Convention by Changing the Frequency, Place, Type and Number of Delegates**

**WHEREAS**, Previous delegate synods have received memorials calling attention to the increasing unwieldiness of the present delegate synods; the cost of the synodical meetings continues to mount, the host community and District are financially penalized, and the number of possible meeting places is limited and highly sectionalized, forbidding the real benefit of widespread meetings of an international church body to be spread over at least a nation-wide area; and

**WHEREAS**, World events affecting the Church and its work develop so rapidly that triennial meetings can no longer adequately furnish directives and policy adequate to so long a period between meetings; and

**WHEREAS**, The magnitude and complexity of the decisions to be made by the delegate synod demand a high degree of experience and ability in all delegates; and

**WHEREAS**, Synodical and District budgets are not apportioned on the basis of congregational units, but rather on the basis of communicants reported; and

WHEREAS, The present system of choosing delegates to the triennial convention does not provide for fixed responsibility for reporting, as it is fixed in the case of the District conventions; and

WHEREAS, The present system of choosing delegates to the triennial convention does not provide for the proportional representation on the basis of any measurable factor, the wording "large congregations shall form small circuits, and small congregations shall form large circuits" (synodical *Handbook*, 1.51) being far too vague to be effective; and

WHEREAS, It is increasingly necessary, as it is difficult, to keep Synod and its work in the hearts and minds of all its members; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That the electoral circuits be abolished; that voting representatives to the delegate convention be elected by the District conventions in the year prior to the delegate convention; that the convention be reduced in size by electing voting delegates in the ratio of two representatives from the clergy and two from the laity for each 20,000 communicants or major fraction thereof officially reported from the District, provided that each District be represented by at least four (4) delegates; that the convention be further reduced in size by providing that the elective officers of the Synod, a representative from each elective synodical board (exclusive of the Boards of Control), a representative from the Board for Higher Education and a representative of each synodical educational institution attend as advisory delegates; and that the District Presidents or their official representatives be included in their District's quota; and that advisory members of Synod be eligible and stand for election according to their status under the above District ratio; that the general convention and the District conventions meet in alternate years; and that the District's delegates to the general convention be held to report formally to the District convention in the following year on the work and policies of Synod as well as to report informally to various District groups.

YORK-SEWARD REGIONAL CONFERENCE  
SOUTHERN NEBRASKA DISTRICT

B. HOLM, *Secretary*

---

[516] **Define the Authority and Responsibility  
of the College of Presidents**

**WHEREAS**, The College of Presidents is the most broadly representative body meeting regularly between general synodical conventions; and

**WHEREAS**, Each of its members is directly responsible to the District which elects him and sensitive to its needs and judgments; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That between conventions the College of Presidents be the ranking policy-forming group of Synod, that its decisions and policies be a matter of public record, that the delegate synod review the actions taken by the College since the previous convention, and that this convention direct a careful listing of the duties of this College.

YORK-SEWARD REGIONAL CONFERENCE  
SOUTHERN NEBRASKA DISTRICT

B. HOLM, *Secretary*

[517] **Referendum by Mail for Urgent Synodical Business**

Because of the fact that Synod meets in general session only once every three years, and also because of the fact that the rapid movement of world events from time to time brings our beloved Synod face to face with urgent problems requiring prompt action, we respectfully request Synod at its meeting in Milwaukee in June, 1950, to elect a committee to study the following matters and to report on them before the meeting of Synod in 1953 so that the report may be acted upon at the 1953 meeting:

- a. The desirability and feasibility of establishing a system which would enable the congregations in Synod to vote by mail on specific matters submitted to them for action by the *Praesidium* and the Board of Directors of Synod;
- b. If such a plan is found practical and desirable, a recommendation as to what types of matters should be submitted for referendum by mail;
- c. All other matters concerned directly with the inauguration of such a system of referendum by mail for synodical business.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY  
DETROIT, MICH.

E. T. BERNTHAL, *Pastor*  
GEO. F. OEHMKE, *President*  
EDWIN NIELSEN, *Secretary*

[518]

### **Develop Principles Governing District Formation and Dissolutions**

WHEREAS, The endless proliferation of new Districts of Synod increases the administrative machinery and overhead cost, threatens to encourage provincialism and sectionalism, makes the task of doctrinal and practical oversight almost impossible, may someday threaten the unity of Synod, and affects the availability of resources for synodical use adversely; and

WHEREAS, New Districts may need to be created in present foreign mission fields; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That the College of Presidents develop criteria to be applied to applications and petitions for the creating of new Districts and the combining of existing Districts territorially contiguous and in need of specialized services in stewardship, missions, and education, and that no new Districts be created until such criteria have been adopted by Synod.

YORK-SEWARD REGIONAL CONFERENCE  
SOUTHERN NEBRASKA DISTRICT

B. HOLM, *Secretary*

[519]

### **On English District Amalgamation**

Your Committee on Amalgamation met in Cleveland, Ohio, on April 25, 1949, and submits its report for your consideration and action:

4. In regard to the memorial of the Central Illinois District, which we have studied at great length, we wish to present the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, The Central Illinois District in convention assembled in Springfield, Ill., August 29—September 2, 1948, adopted the following report:

- "A. That since a controversy has arisen between certain members of the Central Illinois District and certain members of the English District, it hereby be advised that the President of the Central Illinois District without delay continue action
- a. Relative to the establishing of the mission station in question, and
  - b. With regard to the complaints of both parties in the controversy according to the procedure established by Synod for the adjudication of such cases; and



That such action be prosecuted with all diligence until the proper solution is arrived at.

"B. That the Central Illinois District petition Synod to protect it in its territorial rights and privileges which it has and should enjoy under the By-Laws of Synod.

C. That the Central Illinois District address an overture to Synod advising that it is the considered opinion of Synod that the agreement of 1911 between Synod and the former English Lutheran Synod, now the English District of our Synod, be reviewed and revised, since

- a. Conditions have definitely changed in these intervening 37 years, and all Districts of Synod in North America have become English-speaking Districts, and that therefore a separate English District has become unnecessary; and since
- b. The continued existence of a District which has no established boundaries and can therefore operate within the areas of other Districts which are territorially limited leads to frictions and controversies within Synod."

WHEREAS, Under the agreement of 1911 Synod agreed that the move toward amalgamation must originate within the English District; and

WHEREAS, Synod officially at a later date (*Proceedings of Synod 1923*, page 137) reaffirmed this position; and

WHEREAS, An agreement entered upon by two parties cannot be abrogated by one party without the consent of the other; and

WHEREAS, On June 1, 1937, Synod's representatives, Dr. F. L. Lankenau and the Rev. O. H. Schmidt, assured the English District "that no attempt is to be made to coerce our District in this matter nor to agitate for a decision on this vital question (1937 English District *Proceedings*, page 91 ff.); and

WHEREAS, Synod under its constitution protects its constituent Districts in the exercise of their duties, rights and privileges, therefore we claim the same protection as a District whose status as a non-territorial unit was recognized and guaranteed by the agreement of 1911; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we bring the above to the attention of Synod in connection with the memorial of the Central Illinois District under the confident conviction that The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod will continue to respect its agreement of 1911, and confirmed in 1923, to redeem the promise made by its official representatives in 1937, and to extend also to the English District the protection guaranteed to all under its constitution; and be it further

*Resolved*, That we sincerely regret the pressure upon our Dis-

trict, congregations, and pastors, from without the English District for amalgamation, which has been an irritant and seriously retarded the movement toward a natural amalgamation.

#### THE COMMITTEE ON AMALGAMATION

REV. A. F. BRUNN, <i>Chairman</i>	MR. W. H. KROEGER
REV. F. C. PROEHL	MR. E. F. SCHEUMANN
REV. E. H. BEHRENS, <i>Secretary</i>	MR. A. A. MAINA

#### Committee Report

We have seriously considered the report of the District Committee on Amalgamation, and we concur in its report found on pages 2 and 3 of the mimeographed memorials, and we heartily commend our District Committee for its consecrated work and fine evangelical spirit.

**Action:** The report was approved.

THE ENGLISH DISTRICT

C. F. DANKWORTH, *Secretary*

[520]

#### Re English District

WHEREAS, Conditions have definitely changed during the thirty-nine years since the signing of the agreement in 1911 between Synod and the former English Lutheran Synod, now the English District of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod; and

WHEREAS, All Districts of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod in North America have become English-speaking Districts, so that a separate English District has become unnecessary; and

WHEREAS, The continued existence of a District which has no established boundaries and can therefore operate within the areas of other Districts which are territorially limited leads to friction and controversies within Synod; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Central Illinois District address an overture to Synod advising that it is the considered opinion of the District that the agreement of 1911 between Synod and the former English Lutheran Synod, now the English District of our Synod, should be reviewed and revised.

THE CENTRAL ILLINOIS DISTRICT

H. E. ZIMMERMANN, *Secretary*

For "New District for South Idaho and Utah" see Section X, [1014]

[521]

**Division of Michigan District**

WHEREAS, Various memorials concerning division of the District were presented to the Michigan District Convention at Saginaw in 1949;

Therefore the Michigan District petitions The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod at its convention in 1950 to grant it permission to effect a division of the District if, when, and how said Michigan District deems such division advisable.

HENRY C. MILLER, *Secretary*

This memorial was endorsed by

THE GRAND RAPIDS PASTORAL CONFERENCE OF WEST MICHIGAN  
meeting at Holland, Mich., November 8—10

E. M. RUHLIG, *Chairman*      GEORGE MAHDER, *Secretary*

[522]

**Concerning Censorship in Synod**

St. Matthew Lutheran Church and Jehovah Lutheran Church, Detroit, Mich., herewith *petition* The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod to amend Section 6.163, paragraph "a," of the By-Laws of Synod to read as follows:

"a. The President and Vice-Presidents of Synod shall be Synod's official doctrinal censor of all manuscripts of a religious or theological nature before they are published by Synod or any of its agencies. The President and Vice-Presidents together may delegate the carrying out of this paragraph to any agency which they may appoint for that purpose, but the responsibility shall remain with the President and the Vice-Presidents."

And that Section 6.163, paragraph "b," be amended to read as follows:

"b. *The Lutheran Witness* and *Der Lutheraner* shall be the official organs of Synod and shall be under the responsible editorship of the President and Vice-Presidents, who shall appoint, and may terminate the appointment of, the editors or the editorial committee."

We feel that since the President and Vice-Presidents of Synod are held responsible for the doctrine and practice of Synod, they should be empowered to administer the right of censorship over all official publications of Synod, that this right or authority should not be vested in any group or body not *directly* elected by or responsible to Synod.

The present system of censorship and appointment of the editors and editorial committees is neither wise nor truly democratic. We

believe that this right and authority *properly* belongs to the responsible administrators of Synod, namely, the President and Vice-Presidents.

ST. MATTHEW LUTHERAN CHURCH  
CAMERON A. MACKENZIE, *Pastor*

JEHOVAH LUTHERAN CHURCH  
I. M. BRACKEBUSCH, *Pastor*

[523]

### Relocate the Responsibility for Censorship

WHEREAS, The present system of censorship proceeds under a code not publicly adopted by Synod; and

WHEREAS, Censorship in a democratic church body is an important matter; and

WHEREAS, The present censorship assignment detracts from the St. Louis faculty's main task of preparing professional church workers; and

WHEREAS, The President of Synod already has the responsibility for the oversight of doctrine and practice in Synod; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That the censorship function be removed from the St. Louis faculty and be made the responsibility of the Literature Board, and that the Board be held to report to the President of Synod.

YORK-SEWARD REGIONAL CONFERENCE  
SOUTHERN NEBRASKA DISTRICT

B. HOLM, *Secretary*

[524]

### Concerning a Change in Censorship

WHEREAS, The St. Louis faculty in an opinion concerning Rom. 16:17 (dated May-June, 1946, and repeated in May, 1948) confesses that it does not know for certain what God actually says in that passage and thus denies that Rom. 16:17 is a clear word of God; and

WHEREAS, The St. Louis faculty has issued an opinion on engagement (dated May 26, 1949) which is contrary to the Word of God; and

WHEREAS, The St. Louis faculty has by the afore-mentioned opinions demonstrated its incompetence to judge doctrine by the Word of God; and

WHEREAS, The official organ of Synod, the *Lutheran Witness*, which is under the censorship of the St. Louis faculty, has repeatedly contained false doctrine (e. g. 1940, p. 275; 1944, p. 51; 1945, p. 277f.; 1947, p. 29; 1947, p. 59; 1948, p. 414); and

WHEREAS, The booklet *Prayer Fellowship*, published by Con-

cordia Publishing House, under the censorship of the St. Louis faculty, contains error; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the St. Louis faculty no longer shall exercise censorship concerning the publications of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod; and be it furthermore

*Resolved*, That the Springfield faculty shall be Synod's official doctrinal censor and that the synodical Handbook be changed accordingly.

PAUL G. KOCH

[525]

### Change in Editorship of Official Synodical Organs

WHEREAS, It is the considered conviction of the undersigned that the suggested change in the editorship of *Der Lutheraner* and *The Lutheran Witness* as recommended in the following overture would be of benefit to the burdened members of the St. Louis faculty and to the subscribers of the official periodicals; be it respectfully

*Recommended* to the 41st Regular Convention of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod that *The Lutheran Witness* and *Der Lutheraner* shall be the official organs of Synod. Synod shall elect an editorial board for each of these organs, consisting of two professors, one from St. Louis and one from Springfield, two pastors, one teacher, and two laymen.

The members of the editorial boards shall be elected at the triennial convention of Synod for terms of six years. The first term of one professor, one clergyman, and one layman shall be for three years only. Thereafter all terms shall be for six years.

Vacancies occurring between regular meetings of Synod shall be filled for the unexpired term by the President, in conjunction with the Vice-Presidents (subject to the approval of the District Presidents).

All editorial policies shall be fixed by the respective editorial boards of our official organs in consultation with the President and the Vice-Presidents of Synod.

An editor in chief and associate editors for each organ shall be appointed by the respective board together with the President and the Vice-Presidents. Appointments may also be terminated in the same way. The position of editor of *The Lutheran Witness* shall be a full-time position—the salary of which shall be fixed by the editorial board with the approval of the Board of Directors.

The editor in chief and associate editors of *The Lutheran Witness* and *Der Lutheraner* shall be responsible to their respective editorial boards for the conduct of their offices.

Members of the editorial boards are not eligible to serve as either editor in chief or associate editors.

Censorship of doctrinal contents of the official organs of Synod

shall be the responsibility of the Faculty of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis.

Concordia Publishing House shall pay all expenses of the editors and editorial boards of Synod's official organs.

These By-laws, if adopted, automatically repeal By-Laws 6.163 and 11.23 h.

L. MEYER

[526]

### Department of Public Relations — Restudy 1947 Resolutions

WHEREAS, The words of the *Lutheran Witness* in 1919 are still true, "Publicity, advertising the Church, is in itself neither good nor evil; it depends upon the purpose. If the advertising of our work and doctrine is intended to serve the purpose of bringing souls to Christ, all advertising is good; aye, let us cry the Gospel from the housetops! If our publicity is intended to satisfy an itch for recognition among outsiders, it is wholly evil"; and

WHEREAS, Synod in 1949 established a "Department of Public Relations" and authorized the Fiscal Conference "to allocate ample funds . . . which will compare favorably with those of other leading church bodies" (*Proceedings*, 1947, p. 467 f.); and

WHEREAS, The cost of this department was \$11,995.10 in 1948; \$25,000 in 1949 (\$28,225 had been requested); and \$37,000 was allocated in 1950 budget (the original request was \$41,660.44); and

WHEREAS, This department calls for District Public Relations Departments at a yearly expense of one to several thousand dollars per District; and

WHEREAS, This arrangement calls for an aggregate Synod-wide expenditure of approximately \$100,000 every year; and

WHEREAS, This enormous expenditure shows that this department has become another expensive bureau of the Church; now therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we request Synod to re-study its resolution of 1947 regarding the establishment of a "Department of Public Relations"; and be it furthermore

*Resolved*, In the event that Synod resolves to continue the department, Synod place stringent restrictions on the expenses of this department.

(Signed) (REV.) J. BERTRAM, Fort Dodge, Iowa

(DR.) P. E. KRETZMANN, Cuba, Mo.

ZION EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH, CHICAGO, ILL.

CARL G. KRUSE, Pastor

Signatures attested by (REV.) H. D. MENSING

Tinley Park, Ill., April 5, 1950

[527]

## Discontinuing Publicity and Missionary Education Department

WHEREAS, Synod's Department of Publicity and Mission Education has from 1929 to 1949 spent a total of \$874,005.39 to inform the members of Synod regarding the work of Synod and to educate them to become more Synod and mission conscious (cf. Report of Synod's Treasurer, in *Proceedings*, 1932, 1935, 1938, 1941, 1944, 1947, in the *Lutheran Witness*, 1948 and 1949, and the Fiscal Conference Minutes of 1949); and

WHEREAS, The special publications *Go and Tell* and *See His Banners Go* cost an additional \$121,802.19 (cf. *Lutheran Witness*, 1949); and

WHEREAS, It cost Synod \$126,846.59 in 1947 to collect the Centennial Thankoffering of \$1,358,945.31 (cf. *Lutheran Witness*, 1948); and

WHEREAS, The budget for Publicity and Missionary Education has been set for 1950 at \$80,000 (cf. Fiscal Conference, February 2 and 3, September 7 and 8, 1949); and

WHEREAS, The expenditure of the enormous sum of one million, two hundred thousand dollars has evidently not had the desired effect of educating the members of Synod in regard to missions and of inducing them to contribute more for the work of Synod, as is seen from the fact that while Synod received about 12 cents of every "church dollar" in 1929, the contributions for Synod's budget in 1948 were only a little over 6 cents of every dollar raised for all church purposes within the congregations of Synod (cf. *Lutheran Witness*, 1949); now therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we request Synod earnestly to give consideration to the advisability of discontinuing the Publicity and Mission Department of Synod according to its present policy, and of substituting in its place an office which would merely supply the pastors of Synod with all necessary information; leaving it to the pastors, as the divinely called bishops of the flock, to convey this information to their respective congregations without further cost to Synod. The savings realized by discontinuing the practice of printing and mailing a multitude of pamphlets and other pieces of literature for the individual members of the congregations could be more wisely used for direct mission work.

TRINITY EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH, CRETE, ILL.

A. T. KRETZMANN, *Pastor*

W. J. BRASE, *Chairman*

R. E. PIEPENBRINK, *Secretary*

The same memorial, with the exception of the following wording of the *Resolution*,

*Resolved*, That we request Synod earnestly to give consideration to the advisability of discontinuing the Publicity and Mission Education Department of Synod and thereby releasing such funds for direct mission work.

was submitted by

(Signed) (REV.) J. BERTRAM, Fort Dodge, Iowa  
(DR.) P. E. KRETZMANN, Cuba, Mo.

ZION EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH, CHICAGO, ILL.  
CARL G. KRUSE, Pastor

Signatures attested by (REV.) H. D. MENSING  
Tinley Park, Ill., April 5, 1950

[528]

### **Decentralize Synodical Missionary Education and Publicity**

WHEREAS, Synod has created a Department of Public Relations; and

WHEREAS, Synod is now asked to ratify the appointment of a synodical stewardship secretary; and

WHEREAS, The need for systematic internal public relations in Synod exists; and

WHEREAS, It now appears that the need for the Department of Missionary Education and Publicity has been superseded; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That this Department of Missionary Education and Publicity be abolished and that its remaining functions be assumed by the above.

YORK-SEWARD REGIONAL CONFERENCE  
SOUTHERN NEBRASKA DISTRICT

B. HOLM, Secretary

[529]

### **Abolish Office of Director of Publicity and Missionary Education**

WHEREAS, The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod has a Director of Publicity and Missionary Education; and

WHEREAS, The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod has now established a very expensive (\$37,000 allocated for 1950) Department of Public Relations with an Executive Secretary; and



**WHEREAS**, The creation of a new office for the emphasis of education in stewardship is contemplated; and

**WHEREAS**, The respective Executive Secretaries of missions are in a position to give our people firsthand information about Synod's mission program; and

**WHEREAS**, It is in the interest of economy and the realization of the desired objectives that there be no duplication of efforts; and

**WHEREAS**, Synod should give its constituent members an example of God-pleasing stewardship in the use of money and workers; and

**WHEREAS**, The exercise of a planned economy in organization will contribute to our ultimate objectives of reaching more people and saving more souls; therefore be it

**Resolved**, That the office of Director of Publicity and Missionary Education be abolished.

PAUL G. KOCH

[530]

### **Disapprove Appointment of Synodical Stewardship Secretary**

**WHEREAS**, The Fiscal Conference of February, 1949, recognized the fact that "neither the Fiscal Conference nor the Board of Directors had the authority to create" an office of Synodical Stewardship Secretary; and

**WHEREAS**, Said Fiscal Conference adopted the Board of Directors' "compromise" resolution, "that instead of establishing the office of a stewardship secretary of Synod, which Synod alone can do, the duties which ordinarily devolve upon such a man be turned over to the Department of Publicity and Missionary Education, which can procure a man whose special duties shall be those usually assigned to a stewardship secretary" ("Fiscal Conference Minutes," February, 1949, p. 12); and

**WHEREAS**, A Synodical Stewardship Secretary was appointed in 1949 without the authorization of Synod; and

**WHEREAS**, The Fiscal Conference of September 7 and 8, 1949, did thereupon allocate the sum of \$15,000 in the 1950 budget for "the newly appointed Stewardship Secretary office" ("Fiscal Conference Minutes," p. 91, 127); and

**WHEREAS**, Synod's Publicity and Missionary Education Department has during the last twenty years spent over one million dollars (over half of the sum was spent in the last few years) to promote Christian stewardship and to induce the members of Synod to contribute more towards missions and synodical work; and

WHEREAS, In spite of this huge expenditure of over a million dollars, Synod in 1948 received only six cents of every "church dollar," while it received about twice that much, or twelve cents of every such dollar, in 1929; and

WHEREAS, The Constitution, Article XI, expressly says, "The officers of Synod must assume only such rights as have been expressly conferred upon them by Synod, and in everything pertaining to their rights and the performance of their duties they are responsible to Synod. . . . Synod at all times has the right to call its officers to account"; now therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the above violation of Synod's Constitution in appointing a Synodical Stewardship Secretary and in allocating \$15,000 in the 1950 budget for such an unauthorized office be called to the attention of Synod; and be it furthermore

*Resolved*, That we request Synod not to condone such unconstitutional and unauthorized procedure on the part of its responsible officials and not to grant its *post factum* consent or approval.

(Signed) (REV.) J. BERTRAM, Fort Dodge, Iowa

(DR.) P. E. KRETZMANN, Cuba, Mo.

ZION EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH, CHICAGO, ILL.

CARL G. KRUSE, *Pastor*

Signatures attested by (REV.) H. D. MENSING

Tinley Park, Ill., April 5, 1950

[531]

### Change Name of Synodical Radio Committee

The second annual Radio and Television Conference, held at St. Louis, Mo., November 9—10, 1949, passed the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the General Synod at its next convention be asked to change the name of the Synodical Radio Committee to read: "The Radio and Television Committee of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod."

FRANCIS G. GYLE, *Secretary*

[532]

### Rename the Board for Higher Education

WHEREAS, The present name of the Board for Higher Education does not accurately describe its true functions; and

WHEREAS, It has been maintained that this misleading name acts as a deterrent in Synod-wide promotion; and

WHEREAS, The preparation of all professional church workers is a responsibility of the entire Synod; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That the name of the Board be changed to Board of Professional Training, and that its responsibility include all seminaries, colleges, and high schools owned and operated by Synod and engaged in the preparation of pastors, teachers, and missionaries.

YORK-SEWARD REGIONAL CONFERENCE  
SOUTHERN NEBRASKA DISTRICT

B. HOLM, *Secretary*

[533]

### **Establish Department of Christian Stewardship**

At the annual convention of the Lutheran Laymen's League held in Los Angeles, Calif., June 30—July 2, 1949, the following memorial was adopted and is herewith presented for consideration and adoption:

WHEREAS, The need for a full-orbed program of Christian stewardship throughout Synod has long been keenly felt; and

WHEREAS, Our Church today is standing on the threshold of a golden era of missionary expansion; and

WHEREAS, The great task of marshaling the vast resources of time, talent, and treasure possessed by our people for Kingdom building needs to be fully and properly organized; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Lutheran Laymen's League, in national convention assembled at Los Angeles, does hereby memorialize Synod to create and establish a well-staffed Department of Christian Stewardship.

ALF. T. WILSON, *President*

OSCAR T. DOERR, *Secretary*

[534]

### **Create Office of Secretary of Christian Charity**

The Board of Directors of the Atlantic District, in the meeting of March 27, 1950, upon instructions from the District, assembled at Bronxville, N. Y., June 28—July 1, 1948, to petition Synod to restudy the welfare field of the Lutheran Church, resolved to resubmit to the honorable Synod assembled in Milwaukee, Wis., June 21—30, 1950, its overture No. 526 of 1947 (*Proceedings*, p. 470), to wit:

*Resolved*, To petition the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States to consider the creation of the Office of Secretary of Christian Charity, covering the work of our institutions and agencies.

THE ATLANTIC DISTRICT

CARL M. ZORN, *Secretary*

**[535] Create Office of Director of Inner Mission**

The Board of Directors of the Atlantic District, in the meeting of March 27, 1950, upon instructions from the District, assembled at Bronxville, N. Y., June 28—July 1, 1948, to petition Synod to restudy the welfare field of the Lutheran Church, resolved to resubmit to the honorable Synod assembled in Milwaukee, Wis., June 21—30, 1950, its overture No. 526 of 1947 (*Proceedings*, p. 470), to wit:

*Resolved*, That we urge the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States to create the office of Director of Inner Mission, covering the work of our institutions and agencies in the blessed field of Christian charity in North America.

THE ATLANTIC DISTRICT  
CARL M. ZORN, *Secretary*

**[536] Establish a Permanent Planning Council**

WHEREAS, The Emergency Planning Council, created between synodical conventions, has continued to exist as extrasynodical machinery; and

WHEREAS, The Church of Christ is always in a state of emergency and always needs the best planning that it can get; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That the E. P. C. be abolished and that the President of Synod be authorized to constitute and convoke a planning council of synodical and auxiliary agencies which shall meet at his call and shall report and be responsible to him.

YORK-SEWARD REGIONAL CONFERENCE  
SOUTHERN NEBRASKA DISTRICT  
B. HOLM, *Secretary*

**[537] Full-Time Director for Establishment of Radio and Television Outlets**

WHEREAS, The Atlantic District of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod assembled in convention at Bronxville, N. Y., June 27 to 30, 1949, resolved to memorialize Synod to engage a full-time director to survey and seek to establish radio and television network outlets for the dissemination of Lutheran doctrine and publicity under and with the co-operation of the Public Relations Department of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod; therefore

We respectfully memorialize the honorable Synod assembled at Milwaukee, Wis., June 21—30, 1950, to engage a full-time director to survey and seek to establish radio and television network outlets for the dissemination of Lutheran doctrine and publicity under and with the co-operation of the Public Relations Department of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod.

THE ATLANTIC DISTRICT  
CARL M. ZORN, *Secretary*

[538]

### Full-Time Director of Radio

WHEREAS, The need of a full-time Director of Radio is becoming more and more apparent; therefore be it

Resolved, That we petition General Synod at its convention in Milwaukee in 1950 to approve and create the office of Director of Radio and Television.

THE SECOND ANNUAL RADIO AND TELEVISION  
CONFERENCE

Hotel Claridge, St. Louis, Mo.

Nov. 9—10, 1949

FRANCIS G. GYLE, *Secretary*

[539]

### Develop the Statistical Bureau's Usefulness

WHEREAS, The *Statistical Yearbook* serves best as a staff service to the President of Synod; be it

Resolved, That the Statistician be appointed by him, and that the Statistical Bureau be responsible to him, also for prompt appearance of its *Yearbook* and special studies.

YORK-SEWARD REGIONAL CONFERENCE  
SOUTHERN NEBRASKA DISTRICT

B. HOLM, *Secretary*

[540]

### Filling Positions Not Requiring Specialized Training

The following resolution was duly adopted by the voters of Luther Memorial Church of Richmond Heights, Mo., on April 2, 1950, for transmittal to Synod as a resolution to be adopted by Synod at the triennial convention in Milwaukee:

WHEREAS, There has been a growing shortage of qualified and trained personnel in the ministerial and teaching professions, resulting in the inability of Synod to supply men for the many urgent calls received; and

**WHEREAS**, Despite this acknowledged shortage, it appears that there has been a continuous practice of calling men so trained to occupy administrative and other positions in Synod and activities related thereto, which positions do not require either ministerial or teaching training and which could be as well filled by lay personnel; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That hereafter Synod and all Districts, boards, agencies, etc., related thereto, in filling positions not directly requiring ministerial or teaching training, refrain from calling persons with such training, unless, after diligent efforts, it be determined that no other qualified personnel is available; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the foregoing resolution be brought to the attention of all boards, agencies, institutions, etc., within the scope of Synod, but not directly administered or controlled by it.

JAMES A. BARTLETT, *Secretary*  
S. W. BUHRMANN, *Chairman*  
ALBERT A. BEHNKE, *Pastor*

[541]

### **Status of Day School Teachers**

*Resolved*, That we memorialize Synod to recognize its called parochial teachers as "ministers of religion," as clearly stated in *The Status of the Christian Day School Teacher*.

NORTHERN OHIO LUTHERAN TEACHERS CONFERENCE

ARTHUR F. KIRSTEIN, *Secretary*

[542]

### **On Communing Lodge Members**

**WHEREAS**, Synod in 1947 declined to define procrastinating in dealing with lodge members, stating that "it would be legalistic to set a time limit when final action must be taken"; and

**WHEREAS**, It admonished brethren in the ministry to follow Matthew 18 when they feel that a brother is procrastinating; and

**WHEREAS**, In cases which the Cleveland Pastoral Conference had in mind Scriptural admonition had been applied ever since 1930; and

**WHEREAS**, This did not result in removal of the lodge evil, the communing of lodge members being continued; and

**WHEREAS**, This remained true even after cases were taken to the highest officials of the District in which offending brethren are members; and

WHEREAS, Officials of the District declined to take further action in these cases; and

WHEREAS, Synod has said: "Where there is a plain refusal to stamp out the lodge evil, the matter must be brought before Synod, and church fellowship must be denied the persistent offender. We can no longer fellowship with such an offending congregation" (Report of Special Committee of Synod to define the position of the Church toward the communing of members of secret societies, Aug. 10, 1927); and

WHEREAS, The undersigned are in doubt whether Synod still subscribes to the above principle and wishes such cases to be brought to its attention for correction; and

WHEREAS, Synod's refusal to define procrastinating in any way, though it had used this word itself in its 1929 resolutions, has created doubt in our minds as to how to proceed after due admonition of brethren who to us appear guilty of procrastinating; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the undersigned, petition Synod in convention assembled to declare:

1. It was never the intention of Synod to give its consent to the communing of lodge members except, as it stated in 1929, "in cases which present unusual features, rendering their classification difficult."

2. Even in such cases Synod warns the pastors earnestly to beware of procrastinating, and it is evident that this has been the case where lodge members have been communed from 1929 until now, without decisive action.

3. Synod advises all members who know of cases where admonition was carried on until it had reached the District of the brethren without removal of the lodge evil, to bring them to its attention without delay, presenting all the evidence pertaining thereto.

KARL H. EHLERS	WALTER J. LUECKE
G. R. NAUMANN	WILLIAM SINGLE
A. R. REINKING	M. F. KRETZMANN

## VI. INTERSYNODICAL AND DOCTRINAL MATTERS

[601]

### Report of the Committee on Doctrinal Unity

The triennium since the Chicago Centennial Convention has seen increasingly zealous activity in the field of Lutheran Union by practically all Lutheran bodies in America, characterized by a strong determination to remove, if possible, the present disunity. There is manifestly a deep-seated dissatisfaction with the present situation. It will be helpful that we here briefly sketch the more significant steps taken to accelerate the labors required to unite the Lutheran Church.

In September, 1948, the meeting of the National Lutheran Editors Association passed a resolution calling upon the Lutheran synods to meet in free conferences. The editors recommended to the Lutheran church bodies to work toward the establishment of an all-Lutheran federation and suggested the holding of free fraternal conferences to further, by frank and open discussion, the union of all Lutheran churches in America.

The American Lutheran Church, at its convention in Fremont, Ohio, in October, 1948, passed several significant resolutions on Lutheran unity. One of these read "that in the next biennium our pastoral conferences and district meetings busy themselves with a thorough study of the problems of the future of Lutheranism in America; that we continue a Committee on Fellowship to be appointed by the President of the Church to negotiate with a Committee on Doctrinal Unity of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, toward the establishment of pulpit and altar fellowship or of fellowship commensurate with the existing degree of unity; that we empower this Committee, together with the Executive Committee of the Church, to discuss with any and all Lutheran church bodies possible approaches and methods to attain fuller unity and closer affiliation."

The American Lutheran Conference met at Detroit in November, 1948. It adopted some resolutions on Lutheran unity. Point two is pertinent for our purpose: "We recommend that the constituent bodies of the American Lutheran Conference petition the National Lutheran Council to call an all-Lutheran Free Conference, to be held under the auspices of the Council, with a view to the permanent organization of such a conference."

On January 4, 1949, a meeting of Lutheran leaders was held in Minneapolis. There were 34 church leaders present, from the United Lutheran Church in America, the Evangelical Lutheran



Church, the American Lutheran Church, the Augustana Lutheran Church, the Lutheran Free Church, the United Evangelical Lutheran Church, the Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church, and the Suomi Synod — eight bodies in all. At the first day's meeting it was "resolved that it is the sense of this group that a closer organizational affiliation of the participating bodies in the National Lutheran Council is desirable and should be sought by all proper means." The adoption of this resolution led to the appointment of a committee of 15, authorized to prepare a structural plan for the new organization.

On January 5, 1949, a meeting was held, also in Minneapolis, confined to the representatives of the five general bodies constituting the American Lutheran Conference. This meeting adopted the following resolution: "Resolved, That in view of the action proposing a closer organizational affiliation of the Churches participating in the National Lutheran Council as it was voted on January 4, 1949, it is the sense of this meeting that every effort should be made to bring about the consummation of this plan, but that no objection should be made to lesser approaches to unity within the framework of the American Lutheran Conference."

The Church Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church (Norwegian) met in Minneapolis on February 21, 1949. It appointed a Union Committee to begin unity negotiations "with the United Evangelical Lutheran Church (Danish) and with such other constituent bodies of the American Lutheran Conference as may officially express desire for such approach." The Church Council at this meeting also expressed regret "that at present there appear to be no plans under way for the calling of an all-Lutheran conference as proposed by the American Lutheran Conference, and expressed the hope that the proposal for this more inclusive conference may be realized."

The Executive Committee of the American Lutheran Conference next held a meeting in Chicago on March 30, 1949, and went on record in favor of the calling of an all-Lutheran free conference for the purpose of "widening the scope of present approaches to Lutheran unity."

A sequel to the meeting of January 4, 1949, mentioned above, was the meeting of 15 Lutheran leaders in Chicago, on April 26 and 27, 1949, from the general bodies participating in the National Lutheran Council. This meeting made the following report to its constituents: "In the deep conviction that our definite objective should be the organic union of all American Lutherans in one Lutheran Church, we recommend:

"I. That the Committee of Thirty-Four take action to place

before each of the eight bodies participating in the National Lutheran Council the following two questions:

"A. Whether it would be willing at this time to approve in principle complete and immediate organic union with other participating bodies of the National Lutheran Council which give similar approval; and

"B. Whether it would join in creating a joint ways and means committee to formulate a plan and to draw up a constitution for such a union.

"II. Pending the consummation of such organic union, we recommend that the Committee of Thirty-Four adopt the following proposals for the establishment of a National Lutheran Federation, and take action to place the same before the participating bodies of the National Lutheran Council for their approval:

"A. That there be established a National Lutheran Federation, meeting annually, its member churches to be the general bodies now or hereafter participating, in accordance with the provisions of the Council's constitution, in the work of the National Lutheran Council." Then follow stipulations B to I, delineating the function of this "National Lutheran Federation."

On May 6, 1949, the College of Presidents of our Synod passed the following resolutions, brought here in full:

"Recognizing that this critical period in the history of the world demands a realistic approach to the cultivation of unity in American Lutheranism, the College of Presidents of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod

"1. expresses profound distress over Lutheran disunity and declares its desire and willingness to co-operate in efforts to achieve Lutheran unity in doctrine and its application to the life and work of the Church;

"2. proposes that all Lutheran bodies in America join in free conferences of pastors and laymen, under the guidance of God's Holy Spirit, to establish existing agreement and to remove existing differences for the purpose of bringing about unity of Christian faith and fellowship;

"3. hopes that a practical result of the discussions will be agreement in doctrine and the eventual formation of a federation of Lutheran bodies designed for co-operative Lutheran action on the basis of the Word of God;

"4. resolves collectively and individually, in the various Districts of the Missouri Synod, to promote Lutheran unity through brotherly discussion, with the hope that such discussion will lead to mutual recognition and co-operation;

"5. requests the President of the Missouri Synod, in co-opera-

tion with the leaders of all other Lutheran bodies, to form a national inter-Lutheran committee for the purpose of arranging the proposed free conferences of Lutheran pastors and laymen."

Official delegations representing the American Lutheran Church, the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and the United Evangelical Lutheran Church met in Chicago on September 16, 1949, set up a subcommittee of six, and instructed this committee "to submit to a later meeting of these delegations steps toward organic union" of the three bodies. The delegations, in turn, are to submit a joint report to the 1950 conventions of the three churches. This proposed merger was "heartily endorsed" by the College of Presidents of the American Lutheran Church at a meeting held in Chicago on October 4.

The "Committee of 34" held a meeting in Chicago on January 5, 1950, in which it voted unanimously to submit three questions to the eight National Lutheran Council church bodies for consideration this year. Each church body will be asked: 1) if it is willing at this time to approve in principle complete organic union with other participating bodies in the National Lutheran Council; 2) if it will join in creating a joint ways and means committee to formulate a plan and to draw up a constitution for such a union; 3) if it approves in principle the transformation of the National Lutheran Council from a common agency to a federation. A committee of our Synod was invited and attended as observers.

Meanwhile Synod's Committee on Doctrinal Unity endeavored to carry out the assignment given it at the Centennial Convention, cf. *Proceedings*, 1947, page 510. After its appointment by the *Praesidium* of Synod, the Committee met in Chicago on January 9, 1948, to organize and to initiate steps in harmony with Synod's directives. On January 30 of the same year, at our invitation, a meeting was held with the Union Committees of the sister synods of the Synodical Conference, the purpose of which was to endeavor to formulate a mutually agreeable policy of procedure in future negotiations. No policy was adopted. All four Synods of the Synodical Conference were represented at this meeting.

On May 17, 1948, a joint meeting was held between our Committee on Doctrinal Unity and the Fellowship Commission of the American Lutheran Church, comprising eight representatives of the A. L. C. and eight of the Missouri Synod. Since the A. L. C. convention was to be held in October, it was the aim of the Fellowship Commission to evaluate the spirit and quality of our Centennial resolutions, cf. *Proceedings*, 1947, pages 510-511. At the same time we discussed the policy and principles guiding the A. L. C. in its Lutheran Union activity.

In June, 1948, a subcommittee of the two larger committees met to draw up recommendations for future negotiations.

At its Fremont Convention in 1948 the American Lutheran Church continued its Committee on Intersynodical Fellowship. However, "in the interest of prompter and more effective work," the Committee was divided into three subcommittees, one of which was charged to "work on a single statement of the faith of the church" with the Missouri Synod Committee. This subcommittee of the A. L. C. consists of Dr. Edward C. Fendt and Dr. Bernard J. Holm. On January 6 and 7, 1949, our Committee on Doctrinal Unity met in Chicago to study developments up to that time. On the 7th a meeting was held with Drs. Fendt and Holm, in which it was resolved to authorize two men of our Committee to work with these representatives of the American Lutheran Church in the drafting of a "single statement of the faith." Dr. Fritz and Pastor Jurgens were elected to represent our Synod in this subcommittee work. On February 12, in St. Louis, the topics and general principles of the single statement were agreed upon, as well as the mode of procedure, namely, that each man write a set of theses and bring them to the next meeting. This plan was followed.

On August 29 and 30, 1949, the twelve articles were drawn up, and a copy of the draft was sent to each member of the large committees for study and criticism. Each larger committee met to study the first draft, the American Lutheran Church committee in Chicago, September 15, our Committee on Doctrinal Unity in St. Louis, September 16. The criticisms were referred to the subcommittee which met on October 21, and a copy of the revised draft was again sent to each member of the larger committees. On December 5 and 6 a plenary session of the committees was held in which the document was once more thoroughly and conscientiously discussed as to its Scriptural accuracy, its historical implications, and its contemporary adequacy. At the conclusion of the second day's work it was unanimously approved by the two official committees as their report to their respective church bodies. It is herewith respectfully submitted to Synod for adoption.

### **Common Confession**

In order to give expression to our common Christian faith, we hereby declare the following to be our mutual conviction and testimony:

#### **I. God**

**We believe and teach:**

The one and only God is the God Who has revealed Himself to us as the Creator of the world and its Preserver, to Whom the entire creation and all creatures are subject, Who is Lord and Ruler over all things. Through the Holy Scriptures He has revealed Himself

to us as the Righteous and Holy One, and also as the God of our salvation from sin and death. He has designated and manifested Himself as the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit in the work of creation, redemption, and sanctification. We therefore confess our faith in this triune God, three distinct Persons in the one Godhead.

All men can know of the existence and activity of God, deriving such knowledge from the creation of the world, their own conscience, and history. But who God is, how He is minded toward man, and what He has done for man's salvation from sin, can be known only from God's revelation of Himself in Jesus Christ through the Holy Scriptures. In Jesus Christ, God became incarnate. "The Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us, and we beheld His glory, the glory as of the Only-Begotten of the Father, full of grace and truth," John 1:14.

Cf. Acts 14:15-17; 17:24-31; Romans 1:19-20; 2:14-15; I Cor. 2:10-14; Eph. 2; Col. 1; II Tim. 3:14-17; Heb. 1-2.

## II. Man

We believe and teach:

God in the beginning created man in His own image to live according to His law which God had written into man's heart; but man disobeyed God and thereby became a sinner, alienating himself from God, and bringing sin and death upon himself and all his posterity. "As by one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin; and so death passed upon all men, for that all have sinned," Rom. 5:12. Therefore all men are born into this world with original sin; and being unable to observe God's divine commands, they willfully continue to transgress God's holy law in thoughts, words, and deeds. Man as sinner has delivered himself into the bondage of sin and of the devil, from which man cannot free himself by his own powers. From this desperate condition and tyranny only God can set man free.

Cf. Genesis 1-3; Psalm 51 & 130; Romans 1-7; Eph. 4:24; Heb. 2:14-18.

## III. Redemption

We believe and teach:

God from eternity decreed to send, and in the fullness of time did send, His Son to fallen man as Savior, to fulfill the law in the sinner's stead and to suffer the sinner's punishment in his stead. Christ "was delivered for our offences, and was raised again for our justification," Rom. 4:25. God "laid on Him the iniquity of us all," Is. 53:6. Christ entered into death in order to bring man, held in the grip of death, unto life with Himself. In His victory over death He brings to man a life of freedom from death. God by raising Christ from the dead proclaimed to the world that He has accepted the atonement for man's sin as completed, and that Christ, the risen and exalted God-Man, shall reign as Lord forever.

Cf. Isaiah 53; Matt. 20:28; Luke 24; John 11 & 14; Acts 2:22-36; I Cor. 15; II Cor. 5:14-21; I Tim. 2:4-6; I Peter 1:18-25.

## IV. Election

We believe and teach:

God from eternity, solely because of His grace in Christ and without any cause whatever in man, elected as His own all those whom He makes and keeps members of His kingdom and heirs of

eternal life. The Holy Spirit by the Gospel has called us and assured us of our status before God, testifying to us that He has chosen us for Himself in Christ from the foundation of the world, and by the imputation of Christ's righteousness has given us the assurance that He will present us faultless before the throne of His glory.

Cf. Acts 13:48; Romans 8; Eph. 1; I Peter 1:1-9.

### V. Means of Grace

We believe and teach:

God has willed that the knowledge and benefit of Christ's redemption from sin be brought to man through His means of grace, namely through the Gospel in the Word and in the Sacraments. Through these means He not only offers but actually bestows His grace in Christ unto forgiveness of sins and a life of fellowship with Him.

*The Word.* Through the Holy Scriptures, which God caused to be written by men chosen and inspired by Him, God instructs and assures us regarding His will for us. The Holy Scriptures constitute His Word to men, centering in the revelation of Himself in the person and work of Jesus Christ for our salvation. Through the Holy Scriptures God continues to speak to men in all ages until the end of time. He speaks as the infallible and unchanging God, Whose message to mankind never changes. Since the Holy Spirit by divine inspiration supplied to the holy writers content and fitting word, therefore we acknowledge the Holy Scriptures in their entirety as the inspired Word of God. His Holy Spirit testifies in our hearts that His Word is true, that He will keep all His promises to us, and that our faith in Him is not in vain.

We therefore recognize the Holy Scriptures as God's inerrant Word, and this Word of God alone shall establish articles of faith (cf. Smalcald Articles, Part II, Art. II). We pledge ourselves to teach all things taught in the Holy Scriptures, and nothing but that which is taught us by God in the Holy Scriptures.

The Holy Scriptures teach both Law and Gospel, but the chief content of the Holy Scriptures is the Gospel. The Law enters into the service of the Gospel by bringing man to a knowledge of his sins and by convincing him that he is under God's judgment because of his sins, and by telling the believer what fruits of faith he should produce.

*Baptism.* In the Sacrament of Baptism God adopts men as His children. In Baptism God confers the benefits of Christ's redemption and graciously bestows the washing of regeneration and newness of life. We recognize it as the Lord's will that men should be baptized even in their infancy, knowing that the promise of God also applies to little children.

*The Lord's Supper.* In the Sacrament of the Altar Christ gives us His body offered up for us, and His blood shed for us, to eat and to drink for the forgiveness of sins, the strengthening of our faith, and the increase in holiness of life. In this Sacrament we receive Christ's body and blood orally as well as spiritually. All communicants receive Christ's precious body and blood together with the bread and wine but only the believers obtain the blessings of the

Sacrament. Christ is not only present at the celebration of the Sacrament, but in this Sacrament He enters into the most intimate communion with the members of His Church, bringing to them His body and His blood by which He made atonement for their sins.

Cf. The Word: I Cor. 1-2; II Tim. 3:14-4:5; I Peter 1; II Peter 1:12-21.

Baptism: Matt. 28:18-20; John 3:1-13; Acts 2:37-39; Romans 6; Titus 3:4-7.

Lord's Supper: Matt. 26:26-28; Mark 14:22-25; Luke 22:19-20; I Cor. 10:16-17; 11:23-29.

## VI. Justification

We believe and teach:

By His redemptive work Christ is the propitiation for the sins of the whole world; hence, forgiveness of sin has been secured and provided for all men. (This is often spoken of as objective justification.) "God was in Christ, reconciling the world unto Himself, not imputing their trespasses unto them; and hath committed unto us the word of reconciliation," II Cor. 5:19. Hence no sinner need be eternally lost on account of his sins. God offers this propitiation and reconciliation freely to all men through His means of grace. There is nothing in sinful man or in what he may do to merit God's declaring him righteous. God justifies the sinner solely on the basis of Christ's righteousness, which He imputes to the sinner through the Gospel and which the sinner accepts by faith. Such faith is wrought in man by the Holy Spirit. Through this faith we not only receive from God but also retain the blessed assurance of our righteousness in His sight for Christ's sake.

Cf. Romans 3-5; 8; Gal. 2:16-3:29; Col. 1; I John 2:2.

## VII. Conversion

We believe and teach:

The sinner's conversion takes place when God brings the contrite sinner to faith in Christ as his Savior. This change of heart with respect to sin and this reliance upon Christ for salvation from sin is the work of God the Holy Spirit, without any co-operation whatsoever from sinful man. "No man can say that Jesus is the Lord, but by the Holy Ghost," I Cor. 12:3b.

Cf. Acts 5:31; 26:18; Eph. 2:1-9; Jer. 31:18-19; Ezek. 11:19-20.

## VIII. Sanctification

We believe and teach:

The believer in Christ can no longer enjoy living in sin, but he is prompted and enabled by the love of God in Christ and by the indwelling Holy Spirit to live according to God's commandments and to be minded towards all things as God is minded. "I am crucified with Christ; nevertheless I live; yet not I, but Christ liveth in me; and the life which I now live in the flesh, I live by the faith of the Son of God, Who loved me and gave Himself for me," Gal. 2:20.

We therefore, out of gratitude to God, seek to glorify Him by abounding in good works, without which faith is dead. In glorifying God we seek to serve Him and our neighbor in love, as He directs us in both tables of His Law.

In this present world the Christian can never attain perfect sinlessness because sin inheres in him until death. But we strive for

the goal that is set before us and by daily contrition and faith make progress in our Christian life. We look forward to the life to come when we shall be cleansed of every defilement of sin and shall share with Christ His perfect life.

Cf. Rom. 12:2; I Cor. 6:9-11; II Cor. 5:14-15 & 7:1; Eph. 2:10; Phil. 2:13 & 3:12; Col. 1:10 & 2:6; I Thess. 4:3; Titus 2:11-14; I Peter 1:15; I John 3:6-9.

### IX. The Church

We believe and teach:

All believers in Christ constitute the one, holy, apostolic (in agreement with the Apostles' doctrine), and catholic (universal) Church. Jesus Christ is its Head. Through the means of grace He calls all its members into fellowship with Himself, and also unites the members in fellowship with one another.

To all members of His Church the Lord has given all the rights and prerogatives set forth in His Word. Every Christian has the right of direct access to God without a human mediator.

To the Church has been given the commission to preach the Gospel and to administer the Sacraments. It is therefore the duty of Christians to unite in local congregations for this purpose. In such local congregations the presence or activity of any unbelievers or hypocrites does not nullify the power of the Word of God. The efficacy of the means of grace does not depend on the faith of the administrant, but inheres in the Word of God itself.

In this present world Christ does not promise His Church any earthly reign over the affairs of men. His Church will remain a kingdom of the cross until His return for judgment; but He will sustain it according to His promise. "The gates of hell shall not prevail against it," Matt. 16:18b.

It is the duty of the Church to be faithful to its Lord and His Word in all its testimony, to be steadfast in its confession of His truth at all times, and to avoid and combat error. It is the duty of the Church to mold and keep its practice in conformity with the Lord's directives in the Holy Scriptures. Therefore we dare not condone error or have altar and pulpit fellowship and an unscriptural co-operation with erring individuals, church bodies, or church groups that refuse to be corrected by God's Word. We must also be alert and susceptible to the Lord's leading to establish and maintain fellowship with those whom He has made one with us in the faith, and to seek to win the erring and wayward by prayer in the true faith. We are mindful of our Lord's intercessory prayer that we, who are His brethren, may be one, even as He and the Father are one.

Cf. Matt. 28; John 8:31-32; 15; 17; 20:22-23; Romans 12:3-8; 16; I Cor. 1:10; 3; 12; Eph. 2; 4:1-16; 5:6-11; Col. 1; I Tim. 6; I Peter 2:9-10; I John 4:1; II John 9-10.

### X. The Ministry

We believe and teach:

The ministry of the Word and Sacraments exists by divine ordinance. God continues to call men into this holy office and entrusts the spiritual welfare of His congregations to these pastors as His gifts to the Church. It is the will of God that congregations choose as their pastors only such men as have the qualifications



outlined in the Holy Scriptures. Pastors are required by God to be faithful and as faithful pastors are entitled to the love and respect of their congregations.

Cf. Acts 20:28; Rom. 10:12-18; I Cor. 4:1-2; II Cor. 4; Eph. 4:11-15; I Tim. 3; 5:17; Heb. 13:7-17.

## XI. The Lutheran Confessions

We believe and teach:

The Lutheran Confessions (Book of Concord 1580) are true exhibitions of the truths of the Holy Scriptures. Therefore it is rightly required that every pastor and congregation in the Lutheran Church subscribe to and uphold the doctrines taught in these Confessions without any omission, deviation, or reservation.

## XII. The Last Things

We believe and teach:

The Church of Jesus Christ will exist and endure on earth, according to the promises of Christ, until His return for judgment. When Christ returns for judgment He will raise up all the dead — all believers in Him to eternal life, and all others to everlasting damnation.

Among the signs of His approaching return for judgment the distinguishing features of the Antichrist, as portrayed in the Holy Scriptures, are still clearly discernible in the Roman papacy, the climax of all human usurpations of Christ's authority in the Church. We hold it to be an error to teach anything as a sign of Christ's second advent not promised or foretold in the Holy Scriptures, such as the expectation of a mass conversion of the Jews, a preliminary resurrection of martyrs, and a visible millennial reign of Christ on the earth before the Day of Judgment.

"Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, which according to His abundant mercy hath begotten us again unto a lively hope by the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead, to an inheritance incorruptible, and undefiled, and that fadeth not away, reserved in heaven for you, who are kept by the power of God through faith unto salvation ready to be revealed in the last time, wherein ye greatly rejoice, though now for a season, if need be, ye are in heaviness through manifold temptations; that the trial of your faith, being much more precious than of gold that perisheth, though it be tried with fire, might be found unto praise and honor and glory at the appearing of Jesus Christ; Whom having not seen, ye love; in Whom, though now ye see Him not, yet believing, ye rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory; receiving the end of your faith, even the salvation of your souls," I Peter 1:3-9.

"Beloved, now are we the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be; but we know that when He shall appear we shall be like Him, for we shall see Him as He is," I John 3:2.

Cf. Matt. 16:18; John 5:28-29; 6:40; 18:36; Romans 11; II Thess. 2:1-10; I John 2:18; Rev. 20.

Your Committee is conscious of the fact that before pulpit and altar fellowship can be declared to exist between these two

bodies some other matters will have to be considered and adjusted, which are mentioned in the following.

Since the Constitution of the Synodical Conference provides that fellowship with another church body cannot be established by any one of its constituent synods without the consent of every synod in the Synodical Conference ("Without the consent of all the synods of the Synodical Conference of North America, none of its constituent synods can be permitted to enter into actual fellowship with any other church body"), and since the American Lutheran Church already in 1938 in its Sandusky Resolutions declared itself ready to place the agreement reached with the Missouri Synod before its sister synods for approval and acceptance: your Committee recommends that after favorable action has been taken by the American Lutheran Church and The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod on the confession of faith here submitted, this course, pertaining to sister synods on both sides, be followed.

Since the practice of the Church must agree with its doctrine, your Committee recommends that matters of church practice, especially the attitude of Lutheran congregations toward lodgery and unionism and similar issues be carefully studied and that for this purpose the President, the Vice-Presidents, and the District Presidents of our Church endeavor to hold conferences with the President, the Vice-Presidents, and the District Presidents of the honorable American Lutheran Church to survey the problems in this field and to see how uniformity in church practice can be brought about.

Finally, your Committee recommends that a Committee on Doctrinal Unity be again appointed, in the manner prescribed by the regulations of Synod, to serve as a steering committee and clearinghouse. It is hoped that the honorable American Lutheran Church likewise will continue a Fellowship Committee for the same purpose.

THE COMMITTEE ON DOCTRINAL UNITY  
OF THE LUTHERAN CHURCH—MISSOURI SYNOD

DR. W. ARNDT, *Chairman*      PASTOR GEORGE J. MEYER

DR. JOHN H. C. FRITZ      PASTOR W. H. JURGENS, *Secretary*

DR. F. H. BRUNN      MR. HERBERT W. KNOPP

PROF. WALTER BAEPLER

[602]

# Accept "Common Confession"

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to lead the Committee on Doctrinal Unity of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod and the Committee on Fellowship of the American Lutheran Church to a complete meeting of mind and spirit in the "Common Confession of Faith," dated December 6, 1949; and

WHEREAS, We believe that this "Common Confession" is in full accord with the teachings of Holy Scripture as expounded in the canonical books of the Old and New Testaments and the Confessional works of the Lutheran Church embodied in the Book of Concord of 1580; and

WHEREAS, We believe that the said "Common Confession" meets every point that has been historically in controversy between The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod and the constituent synods of the American Lutheran Church on a Scripturally sound basis; and

WHEREAS, This "Common Confession" meets with the instructions of the 40th Regular Convention of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod given in Parts 2 and 3 of the resolution on doctrinal unity (*Proceedings*, 1947, p. 510); and

WHEREAS, It has at all times been the expressed intention of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod to come to a God-pleasing unity with its fellow Lutherans based on a truly doctrinal unity; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church, 199th Street and Valentine Avenue in the City of New York, does hereby petition our honorable Synod to accept the afore-mentioned "Common Confession of Faith," dated December 6, 1949, as being Scripturally sound and in accord with the traditional teachings of the Lutheran Church; and be it further

*Resolved*, That we further petition Synod that it shall pass appropriate resolutions suggesting that all members of Synod shall pray that the American Lutheran Church may be led to also accept this "Common Confession" as its own expression of faith and that in God's own time He may lead all Lutherans in America to accept it as their confession of faith; and be it further

*Resolved*, That we further petition Synod that it shall continue the Committee on Doctrinal Unity, with instructions that the said committee shall initiate discussions with a like group in the American Lutheran Church looking toward the establishment of fellowship based on the said Confession; and be it further

*Resolved*, That copies of these resolutions, duly certified by the

president of this congregation, be forwarded to the President and Secretary of Synod.

Attested by      WILLIAM A. MESSNER, *President*  
 GRACE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH  
 NEW YORK, N. Y.

[603]

### The Common Confession of Faith

We, the undersigned members of the Missouri Synod, hereby reject the proposed "Common Confession of Faith" as a basis for church fellowship with the American Lutheran Church for the following reasons: —

#### Plenary Verbal Inspiration

The "Common Confession" reads: "Since the Holy Spirit by divine inspiration supplied to the holy writers content and fitting word, therefore we acknowledge the Holy Scriptures in their entirety as the inspired Word of God." (Par. V.)

The expression that the Holy Spirit by divine inspiration "supplied to the holy writers content and fitting word" is taken from the "Declaration" of the A. L. C. and the "Pittsburgh Agreement" between the A. L. C. and the U. L. C. The late Dr. Reu, who was the chief exponent of this expression, taught a verbal inspiration in the sense that the holy writers wrote their words under the "guidance" or "influence" of the Holy Spirit. But he denied *plenary* verbal inspiration, that is, that *every* word of Scripture is inspired. Nor do the words "in their entirety" imply a plenary verbal inspiration. According to dictionaries in common use, the word "entirety" has the meaning of "whole" and does not "necessarily imply parts."

Over against this, our Catechism confesses: "'By inspiration of God' means that God the Holy Ghost moved the holy men to write, and put into their minds, the very thoughts which they expressed and the *very words* which they wrote." (Qu. 10.) "Whose word, then, is every word of the Bible? *Every word* of the Bible is God's Word, and therefore the Bible is without error." (Qu. 11.)

The "Common Confession" does not confess the plenary verbal inspiration of Holy Scripture.

#### Objective Justification

The "Common Confession" reads: "God by raising Christ from the dead proclaimed to the world that He has accepted the atonement for man's sin as completed." (Par. III.) Again it says: "By His redemptive work Christ is the propitiation for the sins of the

whole world; hence, forgiveness of sin has been secured and provided for all men. (This is often spoken of as objective justification.)" (Par. VI.)

Over against this, our *Brief Statement* confesses: "Scripture teaches that God has already declared the whole world to be righteous in Christ, Rom. 5: 19; 2 Cor. 5: 18-21; Rom. 4: 25." (Par. 17.) Dr. Pieper, *Dogmatik*, II, p. 411, says: "God, then, already in His heart forgave the whole world its sin, justified the whole world." In 1941 our Committee on Doctrinal Unity reported to our Synod: "We regret that the statement [of the A. L. C. at Detroit] does not include a definition of objective justification such as was before the joint meeting of the two commissions and found mutually acceptable, 'That God has already in Christ absolved all the world of its sins.'" (*Proceedings*, 1941, p. 280.) There is a vast difference between the statement that "forgiveness of sin *has been secured and provided* for all men," and the statement that "God *has already* in Christ absolved all the world of its sins." The former opens the door to work-righteousness, while the latter closes the door against it.

The "Common Confession" does not confess the Scriptural doctrine of an objective justification.

### Conversion

The "Common Confession" reads: "The sinner's conversion . . . is the work of God the Holy Spirit, without any co-operation whatsoever from sinful man." (Par. VII.)

The A. L. C. has taught, and does teach to this day, that all unconverted men "naturally" resist the converting grace of God. But whoever adds to his natural resistance a so-called "willful" resistance places an obstacle in the way of grace which the Holy Spirit cannot overcome.

The "Common Confession" does not rule out the false and unscriptural distinction between a "natural" and a "willful" resistance as a factor in man's conversion.

### Election

The "Common Confession" reads: "God from eternity, solely because of His grace in Christ and without any cause whatever in man, elected as His own all those whom He makes and keeps members of His kingdom and heirs of eternal life." (Par. IV.)

Our *Brief Statement* rejects this as a doctrine of election. "By election of grace, Scripture does not mean that *one* part of God's counsel of salvation according to which He will receive into heaven those who persevere in faith unto the end" (or as the

"Common Confession" puts it: "whom He makes and keeps members of His kingdom and heirs of eternal life"). Our *Brief Statement* confesses: "But, on the contrary, Scripture means this, that God, before the foundation of the world, from pure grace, because of the redemption of Christ, has chosen for His own a definite number of persons out of the corrupt mass and has determined to bring them, through Word and Sacrament, to faith and salvation." (Par. 39.)

The "Common Confession" does not confess the Scriptural doctrine of election.

### **The Holy Christian Church, the Communion of Saints**

Our Catechism confesses: "What is the holy Christian Church? The holy Christian Church is the communion of saints, that is, the whole number of believers in Christ; for all believers, and only believers, are members of this Church." (Qu. 175.) "Why do you say, 'I believe' in the Church? I say, I *believe* in the Church, because the Church is *invisible*, since no man can look into another's heart and see whether he believes." (Qu. 176.) In other words, the Church in the true sense of the term consists of all believers, and only believers, who are known only to God.

Over against this, the A. L. C. to this day contends that the Church has also a "visible side—the use of the means of grace," and that the "use of the means of grace" must be included when defining its essence, or when answering the question what the holy Christian Church is.

The "Common Confession" makes no mention of the invisibility of the Church. Both Luke 17:20-21 and 2 Tim. 2:19 are conspicuous by their absence. Its language enables the A. L. C. to retain its old false teaching, that the one holy Christian Church is both invisible and visible.

The "Common Confession" does not confess the Scriptural doctrine of the invisibility of the holy Christian Church, the communion of saints.

### **Church Fellowship**

The "Common Confession" reads: "We dare not condone error or have altar and pulpit fellowship and unscriptural co-operation with erring individuals, church bodies, or church groups that refuse to be corrected by God's Word." (Par. IX.)

Note, first of all, that the "Common Confession" does not include "prayer fellowship" in the forbidden church fellowship. This is in conformity with Paragraph 8 of "A Statement," of which the chairman of our Committee on Doctrinal Unity is a signer. "We affirm our conviction that any two or more Christians may pray together to the Triune God in the name of Jesus Christ if the

purpose for which they meet and pray is right according to the Word of God."

Note, in the second place, that "altar and pulpit fellowship" dare not be practiced only with such erring individuals, church bodies, or church groups "that refuse to be corrected." Which errorist does not say that he sincerely believes that he is teaching according to God's Word? And which errorist is so base as to declare that he is not willing to be corrected?

Scripture, on the other hand, commands us to mark and avoid those who persist in causing divisions and offenses contrary to Apostolic doctrine, Rom. 16:17. Our *Brief Statement* therefore confesses: "We repudiate *unionism*, that is, church fellowship with the adherents of false doctrine, as disobedience to God's command, as causing divisions in the Church, Rom. 16:17." (Par. 28.)

The "Common Confession" does not confess the Scriptural doctrine of church fellowship.

### The Last Things

The "Common Confession" reads: "We hold it to be an error to teach anything as a sign of Christ's second advent not promised or foretold in the Holy Scriptures, such as the expectation of a mass conversion of the Jews, a preliminary resurrection of martyrs, and a visible millennial reign of Christ on the earth before the Day of Judgment." (Par. XII.) The "Common Confession" rejects as "an error to teach anything" such as the things there mentioned, for such things are "not promised or foretold in the Holy Scriptures."

No one will deny that millennialism is being taught and tolerated within the A. L. C. to this day. But such millennialism, as taught, for example, by Dr. Reu in his *Lutheran Dogmatics*, 1928 ed., pp. 305—310; 1941—42 ed., II, pp. 228—247; 1945 ed., pp. 373—383, is treated in the A. L. C. as an open question, that is, a question which need not disrupt church fellowship. This position is also held by the chairman of our Committee on Doctrinal Unity, who declared at the conventions of the California Districts that "church fellowship is not made impossible by the existence of error in the views of an individual or a church body, provided these errors are of a non-fundamental nature and the right attitude to Christ and the Word of God is maintained."

The "Common Confession" does not confess that millennialism is an error because of which it is necessary to sever church fellowship, if persistently advocated.

\* \* \*

The "Common Confession of Faith" does not confess the full truth of God's Word. It does not remove a single one of the doc-

trinal differences which have for decades existed between the American Lutheran Church and the Missouri Synod and which do exist to this day.

(Signed) (REV.) THEO. DIERKS, Morrison, Ill.

(REV.) WALLACE H. McLAUGHLIN, Pittsburgh, Pa.

(DR.) P. E. KRETZMANN, Cuba, Mo.

(REV.) H. D. MENSING, Tinley Park, Ill.

Signatures attested by (REV.) H. D. MENSING  
Tinley Park, Ill., April 5, 1950

[604]

### Memorial on the "Common Confession"

WHEREAS, The "Common Confession," proposed by the Committee on Doctrinal Unity of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod and the Committee on Fellowship of the American Lutheran Church is being submitted to the convention of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod in June, 1950, for approval or revision or rejection; and

WHEREAS, The "Common Confession" falls short of meeting the requirements of the first object of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod as stated in its Constitution, Art. III, Sec. One; to wit:

"The conservation and promotion of the true unity of faith (Eph. 4:3-6; 1 Cor. 1:10) and a united defense against schism and sectarianism (Rom. 16:17)."

This object of Synod clearly states that it is not enough merely to confess the true doctrine, but that it is also necessary to defend the true doctrine of God's Word against any and every schism and, accordingly, to voice rejection of any and every error in clear and unmistakable terms; thus failure to do so is in effect toleration of false teaching; and

WHEREAS, The "Common Confession" fails in making mention of specific errors in points of doctrine heretofore in controversy between The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod and the American Lutheran Church, such as the doctrines of election and conversion, the verbal inspiration of Holy Scripture, the distinction between the invisible Church and visible church groups; and

WHEREAS, Quotation of John 17:20, 11-23 in Art. IX of the "Common Confession" is misapplied to the visible Church, while our Lord applies it to the spiritual unity in the invisible Church; and

WHEREAS, Ambiguous words are used in Art. XII of the "Com-



mon Confession" in identifying the Antichrist with the Roman Papacy, permitting various interpretations; and

WHEREAS, The "Common Confession" avoids special mention of Romans 16:17 and other Bible passages demanding of us not to enter into fellowship with such as teach otherwise than God's Word teaches, to remain separate (2 Cor. 6:14-18); and to withdraw ourselves from "any man that teaches otherwise and consents not to the wholesome words, even the words of our Lord Jesus Christ and to doctrine" (1 Tim. 6:3-5); and

WHEREAS, The "Common Confession" makes no mention of the Brief Statement of the doctrinal position of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, the official confession of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, which confession not only in keeping with the Constitution of the Missouri Synod, Art. III, Sec. I, presents the true saving doctrine of God's Word, but also in definite unmistakable language points out and rejects all errors contrary to the true doctrine; and

WHEREAS, No reference is made in the "Common Confession" to Scriptural lodge practice and doctrinal discipline; therefore be it

Resolved,

1. That The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod declare the "Common Confession" inadequate as a true confession of the doctrines of Holy Scripture;

2. That this "Common Confession" be referred back to the Committee of Doctrinal Unity for the purpose of including definite antitheses, rejecting specific errors with reference to election and conversion; (such as election in view of faith, contrary to Acts 13:48; Rom. 8:28-30, failure to distinguish between God's eternal decree of election and the universal plan of salvation, etc.); the Scriptural distinction between the invisible Church and visible church groups; and include the demands of God's Word, which teaches us to avoid religious fellowship with such as continue to teach false doctrine;

3. That in the revision of the "Common Confession" the correct teaching of Rom. 16:17, as stated in Synod's Constitution (Art. III, Sec. 1) and as stated in the *Brief Statement*, Par. 28, be maintained as part of the "Common Confession"; and be it further

Resolved,

1. That among the congregations of the Missouri Synod, Synod insist on practice in conformity to Rom. 16:17 and permit no fellowship with adherents of false doctrine, be it even in detail of doctrine, and to deal with such as persist in unionism according to Art. XIII, Sec. 1, of Synod's Constitution;

2. That no fellowship can be maintained with the American Lutheran Church as long as specific errors, taught heretofore, are not repudiated, and as long as the American Lutheran Church retains membership in the National Lutheran Council and tolerates religious fellowship contrary to the demand of God's Word, as stated in Rom. 16:17 and in the Constitution of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod in Art. VI, Sec. 2, and as long as Scriptural lodge practice and doctrinal discipline are not put into effect.

E. A. LAABS

G. H. NAUMANN

PAUL G. KOCH

A. V. KUSTER

WALTER M. AVE-LALLEMANT M. F. KRETZMANN

PAUL L. KRETZMANN

Plymouth, Ind., March 23, 1950

[605]

### Decline the "Common Confession" of Faith as Basis for Fellowship

The document beginning with the words "This common confession of faith" and submitted to the synods by the two committees, The Committee on Doctrinal Unity of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod and The Committee on Fellowship of the American Lutheran Church, shall be called in this memorial This Common Confession of Faith according to its first five words as quoted above.

The writing of the Formula of Concord had the aim and the purpose to cover and allay matters in controversy throughout some thirty years. Procedure for the document This Common Confession of Faith should have been as at that time, in this way, that every teaching called into question between the two church bodies or the one-time individual synods be stated in simple words, if true, and if in error be noted as false. This is not doctrinalism, or lovelessness, or the spirit of separatism, but the duty and obligation of parties concerned for the truth and with love for all mankind.

Thus it was done openly, frankly, and candidly in the writing of the Formula of Concord according to the following excerpts taken from the Formula of Concord:

*Triglotta*: Page 837, 22: "This is the brief and simple explanation of the controverted articles, which for a time have been debated and taught controversially among theologians of the Augsburg Confession. Hence every simple Christian, according to the guidance of God's Word, and his simple Catechism, can perceive what is right or wrong, since not only the pure doctrine has been stated, but also the erroneous contrary doctrine has been re-

pudiated and rejected, and thus offensive divisions that have occurred are thoroughly settled (and decided)."

*Triglotta*: Page 1095, 94—95: "So much concerning the controverted articles which have been discussed for many years already among the theologians of the Augsburg Confession, in which some have erred and severe *controversiae* (controversies), that is, religious disputes, have arisen. From this our explanation, friends and enemies, and therefore every one, may clearly infer that we have no intention of yielding aught of the eternal, immutable truth of God for the sake of temporal peace, tranquillity, and unity (which, moreover, is not in our power to do). Nor would such peace and unity, since it is devised against the truth and for its suppression, have any permanency. Still less are we inclined to adorn and conceal a corruption of the pure doctrine and manifest, condemned errors. But we entertain heartfelt pleasure and love for, and are on our part sincerely inclined and anxious to advance, that unity according to our utmost power, by which His glory remains to God uninjured, nothing of the divine truth of the Holy Gospel is surrendered, no room is given to the least error, poor sinners are brought to true, genuine repentance, raised up by faith, confirmed in new obedience, and thus justified and eternally saved alone through the sole merit of Christ."

*Triglotta*: Page 1103, 40: "Since now, in the sight of God and of all Christendom (the entire Church of Christ), we wish to testify to those now living and those who shall come after us that this declaration herewith presented concerning all the controverted articles aforementioned and explained, and no other, is our faith, doctrine, and confession, in which we are also willing, by God's grace, to appear with intrepid hearts before the judgment-seat of Jesus Christ, and give an account of it; and that we will neither privately nor publicly speak or write anything contrary to it, but, by the help of God's grace, intend to abide thereby: therefore, after mature deliberation, we have, in God's fear and with the invocation of His name, attached our signatures with our own hands."

The document This Common Confession of Faith on account and for reason of its brevity is inadequate to cover and allay all the items of the controversies engaging the two church bodies, or the one-time individual synods, during the past 70 years. Its brevity postulates the basis: in love to assume and tacitly take for granted that there is now full agreement in those matters which at one time were of such serious differences as to bring the charge of false teaching and as to demand and sustain separation for many years.

Furthermore, and also as an example, the paragraphs on the

Holy Scriptures are too few and altogether too brief to do justice to this doctrine in view of the conditions now existing in this matter in Germany (Bad Boll), in some Lutheran bodies of America, and in Protestant circles in general. Under these circumstances it is a solemn and a sacred duty of trust, obligation, and service to set down at length in specific statements the various truths concerning Holy Scriptures, as these truths are in debate or under attack at the present time.

The method and procedure which were followed for the writing of the Formula of Concord take time and patience and love for the truth, in order to settle and stabilize matters of controversy, as it did by and through the writing of the comprehensive and lengthy Formula of Concord. The document This Common Confession of Faith through its brevity and wording leaves matters of controversy in doubt and uncertainty, such as concerning "The Inspiration of Holy Scriptures," "The Church," "The Eternal Election," "The Antichrist," "The Observance of Sunday."

The document This Common Confession of Faith is inadequate and cannot be regarded or accepted as a basis for establishing pulpit or altar fellowship between the two church bodies The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod and The American Lutheran Church. Therefore the document This Common Confession of Faith must be declined, and instead a resolution should be adopted requesting full coverage of all necessary items, so that such a thorough declaration may result in a document which in itself exhibits positive evidence and induces full confidence and engenders wholehearted thanksgiving and rejoicing that true unity of doctrine indeed unites the two church bodies.

As a suggestion for such a document, there should be included paragraphs on Higher Criticism and an understanding should be reached in the matter of Membership in Certain Organizations, Societies, or Lodges.

"May Almighty God and the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ grant the grace of His Holy Ghost that we all may be one in Him and constantly abide in this Christian unity, which is well pleasing to Him. Amen." *Triglotta*: Page 837, 23.

J. R. SHEPPARD, *Pastor*

Emmaus Luth. Church, Tripp, S. Dak.

March 10, 1950

ARTHUR W. MEYER      PHIL MUELLER

G. H. STEFFEN      H. H. KUEHN

March 21, 1950

[606] **Objections to Statement of Doctrinal Unity**

The Southwest Minnesota Pastoral Conference submits the following for consideration: We the pastors of the Southwest Minnesota Conference, in session March 6, 1950, at Luverne, Minn., object to the "Unity Statement" prepared by members of the Missouri Synod and American Lutheran Church Committees, on the grounds that the "Statement" does not clearly state the *Antithesis*.

We recommend that the "Statement" of the Unity Committee be considered a document for further study rather than a matter of confession.

We, therefore, offer the following resolution: "Be it *resolved*, that The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod consider the "Statement of Unity" drawn up by the committees on Union of both The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod and The American Lutheran Church as a document for further study rather than a matter of confession." We urge adoption.

SOUTHWEST MINNESOTA PASTORAL CONFERENCE

REV. J. G. STEINMEYER, *Chairman*

REV. G. L. KATH, *Secretary*

[607]

**Re The Confessional Basis for Church Union  
and Fellowship**

WHEREAS, The first objective of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod is "the conservation and promotion of the unity of the true faith (Eph. 4:3-6; 1 Cor. 1:10) and a united defense against schism and sectarianism (Rom. 16:17)" (Constitution, Art. III); and

WHEREAS, The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, assembled in convention in Chicago in 1947, reaffirmed its loyalty to the doctrinal position of the *Brief Statement*, thereby asserting that 1. Christians are "to have church fellowship only with orthodox church bodies"; 2. "We repudiate *unionism*, that is, church fellowship with the adherents of false doctrine . . . as causing divisions in the Church, Rom. 16:17"; 3. "The orthodox character of a church is established . . . by the doctrine which is *actually* taught in its pulpits, in its theological seminaries, and in its publications" (*Brief Statement*, Par. 28 and 29); in accordance with the above,

We, the members of Trinity Lutheran Church, Westville, Ind., and the members of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Otis, Ind., hereby declare our unswerving and uncompromising loyalty to these truths and all other truths set forth in the following: 1. The

canonical books of the Old and New Testaments; 2. The confessional writings contained in the *Book of Concord*; and 3. The *Brief Statement* adopted in 1932.

We respectfully memorialize The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, assembled in convention in Milwaukee, to restrict its church fellowship to those church bodies only which are willing to bind themselves to the *entire* doctrinal stand of the above Confessions, also with respect to the practical application of those doctrines (e. g., our official position with respect to the lodge).

*Resolved*, That we petition Synod, in harmony with its official doctrinal position (*Brief Statement*, Par. 29), to exercise evangelical doctrinal discipline, whenever necessary, in the interest of preserving the truth within our own Synod.

Adopted on March 28, 1950, by

TRINITY EV. LUTHERAN CONGREGATION  
OF WESTVILLE, IND.

ANDREW CARSON, *Chairman*

ELMER LUBS, *Secretary*

WALTER M. AVE-LALLEMANT, *Pastor*

Adopted on March 30, 1950, by

ST. PAUL'S EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH  
OF OTIS, IND.

L. R. SCHMIDT, *Chairman*

JONHENRY MILLER, *Secretary*

WALTER M. AVE-LALLEMANT, *Pastor*

[608]

### Where Does Synod Now Stand?

We, the undersigned, members of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, having taken cognizance of the apparent increasing disunity in our Synod and being deeply concerned about the doctrinal position and the unionistic practices of leading members of this church body, herewith submit the following overture and respectfully request a clear and unequivocal reply at this *convention*, since the answers to our questions involve no need for further study, the truth being clearly presented in Holy Writ, the Lutheran Confessions, the exposition of the Small Catechism as in use in the Missouri Synod, and the *Brief Statement* of this body (as accepted in 1932 and reaffirmed in 1947).

1. Does the venerable Synod approve or does it reject the exposition of Rom. 16:17-18 contained in a St. Louis faculty opinion issued in 1946 and referred to in the *Lutheran Witness*, Vol. LXVII, p. 87, and footnote (cp. Vol. LXVI, p. 59, footnote 10)? This

"opinion" nullifies, in part, § 28 of the *Brief Statement* and contradicts the exposition of the Small Catechism, Question 186, D. See also Overture No. 607, as approved by the 1947 convention. (*Proceedings*, p. 514f.)

2. Does the venerable Synod approve or does it reject the teaching on Prayer Fellowship presented in Doctor Theodore Graebner's pamphlet bearing that name and as practiced in the unionistic meetings which are connected with the co-operation of our men in the welfare agencies of various large cities, in conference with National Lutheran Council representatives, in intersynodical laymen's organizations, etc.? See *Proceedings* of the 1947 convention, pp. 514—517, and earlier articles on the subject by Dr. Theo. Graebner, Dr. Wm. Arndt, and other teachers of the Church.

3. Does the venerable Synod approve or does it reject the unionism that is being practiced by virtue of the participation of St. Louis faculty members in celebrations, institutes, and seminars which are far from bearing a mere academic character, likewise the common devotions and the worship intimacy of the Association of Lutheran Seminarians? Such fellowshiping has taken place at Dubuque, at St. Louis, at Columbus, Ohio, at Maywood, Ill., and elsewhere, and the meetings had public recognition.

4. Does the venerable Synod approve or does it reject the teaching as found in the classrooms of the St. Louis Seminary, in conference discussions, and in the *Lutheran Witness*:

- a. That "there is a visible manifestation of the invisible Church," that "we do not declare invisibility to be an attribute of the Church"? See the *Brief Statement*, § 25; exposition of the Small Catechism, Question 176, A.
- b. That, as openly stated by at least one member of the St. Louis faculty, the declaration of our Lutheran Confessions of the Pope's being the Antichrist according to clear statements of Scripture is not acceptable?
- c. That the St. Louis faculty has openly stated, in a faculty "opinion" dated May 24, 1949, that the obligations of a valid engagement do not have the binding force of holy marriage? See the exposition of the Small Catechism, Question 61, and many statements of former teachers of the Church, particularly of Luther.
- d. That, as recently repeatedly stated by Dr. William Arndt, there are "doctrines" of Holy Writ which are not divisive of church fellowship? See the venerable doctor's essay at the convention of the Western District, 1948, and in the two California Districts, 1949.

5. Does the venerable Synod approve or does it reject the "co-operation in externals" with other church bodies even when it involves common endeavors in the field of Christian education, prayer fellowship, etc.?

We feel that we have the right to request and to expect a straight and unequivocal answer to every one of these questions *at once*, since these are not matters which require long and painstaking research, but are taught in the textbooks which have been recognized among us for many years.

Respectfully submitted, with our signatures duly recorded.

ST. PETER'S EV. LUTH. CHURCH, GOODHUE, MINN.  
ARTHUR DREVLOW, *Pastor*

GOOD SHEPHERD LUTHERAN CHURCH OF BERWYN, ILL.  
BY IRVING H. GRIMM, *Chairman*

THE BOARD OF ELDERS OF CHRIST EV. LUTH. CHURCH  
AT NORTHLAKE, ILL.

THOMAS BRUCE, ROBERT PARKER, OTTO SCHULTZ

PASTOR ARNOLD R. REINKING, Parma, Ohio

PASTOR F. E. BARTLING, Northlake, Ill.

PASTOR ADALBERT OESCH, Wausa, Nebr.

PASTOR F. L. TRESKOW, Dolton, Ill.

PASTOR J. R. SHEPPARD, Tripp, S. Dak.

PASTOR O. F. P. WEINBACH, Baltimore, Md.

PASTOR CARL J. GOETTE, Pittston, Pa.

PASTOR J. H. BECK, Fair Haven, Minn.

MISS ALMA E. LUSSKY, Detroit, Mich.

PASTOR EMER. H. PREKEL, Chicago, Ill.

TEACHER E. L. MARQUARDT, Chicago, Ill.

PASTOR ARTHUR F. H. WIEGERT, Springfield, Ill.

PASTOR GEO. SCHWEIKERT, Okabena, Minn.

PASTOR WALLACE H. McLAUGHLIN, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PASTOR A. C. DAHMS, Chicago, Ill.

PASTOR ERNEST T. LAMS, D. D., Oak Park, Ill.

PASTOR K. F. LOHRMANN, Berwyn, Ill.

PASTOR EMER. F. E. PASCHE, Hancock, Minn.

PASTOR EMER. H. GUCKENBERGER, Baltimore, Md.

P. E. KRETZMANN, Ph. D., Cuba, Mo.



[609] **Correct Synodical District Essay**

We, the undersigned members of Synod, would hereby call the attention of Synod to the following facts and request remedial action.

**The Visible Side of the Church**

In its *Declaration* the American Lutheran Church has said: "We declare that (to speak of a visible side of the Church when defining its essence) is not a false doctrine if by this visible side nothing else is meant than the use of the means of grace." (*Proceedings*, 1938, p. 223.)

*Lehre und Wehre* in 1904 designated this definition of the Church "unbiblical, contrary to the Confessions, and downright absurd," and showed how it can become "very detrimental to the faith." (Vol. 50, p. 443f.)

Our Synod therefore confesses in its *Brief Statement*: "In our day some Lutherans speak of two sides of the Church, taking the means of grace to be its 'visible side.' It is true, the means of grace are necessarily related to the Church, seeing that the Church is created and preserved through them. But the means of grace are not for that reason a part of the Church; for the Church, in the proper sense of the word, consists only of *believers*, Eph. 2:19-20; Acts 5:14. Lest we abet the notion that the Christian Church in the proper sense of the term is an external institution, we shall continue to call the means of grace the 'marks' of the Church." (Par. 25.) "Not to be included in the number of open questions are the following: the doctrine of the Church and the Ministry . . . these doctrines being clearly defined in Scripture." (Par. 44.)

But in an essay read to the 1949 convention of the Southern California and the California and Nevada Districts of Synod, Dr. W. A. Arndt says regarding this false teaching of the A. L. C.: "It is evident that here we are dealing with a question of terminology."

In short, what Missouri has always regarded as being a difference between truth and error and as a departure from the clear teaching of Scripture is regarded by Dr. Arndt and the A. L. C. merely as a "question of terminology."

**Antichrist**

In its *Declaration* the American Lutheran Church has said: "We accept the historical judgment of Luther in the Smalcald Articles that the Pope is the very Antichrist, because among all the antichristian manifestations in the history of the world and the Church that lie *behind us in the past* there is none that fits the description given in 2 Thessalonians 2 better than the Papacy. . . .

The answer to the question whether in the *future that is still before us*, prior to the return of Christ, a special unfolding and personal concentration of the antichristian power already present now and thus a still more comprehensive fulfillment of 2 Thessalonians 2 may occur, we leave to the Lord and Ruler of the Church and world history." (*Proceedings*, 1938, p. 225.)

That the Pope is the Antichrist is not accepted by the A. L. C. as a doctrine of Scripture, but merely as an "historical judgment." The A. L. C. is willing to accept the opinion of Luther in this matter, because at present there is none that fits 2 Thessalonians 2 better than the Papacy. However, by adding the second statement quoted above, the A. L. C. makes the identity of the Antichrist an open question—Luther may be right, or he may be wrong. The A. L. C. thereby also makes room in its midst for the false teaching that prior to Christ's return (the *Declaration* does not specify which return of Christ—His return to Judgment or His supposed return before the millennium) THE ANTICHRIST will appear and will be vanquished at the first return of Christ. Christ will terminate Antichrist's rule, cause the "first resurrection," and then begin His millennial reign with the saints. (Reu, *Dogmatics*, 1945 ed., p. 375ff.)

*Lehre und Wehre* in 1904 said: "We confidently assert that it is the teaching of Scripture . . . that the Pope is the Antichrist. Here, too, it is a matter of accepting in faith or rejecting a clearly expressed doctrine of Scripture. . . . We do indeed reproach the theologians who still expect a future Antichrist that they do not understand these words of prophecy and refuse faith and obedience to the same." (Vol. 50, p. 492.)

Our Synod therefore confesses in its *Brief Statement* that it is a "doctrine clearly defined in Scripture" that "the prophecies of the Holy Scriptures concerning the Antichrist, 2 Thess. 2:3-12; 1 John 2:18, have been fulfilled in the Pope of Rome and his dominion. All the features of the Antichrist as drawn in these prophecies . . . are the outstanding characteristics of the Papacy." (Par. 44, 43. Our emphasis.)

But in the essay under consideration, Dr. Arndt, misunderstanding the A. L. C. position entirely, contends that those who hold that "the antichristian power now in the world will in the future reach a height which it has not yet attained" do not deny "anything that the Scriptures teach."

In short, what Missouri has always regarded as a rejection of a clearly expressed doctrine of Scripture is designated by Dr. Arndt and the A. L. C. as not being a denial of "anything that the Scriptures teach."

### Conversion of the Jews

In its *Declaration* the American Lutheran Church has said: "With reference to the question concerning the conversion of Israel, which some find indicated, especially in Rom. 11:25-26, we declare with Dr. Walther that to assume such a conversion 'must not be regarded as a cause for division' (Milwaukee-Colloquium, p. 156)." (*Proceedings*, 1938, p. 225.)

Dr. Walther did not say that. He did, however, say: "If it had been *only* in the doctrine of the conversion of the Jews that he [Schieferdecker] had been unable to agree with us, we would not have regarded that as a ground for severing relation with him." (Our emphasis.) But when the idea of the conversion of Israel before the end of the world is coupled with chiliasm (the A. L. C. in its *Declaration* puts "the question concerning the Antichrist, the future conversion of Israel, the resurrection of the martyrs, and the millennial reign of Christ" in the same category; cf. *Proceedings*, 1938, p. 224), then it must be rejected as false teaching.

Our Synod therefore confesses in its *Brief Statement*: "We reject every type of millennialism, or chiliasm, the opinions that . . . before the end of the world a universal conversion of the Jewish nation (of Israel according to the flesh) will take place. . . . Scripture clearly teaches, and we teach accordingly . . . that there will be no general conversion, a conversion *en masse*, of the Jewish nation, Rom. 11:7; 2 Cor. 3:14; Rom. 11:25 ff.; 1 Thess. 2:16." (Par. 42.)

But in the essay under consideration, Dr. Arndt contends that the teaching of "a general conversion of the Jews" is "a question of interpretation which is not without its difficulties," and "has no bearing on our faith."

In short, what Missouri rejects as false teaching is not regarded as such by Dr. Arndt, but is by him and the A. L. C. designated as a "question of interpretation."

### Resurrection of the Martyrs

In its *Declaration* the American Lutheran Church has said: "With reference to the assumption of a physical resurrection of the martyrs, which some find indicated in Rev. 20:4, we declare that we are not ready to deny church fellowship to any one who holds this view, merely on that account." (*Proceedings*, 1938, p. 225.)

Over against this, our Synod has taught: "The teaching that a special physical resurrection precedes the so-called millennial kingdom has ever been regarded in our Church as a mark of gross and damnable chiliasm." (*Lehre und Wehre*, 18, p. 75.) "Let the chiliast be serious with the word 'souls,' and then the whole proof

of chiliasm from this passage collapses." (*Synodalbericht*, Western District, 1888, p. 19.) "Whoever insists that the believers will rise a thousand years before Judgment Day calls Christ a liar." (*Synodalbericht*, Central District, 1895, p. 90.)

Our Synod therefore confesses in its *Brief Statement*: "We reject every type of millennialism, or chiliasm, the opinions that . . . before the general resurrection on Judgment Day a number of departed Christians or martyrs are to be raised again to reign in glory in this world. . . . Scripture clearly teaches, and we teach accordingly . . . that there will be but *one resurrection of the dead*, John 5:28; 6:39-40." (Par. 42. Our emphasis.)

But in the essay under consideration, Dr. Arndt, contrary to the express words of Scripture that "the souls of them that were beheaded . . . lived and reigned with Christ," Rev. 20:4, contends: "There are some who say that these words must be taken in their native sense, as signifying an actual resurrection of the body. Now, if this is explained as signifying that their bodies will be taken into heaven and that they will be enjoying the happiness of the mansions above even before the Judgment, we need not protest."

In short, what Missouri rejects as a mark of gross and damnable chiliasm, as being a perversion of the text, and as contradicting other clear passages of Scripture — against that Dr. Arndt and the A. L. C. would not protest.

### Beginning of the Thousand Years

In its *Declaration* the American Lutheran Church has said: "With reference to the thousand years of Revelation 20 we declare with Dr. Walther (Milwaukee-Colloquium, p. 157) that 'it is not possible to say with absolute certainty either that the thousand years have already been fulfilled or that they still lie in the future.'" (*Proceedings*, 1938, p. 225.)

It is true, no one can definitely say when the thousand years of Revelation 20 began and when they will end, "however, as soon as someone today places these thousand years still in the future and in consequence teaches: 'Judgment Day does not come for a long time; first must occur a resurrection of the dead,' etc., etc. — as soon as this is taught, then the foundation of faith is subverted." (*Synodalbericht*, Syn. Conf., 1877, p. 31.) Such a one contradicts the clear teaching of Scripture that the time of Christ's coming to Judgment is, and will remain, unknown.

Our Synod therefore confesses in its *Brief Statement*: "Scripture clearly teaches, and we teach accordingly . . . that the time of the Last Day is, and will remain, unknown, Matt. 24:42; 25:13; Mark 13:32, 37; Acts 1:7, which would not be the case if the Last Day were to come a thousand years after the beginning of a millennium." (Par. 42.)

But in the essay under consideration, Dr. Arndt contends: "There are some who think the thousand years are still to be expected. In our Church a different view has generally been held, but no one has presumed to speak with finality. It is evident here that we are dealing with a problem, a real open question where opinions may differ without prejudice to anybody's orthodoxy."

In short, what Missouri regards as unscriptural and contrary to the analogy of faith is not regarded as such by Dr. Arndt, but is designated by him and the A. L. C. as "a problem, a real open question where opinions may differ without prejudice to anybody's orthodoxy."

We therefore request Synod to correct Dr. Arndt's essay on "Present Hindrances to Lutheran Union" with respect to its presentation on the five non-fundamentals (pp. 19—20) so as to bring it into conformity with the Scriptural teaching and confession of our Synod.

### A False Definition of Non-Fundamental Doctrines

In the essay under consideration, Dr. Arndt improperly defines non-fundamental doctrines as having "no connection with the foundation of our faith." This is truly an amazing aberration. Every teaching of Scripture is somehow connected with the organic foundation (Scripture itself), the dogmatic foundation (the various articles of saving Christian doctrine), and the real foundation (Christ). Cf. Eph. 2:20; 1 Pet. 1:10-12; also 1 Tim. 5:8.

We therefore request Synod to strike the assertion: "They are called non-fundamental because they have no connection with the foundation of our faith." In their stead we ask that the following be inserted: "They are called non-fundamental because they do not constitute the foundation or object of faith, in so far as faith apprehends the forgiveness of sins and makes us children of God." (Cf. Pieper, *Dogmatik*, I, p. 102.)

### Non-Fundamental Doctrines and Church Fellowship

The distinction between fundamental and non-fundamental doctrines comes into consideration when asking the question: How much of the divine truth must a person know in order to be saved? Or, who is a member of the one holy Christian Church and therefore a Christian? However, this distinction dare never be considered when determining the answer to the question: With whom may we establish or continue to practice church fellowship? Here we must demand submission to the *entire* Word of God. Only then first can we acknowledge such a one as a brother in the faith. (Cf. Synodalbericht, Syn. Conf., 1888, pp. 10—11; Central District, 1867, p. 10.)

Speaking of the requirements of confessional fellowship, our Church asserts in the Formula of Concord that it entertains heartfelt pleasure and love for, and is on its part sincerely inclined and anxious to advance, unity, but it must be a unity "by which His glory remains to God uninjured, nothing of the divine truth of the Holy Gospel is surrendered, no room is given to the least error." (*Triglotta*, p. 1095.)

Our Synod therefore confesses in its *Brief Statement*: "We repudiate *unionism*, that is, church fellowship with the adherents of false doctrine." (Par. 28; Our emphasis to show that the *Brief Statement* does not in any way qualify "adherents of false doctrine.")

But in the essay under consideration, Dr. Arndt, after referring to the distinction between fundamental and non-fundamental doctrines, contends: "Church fellowship is not made impossible by the existence of error in the view of an individual or of a church body, provided these errors are of a non-fundamental nature and the right attitude toward Christ and the Word of God is maintained."

That is the position of the former Iowa Synod. Distinguishing between "doctrines of faith" and "doctrines not necessary for salvation," it said: "There are doctrines, *even doctrines of the Bible*, concerning which members of our Church may hold different views and convictions without thereby being compelled to refuse each other church fellowship; and that these are the very doctrines for the sake of which the Missourians adjudge us to be heretical. In such matters unity should indeed be sought; but it is not absolutely required, as in the doctrines of faith." (Quoted in *Ebenezer*, p. 169. Emphasis by Dr. J. H. C. Fritz.)

That is the position of the American Lutheran Church, which declared: "It is neither necessary nor possible to agree in all non-fundamental doctrines." (*C. T. M.*, 1939, p. 59.) "Whoever thinks that he must, on account of non-agreement in non-fundamentals, sever or reject church fellowship with brethren who bow as sincerely as he does to the Word of God and who desire above all else to accord supreme authority to the Scriptures, should be made to understand that he separates himself from his brethren on account of something which has nothing to do with our salvation and stands far out in the periphery of Christian doctrine." (*In the Interest of Lutheran Unity*, p. 38.)

That is also the position of *A Statement*, of which Dr. Arndt is a signer. "Church fellowship is possible without complete agreement in details of doctrine and practice which have never been considered divisive in the Lutheran Church." (Par. 11.)

In short, what Missouri, in harmony with the Formula of

Concord, has always rejected as a determining factor in the question of church fellowship is regarded by Dr. Arndt and the A. L. C. as a deciding factor in that question.

*We therefore request Synod to correct Dr. Arndt's essay so as to rule out the distinction between fundamental and non-fundamental doctrines as a factor in the question of church fellowship and to bring it into harmony with the position of Synod, that "the term 'non-fundamental doctrines' . . . should not be made to convey the idea that anything clearly revealed in Scripture, although not absolutely necessary for salvation, may be denied."* (*Proceedings*, 1941, p. 302; cf. also Memorial 604, p. 292.)

### Those Weak in Faith

In the essay under consideration, Dr. Arndt also improperly and inadequately defines "those weak in faith" and the attitude to be taken toward them in the words: "Dr. Walther was right when he repeatedly stated that absolute unity cannot be achieved here on earth, human weakness being what it is. The question at once presents itself whether we do not have to insist on loyalty to everything that God has taught. We do indeed; but it does not follow that we cannot have church fellowship with people who in this or that point of doctrine are in error. Church fellowship is not made impossible by the existence of error in the views of an individual or of a church body, provided these errors are of a non-fundamental nature and the right attitude toward Christ and the Word of God is maintained. . . . We must deal gently with those weak in the faith and not reject them on account of the misconception under which they labor."

*We therefore request Synod to correct and amplify the paragraph which seeks to define "those weak in faith" so that the following Scriptural truths are included:*

a. That an individual or church body can only then be considered "weak" if the error which has arisen is "due to a deficiency of knowledge or of precipitancy" (*Lehre und Wehre*, 14, p. 105), and if the individual or church body *proves* that the proper attitude towards God's Word is being held by acknowledging and removing the error called to their attention by such as possess a correct knowledge of Scriptural truth. A church cannot be dealt with as "weak" when it has made these errors a part of its confession, clinging to them in spite of admonition through several generations, or if it insists that any points of doctrine deviating from God's Word be treated as a matter of indifference. (Cf. 1 Thess. 5:14; 1 Cor. 9:22; James 5:19-20; also *Lehre und Wehre*, 14, p. 107; *Brief Statement*, Par. 29.)

b. That our treatment of the "weak" is never to be limited to

those who err in non-fundamental doctrines, but applies also to fundamental doctrines. (Acts 15:1; cf. *Lehre und Wehre*, 14, pp. 105 and 106.)

Finally, in order that the first objective of our Synod, namely, the "conservation and promotion of the unity of the true faith," may be attained,

*We therefore request Synod* to require of Dr. Arndt that he agree to these corrections of his essay.

We herewith advise Synod that in a contrary case Synod must be viewed as a body which has forfeited its orthodox character according to its own official confession. (*Brief Statement*, Par. 29; Cf. *Lehre und Wehre*, 36, p. 262: "We Missourians consider a church body, as a body, orthodox only when the true doctrine resounds from all its pulpits and lecture chairs and in all writings which appear in public within such church body; when every erroneous teaching is stopped in the manner prescribed by God as soon as it makes its appearance. We Missourians must and want to be judged according to the doctrine which is taught by our individual pastors, be it in San Francisco or in New York, St. Paul or New Orleans, or in our publications, immaterial whether they appear officially or unofficially. If it were shown us that even but one pastor were preaching false doctrine, or that even one periodical were in the service of false doctrine, and we would not put a stop to this false doctrine, we would thereby have ceased to be an orthodox synod and would have become a unionistic fellowship.")

Signed by Theo. Dierks in behalf of himself and the following:

REV. A. A. BRAUER	DR. P. E. KRETZMANN
REV. PAUL H. BURGDOFF	REV. W. H. McLAUGHLIN
REV. A. T. KRETZMANN	THEO. DIERKS

Morrison, Ill., April 1, 1950

[610]

### Regarding the President's Theses on the Church

WHEREAS, The President of Synod has submitted a number of sets of theses pursuant to the Agreement made with the signers of "A Statement" and a resolution of the Chicago Convention that he "continue to submit to pastors and congregations material for the Scriptural study of the questions at issue" raised by "A Statement" and memorials referring to "A Statement"; and

WHEREAS, The President of Synod asked that members of Synod point out anything in the theses that is unsatisfactory; and

WHEREAS, The theses on the Church in the last paragraphs on



page ten do not clearly state the distinction between the *Una Sancta* and the Visible Church and lend themselves to misunderstanding and abuse; and

WHEREAS, Such erroneous statements have been pointed out to the President in at least two conferences where he was present, in correspondence with him, and in public print; and

WHEREAS, It is in the interest of the preservation of the truth and in conformity with Scripture that all doctrine in the Church be stated in a clear manner to avoid misunderstanding and to ward off false teaching; therefore

We, the undersigned, respectfully petition Synod, assembled in convention at Milwaukee, to order a correction of all unsatisfactory and unclear doctrinal statements contained in the President's theses on the Church.

E. A. LAABS

WALTER M. AVE-LALLEMANT

A. V. KUSTER

PAUL G. KOCH

M. F. KRETZMANN

PAUL L. KRETZMANN

G. H. NAUMANN

Plymouth, Ind. March 23, 1950

[611]

### Memorial Concerning Synodical Discipline

WHEREAS, The faith of our fathers, as it is set forth in the Book of Concord and the *Brief Statement* of the doctrinal position of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, is in full agreement with Scripture (1 Pet. 4:11; 2 Cor. 4:13); and

WHEREAS, It is the privilege and duty of every member of Synod to confess and defend this faith (Jude 3; Phil. 1:27) in order to achieve and maintain true Scriptural unity in doctrine (Acts 2:42; Rom. 15:5-6); and

WHEREAS, "Avoid them" in Rom. 16:17 clearly and directly forbids church fellowship with all heterodox teachers and their adherents (Formula of Concord, Thor. Decl. X, 22; synodical Constitution, Art. III; *Brief Statement*, Par. 28; synodical Catechism, Qu. 186, D and 326, D); and

WHEREAS, The passages of God's Word which prohibit church fellowship with the heterodox compel us to "tell everyone who champions a different doctrine: 'We can no longer walk together. Hence we can no longer pray together'" (*Proceedings* of Missouri Synod, 1881, p. 31), since "persistent adherence to false teaching or to a sinful life form a barrier against joint prayer" (*Proceedings* of Oklahoma District, 1937; Rom. 16:17; 2 Thess. 3:6); and

WHEREAS, All church fellowship by participation in joint re-

ligious work or worship with those who advocate and support false doctrine is UNIONISM, 1 Cor. 1:10; Rom. 16:17, even though there be no denial of the truth or approval of error in express words; and

WHEREAS, Every error, also in details of doctrine, persistently advocated, is divisive of church fellowship (Matt. 28:20; 2 John 10; 1 Cor. 1:10; Matt. 5:17-19); and

WHEREAS, Our Lord Jesus Christ has given us the great commission to "make disciples of all nations," Matt. 28:19, and at the same time gives no one the right to disregard any teaching of His Word or to deviate from it, Matt. 28:20, and no "crisis" (the mounting tide of atheism, Communism, Romanism, secularism, worldwide distress, etc.) excuses anyone from this directive; and

WHEREAS, In order to retain God's Word in all purity, we must promptly correct any erroneous teaching in our fellowship (Jer. 23:31-32; 2 Tim. 1:12; 4:1-5); and

WHEREAS, When we hold fast these Scriptural principles, insist upon their application, and in true love for God and man earnestly contend for the faith once delivered to the saints, the blessing of our Lord and Savior rests upon us and our work, as He has promised John 8: 31-32; Matt. 28:19-20; therefore be it

**Resolved**, That the President of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod and the Presidents of the several Districts of the Missouri Synod, as obligated under Articles XI and XII (especially 7 and 8), promptly and without respect of persons admonish any member of Synod who teaches error and if necessary (according to our Constitution) suspend such person from membership; and be it furthermore

**Resolved**, That if the afore-mentioned responsible officials of Synod do not act according to the Constitution of Synod, they deal honestly with Synod and tender their resignation.

PAUL G. KOCH

[612]

### **Remove Leaven of False Doctrine and Practice**

We are deeply worried and seriously troubled in our consciences because of the lamentable doctrinal disunity which has been permitted to continue in our beloved Synod, especially since the publication of "A Statement" almost five years ago. We tremble when we think of what it will mean to us and especially to our children and children's children, if Synod will not AT THIS CONVENTION purge itself of this leaven of false doctrine by rejecting in no uncertain terms the doctrinal aberrations that are expressed in "A Statement," and if it will not likewise AT THIS CONVENTION institute immediate and effective measures to put a stop to

antiscritptural statementarian practice that is found and that is increasing at an alarming rate in many sections of our beloved Church. We refuse to believe that the Missouri Synod is willing to yield the field to Satan and to forfeit the precious treasure of purity of doctrine, which we have by the grace of God enjoyed for 100 years and through which the Lord has blessed us so abundantly.

In order that thousands of troubled souls in our Synod might be put at ease, we

1. *Respectfully request the Hon. Synod to give us clear and unequivocal answers to the following questions:*

- A. Do you accept or do you reject "A Statement" with its doctrinal aberrations?
- B. Do you accept or do you reject the St. Louis Faculty opinion on Rom. 16:17-18, which reads: "We shall never be able to say with absolute certainty whether Paul is here issuing a general warning or is speaking of a special group, and if the latter is the case, what particular group he has in mind." ("Church Fellowship," Opinions by the Faculty of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo., Manuscript for Course in Dogmatics, Concordia Publishing House, 1946, page 19), an opinion which casts serious doubts upon the clarity of the Scriptures and especially upon a passage which our Synod has recognized and used as a *sedes doctrinae* for 100 years?
- C. Do you accept or do you reject the position taken in Dr. Theo. Graebner's *Prayer Fellowship*, page 4: "Rom. 16:17 deals with enemies of the truth who come with the *sinister purpose of deceiving* innocent hearers," a position which for all practical purposes removes Rom. 16:17 from the Scriptures, which are "profitable for doctrine, for reproof, etc."?
- D. Do you accept or do you reject the unscriptural position, taken in an essay delivered before two synodical Districts, where Dr. W. Arndt, in speaking of *establishing* fellowship says: "Church fellowship is not made impossible by the existence of error in the views of an individual or a church body, provided these errors are of a non-fundamental nature and the right attitude toward Christ and the Word of God is maintained"? — Southern California and California and Nevada Districts, 1949.
- E. Do you accept or do you reject the unscriptural opinion of the St. Louis Faculty "that betrothal or engagement must not be regarded as tantamount to marriage"? — May 24, 1949.
- F. Do you approve of or do you condemn the unionism which

with the sanction of the Faculty is practiced by some of the students of our St. Louis Seminary in the Association of Lutheran Seminarians? *Lutheran Witness*, November 18, 1947.

- G. Do you approve of or do you condemn the unionism practiced by some of our Youth leaders at All-Lutheran Youth Conferences, as well as their efforts to arrange an All-Lutheran Youth Congress, an All-Lutheran Youth Magazine, All-Lutheran Study Topics, etc.? — *Lutheran Standard*, July 2, 1949 — *Lutheran Witness*, February 11, 1947, November 16, 1948 — *American Lutheran*, October, 1948.
- H. Do you approve of or do you condemn the unionism that is practiced brazenly in many sections of our Synod by both pastors and laymen in actual worship services and in opening and closing devotions at All-Lutheran meetings, All-Lutheran councils, All-Lutheran welfare organizations, etc.? Examples are so numerous and so well known that an enumeration is not necessary.
- I. Do you approve of or do you condemn the publishing in the *Lutheran Witness* without a word of condemnation or warning of such incidents? March 11, 1947 — March 25, 1947 — March 9, 1948 — Dec. 14, 1948.
- J. Do you approve of or do you condemn the use of our official publication, the *Lutheran Witness*, to make propaganda for the unscriptural principles of fellowship urged in "A Statement"? December 16, 1947 — March 23, 1948 — December 14, 1948 — May 18, 1948 — May 3, 1949.

2. Plead in deep earnestness that the Hon. Synod institute effective measures AT THIS CONVENTION to remove without delay this dangerous leaven of false doctrine and practice from our body.

ST. PAUL'S EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH  
WALTER SCHEMECKPEPER, *Chairman*  
RALPH BRAUER, *Secretary*  
ARTHUR A. BRAUER, *Pastor*

[613]

### Reject "A Statement"

In 1947 Trinity Congregation laid before Synod a memorial on doctrine which rose out of the issuance of "A Statement" and its companion documents (the accompanying letter and *Speaking the Truth in Love*). The memorial was not printed in the *Book of Overtures*, and the 1947 convention was not acquainted with its text. The overture was listed as "similar" to Memorial 616 (*Proceedings*,

1947, p. 522). We hold that our congregation's communication to Synod may not be characterized simply as "similar" to Memorial 616, since it contained a specific declaration of a member congregation of Synod on doctrine and practice challenged within our fellowship and embodied specific requests for action which are not contained in Memorial 616. Therefore the congregation reiterates its memorial, with the request that it be printed in the *Book of Overtures* for the 1950 convention.

Also, we note the following facts: 1) The "Agreement" reached by the Presidency and signers of "A Statement" in January, 1947, provided that "A Statement" be "withdrawn as a basis of discussion." Nevertheless, *Speaking the Truth in Love*, a booklet containing "A Statement" and essays defending it, was sold on the campus of our St. Louis Seminary as late as December, 1948. We face the possibility that copies are still being sold. 2) In the 1949-50 course sheets provided for our students at the St. Louis Seminary *Speaking the Truth in Love* is listed for collateral reading (Orientation II, 4). Since Synod has not clearly and unequivocally declared its position over against the documents involved, we face the possibility that our theological students may gain the impression that the principles and judgments contained therein are acceptable to Synod and are a correct presentation of its doctrine and practice. 3) Signers of "A Statement" have publicly declared, after the issuance of the "Agreement," that they fully support "A Statement." 4) In the three years and two months since the "Agreement" was announced the two sets of "Theses," sponsored and prepared by the Presidency, have not covered the issues raised by "A Statement," and it is manifest that the issues involved have not been resolved by the "Theses" provided.

In view of these considerations, for the sake of those herein-after mentioned, and in order that Synod's confessional fellowship and unity may be maintained, we resubmit the following overture, originally adopted March 25, 1947, and request that the 1950 convention take definite action upon its petitions:

Because the Word of God commands us to scrutinize and judge all doctrine and requires that the practice of church fellowship be regulated by full agreement in doctrine and confession, the members of Trinity Congregation, Oak Park, Ill., have examined "A Statement" and its accompanying documents. We have taken note of the announcement of the President of Synod that "A Statement" and its accompanying letter are withdrawn by representatives of the signers only "as a basis of discussion" and that this "shall not be interpreted as a retraction." We have also noted the assurance given that the signers hold Synod's Scriptural position on unionism and the divisiveness of any error persistently held, and, on the other hand, we have taken cognizance of the statement that "issues" remain and that "the issues involved" shall not now "be glossed over or ignored."

We hold that it is the inalienable right and duty of Synod and its members to express a judgment on the documents in question, since they still exist unwithdrawn as public statements of members of Synod and since, irrespective of the *intent* of supporters of the document, they in plain language present teachings in conflict with clear Scripture, advocate positions contrary to the Scriptural position of Synod and its Confessions, raise unsub-

(E. g., "Statement," Propositions 5, 8, 11. Compare: Ps. 119:105; John 8:31-32; Rom. 16:17-18; Titus 3:10; Matt. 7:15; Prov. 28:9; Jer. 23:28-31; Formula of Concord (*Trigl.*, 1095): "no room is given to the least error"; Syn. Constitution, Art. III, 1: "a united defense against schism and sectarianism (Rom. 16:17)"; *Brief Statement*, Sec. 28-29: "Since God ordained that His Word *only*, without admixture of human doctrine, be taught and believed in the Christian Church, 1 Pet. 4:11; John 8:31-32; 1 Tim. 6:3-4, all Christians are required by God to discriminate between orthodox and heterodox church-bodies, and, in case they have strayed into heterodox church-bodies, to leave them, Rom. 16:17. We repudiate *unionism*, that is, church-fellowship with the adherents of false doctrine, as disobedience to God's command, as the real cause of the origin and continuance of divisions in the Church, Rom. 16:17; 2 John 9-10, and as involving the constant danger of losing the Word of God entirely, 2 Tim. 2:17 ff. 29. The orthodox character of a Church is established not by its mere name nor by its outward acceptance of, and subscription to, an orthodox creed, but by the doctrine which is *actually* taught in its pulpits, in its theological seminaries and in its publications. On the other hand, a Church does not forfeit its orthodox character through the casual intrusion of errors, provided these are combated and eventually removed by means of doctrinal discipline, Acts 20:30; 1 Tim. 1:3."

*Lehre u. Wehre*, XXXVI (1890), 262: "We Missourians consider a church body an orthodox body only when the true doctrine is proclaimed from all pulpits and professors' chairs and in all writings which appear publicly within the organization, and on the other hand, every erroneous teaching is *put away*, in the manner indicated by God, *as soon as it makes its appearance*. . . . Were it established that only *one* pastor were preaching false doctrine or only *one* periodical were in the service of false doctrine, and we did not put a stop to this false doctrine, we would have ceased to be an orthodox Synod and would have become a unionistic fellowship."

*Lehre u. Wehre*, XIV (1868), 68 (Walther): "We . . . maintain that in the orthodox church no error contrary to God's clear Word dare be tolerated; that in the orthodox church it dare not be made a matter of liberty to depart from God's clear Word even in the least point, be it positively or negatively, directly or indirectly; that every such departure from God's clear Word within the orthodox church, even if it consisted only in the denial that Balaam's ass spoke, demands that steps be taken against it, and that when all instructions, admonitions, warnings, threats, and all patience that has been shown have proven themselves fruitless and ineffectual in persuading the respective person or communion to give up their contradiction of God's clear Word, finally nothing but excommunication or schism can result."

Syn. Catechism, Qu. 186: "We use the doctrine of the Church properly—D. When we *avoid all false churches* and all *other organizations* that profess a *religion that is false*. . . . Rom. 16:17"; Qu. 326: "The Lord's Supper must be denied—D. To those of a different faith, since the Lord's Supper is a testimony of the *unity of faith*. . . . Rom. 16:17."

*Concordia Cyclopaedia*, "Unionism": "Religious unionism consists in joint worship and work of those not united in doctrine. Its essence is an agreement to disagree. In effect, it denies the doctrine of the clearness of Scripture. It would treat certain doctrines as fundamental or essential and others as non-essential to Christian unity." Syn. *Proceedings*, 1941,

p. 303, 11: "That in the meantime it be understood that no pulpit-, altar-, or prayer-fellowship has been established between us and the American Lutheran Church."

Letter of Pres. J. W. Behnken to the clergy, April 30, 1946, pp. 9-10: "But there are some points [in "A Statement"] with which we were not then and are not now in agreement. This holds true also of the "deplorations" and also of the accompanying letter . . . we voiced our disagreement with some of the points in "A Statement" as well as with the accompanying letter and insisted that these be corrected or withdrawn."

stantiated charges against Synod and its members past and present, without proof presented that all processes of orderly Christian admonition and discipline had been exhausted, and embody misrepresentations of teaching and practice within Synod.

(E. g., "Statement," Deplorations 2, 4, 5, 8, 9; "Accompanying Letter," paragraph 5; *Speaking the Truth in Love*, p. 11: "Fears, suspicions, tyrannized consciences, perversions of Scripture, the binding of souls through human interpretations—how can a Church so afflicted with the manifestations of legalism do her work in a manner befitting her opportunities . . . ?"; p. 16: "The over-all picture is that of a body infested for many years with a legalistic spirit."; p. 17: "There is an entire, yes, a complete and absolute ignoring of the doctrine of the *Una Sancta* (the One Holy Christian Church)"; p. 18: "Every call for repentance from President H. C. Schwan's time to our own has been (largely) ignored"; p. 20: "Finally, one of the most pernicious effects of a legalistic judging of brethren is the premium which it places on theological illiteracy. The thorough student is bound to get himself into trouble. My correspondence shows that this is a Synod-wide condition"; p. 21: "To what extent some theologians will use their learning and ingenuity to arrive at certain desired interpretations is evidenced in a recent tract issued against the 'Statement.'")

Because the "Statement" documents present such principles and charges as here set forth, Trinity Congregation rejects these papers as containing antisciptural, unproved, and slanderous allegations, and earnestly petitions the Centennial Convention, for the sake of the preservation and defense of the truth of God's Word and of true unity in teaching and spirit within Synod:

1. To adopt the five declarations requested by ten appointees of the President of Synod in an overture submitted under date of February 25, 1947;
2. To declare its rejection of the "Statement" documents for the reasons adduced above;
3. To direct the Presidency of Synod to solicit from the signatories of the "Statement" papers an unequivocal withdrawal of the documents for the reason stated;
4. To take action in the 1947 convention on the petitions here made, in harmony with the declaration of the Preface to the Book of Concord (*Trigl.*, p. 25): "We will also take pains, if either controversies already composed should be renewed, or new controversies concerning religion should arise, to remove and settle them betimes, for the purpose of avoiding offense, without long and dangerous digressions."

TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH, OAK PARK, ILL.  
E. L. KREFT, Secretary

[614]

## Concerning "A Statement"

WHEREAS, "A Statement," a document sent to all pastors of Synod in September, 1945, and subsequently given wider publication, sets forth the following doctrines, namely: 1. That deviation in doctrine or practice from certain teachings of the Bible ("details of doctrine") is not divisive of church fellowship (Point 11 of "A Statement"). 2. That not all acts of joint religious work and worship with persistent teachers of false doctrine or their adherents are to be regarded as religious unionism forbidden by God's Word (Point 9). 3. That any two or more Christians may meet and pray together if they do so for a good purpose (Point 8). 4. That Rom. 16:17-18 is not to be applied to all Christians who differ from us in certain points of doctrine, but that this passage is limited in its application to those who are not Christians (Point 5); and

WHEREAS, The above-mentioned doctrines are *false doctrines*, in disagreement with, and in opposition to, God's clear Word, the Lutheran Confessions, our synodical Catechism, the Constitution of our Synod, and the *Brief Statement* of the doctrinal position of our Synod (see Rom. 16:17-18; The Formula of Concord, Concluding Statement, Concordia Triglotta, p.1095; Revised Synodical Catechism, Question 186 D; Constitution of Synod, Articles II and III; *The Brief Statement*, Par. 28); and

WHEREAS, The agreement of Synod's President, in 1947, with the signers of "A Statement" specifically declares that this document is not retracted, in the words: "The withdrawal of 'A Statement' as a basis of discussion shall not be interpreted as a retraction"; and

WHEREAS, This agreement was reported to Synod in convention assembled in 1947 but not corrected by the convention, Synod in convention assembled thus permitting the doctrinal errors set forth in the *unretracted* "A Statement" to stand side by side with the truth within our fellowship; and

WHEREAS, As a result of this failure of Synod specifically to reject the errors set forth in "A Statement," these errors have *continued* to be taught officially and practiced within our Synod in numerous instances; and

WHEREAS, The only God-pleasing way to remove doctrinal differences which have arisen in a confessional church body is to require the specific public disavowal and retraction of all errors publicly disseminated in its midst (1 Cor. 5:6-7; cf. Gal. 5:9; 1 Tim. 5:20; Titus 1:11,13); and

WHEREAS, By the failure to exercise doctrinal discipline a



church body imperils and eventually forfeits its orthodox character (*Brief Statement*, Par. 29) and substitutes for confessional orthodoxy a unionistic principle which permits divergence in doctrine without disruption of church fellowship, thus compelling orthodox congregations, in obedience to God's Word in Rom. 16: 17-18, to leave its fellowship; therefore

We, Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church of Crete, Ill., now respectfully *entreat* and earnestly implore the honorable Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, at its convention assembled in Milwaukee, 1950,

1. Not merely to reaffirm its true Scriptural position in a positive way, but also by definite action specifically to reject and disavow the afore-mentioned doctrinal errors.

2. To require, as a condition for continued membership in Synod (Constitution of Synod, Art. IV, 2) that the signers of "A Statement" as well as all other pastors, professors, teachers, and employees of Synod conform to this rejection and disavowal of the errors set forth in "A Statement," ceasing henceforth to teach and practice them.

TRINITY EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH OF CRETE, ILL.

A. T. KRETZMANN, *Pastor*

W. J. BRASE, *Chairman*

R. E. PIEPENBRINK, *Secretary*

The same memorial was submitted by

TRINITY EV. LUTH. CHURCH OF TINLEY PARK, ILL.

H. D. MENSING, *Pastor*

ALBERT KOEHLER, *Chairman*

OTTO G. BECCUE, *Secretary*

IMMANUEL EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH  
PITTSBURGH, PA.

WALLACE H. McLAUGHLIN, *Pastor*

[615]

### Concerning "A Statement"

WHEREAS, We, the undersigned congregation, were grieved that our reasonable request for a declaration of principles, concerning the issues raised by "A Statement" of 1945, was apparently by-passed by The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod in convention, 1947 (cp. Unprinted Memorials, *Proceedings*, p. 522); and

WHEREAS, None of the issues involved have been clarified or resolved during the past three years; and

WHEREAS, On the contrary, doubt and confusion concerning the doctrine of Christian fellowship and other matters are on the increase in Synod, and the spirit of unconcern seems to be growing apace; and

WHEREAS, God's abiding blessing cannot remain with any synod which refuses or hesitates to act decisively against those who teach or practice anything contrary to His Word, but permits all manner of contradictions to flourish;

Now, therefore, we respectfully *entreat* Synod assembled —

First, to state its position with special reference to the issues raised by "A Statement" positively, briefly, unequivocally, as, for instance, is done in the document called "A Reaffirmation," to which we subscribe in full, and which reads in part:

"We confess 3) That 'avoid them' in Rom. 16:17 clearly and directly forbids church fellowship with all heterodox teachers and their adherents. (Formula of Concord, Thor. Decl., X, 22; Synodical Constitution, Art. III; *Brief Statement*, Par. 28; Synodical Catechism, Qus. 186-D and 326-D.)

"4) That the passages of God's Word which prohibit church fellowship with the heterodox compel us to 'tell everyone who champions a different doctrine: "We can no longer walk together. Hence we can no longer pray together"' (*Proceedings of the Missouri Synod*, 1881:31), since 'persistent adherence to false teaching or to a sinful life forms a barrier against joint prayer' (*Proceedings of Oklahoma District*, 1937). Rom. 16:17; 2 Thess. 3:6.

"5) That all church fellowship by participation in joint religious work or worship with those who advocate and support false doctrine is *unionism*, 1 Cor. 1:10; Rom. 16:17, even though there be no denial of the truth or approval of error in express words.

"6) That every error, also in details of doctrine, persistently advocated, is divisive of church fellowship. Matt. 28:20; 2 John 10; 1 Cor. 1:10; Matt. 5:17-19.

"7) That our Lord Jesus Christ has given us the great commission to 'make disciples of all nations,' Matt. 28:19, and at the same time gives no one the right to disregard any teaching of His Word or to deviate from it, Matt. 28:20. No 'crisis' (the mounting tide of atheism, Communism, Romanism, secularism, world-wide distress, etc.) excuses anyone from this directive.

"8) That in order to retain God's Word in all purity we must promptly correct any erroneous teaching in our fellowship. Jer. 23:31-32; 2 Tim. 1:13; 4:1-5."

Secondly, in the manner of the Lutheran Formula of Concord

(Trigt. pp. 855 and 857), to reject as false the following expressions related to the issues involved:

A. Any assertion to the effect that "avoid them" in Rom. 16:17 applies only to non-Christians or only to those who are trying to deceive Christians or only to enemies of the Cross.

B. Any assertion to the effect that "avoid them" in Rom. 16:17 cannot be applied to a person or a church group which bears the name "Lutheran."

C. Any assertion that there are details or points of doctrine which are not divisive of church fellowship though they conflict with or add to the teachings of Scripture and are persistently advocated.

D. Any opinion that sinful unionism does not take place unless those who participate in joint religious work or worship with persistent errorists explicitly deny the truth or approve of error by positive word or action.

E. Any assertion which advocates or condones public joint prayer with Christians who persistently advocate false doctrine.

Thirdly, to enjoin the President (or District Presidents, as the case may be) to suspend forthwith any members of Synod who continue to cause divisions and offenses by promulgating the false principles rejected by Synod.

We believe the action we recommend to be Scriptural and evangelical. We believe it to be entirely fair, not only to offenders, but also to that vast majority within Synod who still want the forthright Catechism truths and good Missourian practice to stand unsullied by theological vagaries and disputing interpretations. We must inform our Synod, which we have loved so long and so well, that our membership in it is and will remain a membership under protest so long as it fails to take action as outlined above. Continued inaction will deprive us (and all other congregations) of that distinctive blessing which is our primary reason for belonging to Synod and rendering our loyalty to it. Cp. Constitution, Art. III, Objects, No. 1: "The conservation and promotion of the unity of the true faith (Eph. 4:3-6; 1 Cor. 1:10) and a united defense against schism and sectarianism (Rom. 16:17)."

ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, WANATAH, IND.

REV. A. V. KUSTER, *Pastor*

WILLIAM BRESEKE, *Secretary*

FIRST LUTHERAN CHURCH, HANNA, IND.

REV. A. V. KUSTER, *Pastor*

RUSSELL LONG, *Secretary*

[616]

**Synod Reject False Teachings in "A Statement"**

WHEREAS, There is great confusion in our beloved Synod at the present time because of new doctrines and teachings disseminated through the mails and also in the official and unofficial religious magazines, and since our body is in great danger of losing its orthodox character as a true visible church faithful to the Word of God, and since the welfare of many souls is at stake because of this unfortunate situation; be it therefore

*Resolved* That our honorable Synod reject the false teachings in "A Statement" disseminated in our midst in the year 1945; that it determine whether a Scriptural engagement is tantamount to marriage or not; and that it answer all other questions of doctrine raised in the last decade. Also that it declare all major and minor teachings which are contrary to the Scriptures, such as unionistic worship, prayer fellowship, joint prayer and common Communion with those who differ in doctrine; that Romans 16:17-18 does not refer to all false and heterodox teachers; that there is a visible side of the Invisible Church; that the Holy Scriptures are not inspired verbally; as well as the denial of the Scriptural proof against the Antichrist; to be false and soul-destroying and request the authors of such false doctrines to retract them.

That the honorable Synod pray God by His Holy Spirit to purge all false doctrines from our midst by His almighty power.

ZION EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH  
OF KAPPA, HOWARD COUNTY, IND.

HARRY HARTMAN, *Chairman*  
ROBERT POHLMAN, *Secretary*  
ELMER I. MILLER, *Pastor*

March 22, 1950

[617]

**1. Reject and Disavow Doctrinal Errors in  
"A Statement"**

**2. President Admonish District Presidents Who have  
Departed from True Doctrine**

**3. Require District President to Admonish Pastors,  
Professors, Teachers, etc.**

WHEREAS, The marks by which a unionistic fellowship can be recognized and identified have been clearly laid down in our synodical literature (*Lehre und Wehre*, Vol. 36, p. 261; *Brief Statement*, par. 29; Mueller, *Christian Dogmatics*, p. 557; Pieper, *Christ-*

*keche Dogmatik*, Vol. 3, pp. 491, 487—488; Lutheran Confessions, *Concordia Triglot*, pp. 21—23, 855, 857; Luther, St. Louis Edition, XVII:1180). Accordingly a church body has become a unionistic fellowship when it does not without delay reprove, combat, and insist upon the retraction of every unscriptural teaching which arises within its midst, as well as when it does not expel from its fellowship persistent teachers of false doctrine who refuse to retract their error, but permits the leaven of false doctrine, unretracted, to continue working in its midst. In such a body the demands for doctrinal discipline made by minority groups bring no results ("Know ye not that a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump? Purge out therefore the old leaven." 1 Cor. 5:6-7; cf. Gal. 5:9. "Now I beseech you . . . avoid them," Rom. 16:17. NOTE: A unionistic body does not always as such formally resolve to permit false teachings to remain within its fellowship. The membership as such is often ignorant of what is going on, because responsible officials keep the full facts from the membership as such, e. g., the U. L. C. A., as described by Dr. Theo. Graebner in *The Problem of Lutheran Union*; the General Council, as described in the *Proceedings of the Synodical Conference*, 1875, p. 13 ff.); and

WHEREAS, The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod now has the distinctive characteristics of a unionistic fellowship, as is shown by the following facts:

1. "A Statement," September, 1945, in conjunction with its explanatory brochure, *Speaking the Truth in Love*, sets forth the following false doctrines:

A. That deviation in doctrine or practice from certain teachings of the Bible ("details of doctrine") is not divisive of church fellowship.

B. That not all acts of joint religious work and worship with persistent teachers of false doctrine or their adherents are to be regarded as religious unionism forbidden by God's Word.

C. That any two or more Christians may meet and pray together if they do so for a good purpose.

D. That Rom. 16:17-18 is not to be applied to all Christians who differ from us in certain points of doctrine, but that this passage is limited in its application to those who are not Christians. (Cf. *Speaking the Truth in Love*.) (The above-mentioned doctrines are contrary to God's Word in Rom. 16:17-18; Matt. 7:15; 1 Tim. 6:1-5; etc. Compare also the Scriptural position of the Missouri Synod set forth in: The Formula of Concord, *Concordia Triglot*, p. 1095; Pieper, *Chr. Dogm.*, pp. 486—492; Mueller, *Chr. Dogm.*, pp. 556—560; Synodical Catechism, Qu. 186 D and 326 D; Brief Statement, Par. 28—29; Constitution of Synod, Articles XI and 1.11.)

2. These doctrinal errors have been allowed to stand unretracted within our fellowship. Note the following facts:

A. Although he has admitted publicly that "A Statement" contains doctrinal aberrations as the words read, the President of Synod nevertheless made an "Agreement" with the signers of "A Statement" which declares: "'A Statement' shall be withdrawn as a basis of discussion" and further: "This withdrawal shall not be interpreted as a retraction."

B. Synod, in convention assembled in 1947, did not correct this "Agreement," reported to it by its President.

C. The mere reaffirmation of Synod's *Brief Statement*, which sets forth the true doctrine in a positive way, did not remove the errors introduced into our Synod by "A Statement." Since this action was not followed by a specific rejection of the errors which conflict with the doctrine of church fellowship set forth in the "Brief Statement," *truth and error now stand side by side within our synodical fellowship; the truth by a formal resolution of Synod, the error by a lack of God-pleasing action against it.*

3. As a result of the fact that "A Statement" has been allowed to stand unretracted within our fellowship, the doctrinal errors set forth therein have continued to be taught officially within our Synod. Note the following facts:

A. The *Lutheran Witness*, official publication of the Missouri Synod, has made propaganda for the false doctrines set forth in "A Statement," in the following instances: February 25, 1947, p. 59, Footnote 10; December 30, 1947, p. 427; December 14, 1948, p. 414.

B. Dr. Theodore Graebner's *Prayer Fellowship*, sold by Concordia Publishing House, with official approval, teaches contrary to what the plain words of Rom. 16:17 say, limiting the application of this passage to "enemies of Christ," p. 4.

C. In an essay read at the Southern California and the California and Nevada Districts of Synod Dr. W. Arndt declared that the false positions held by the American Lutheran Church on the "visible side" of the Church, the Antichrist, the Resurrection of the Martyrs, and the Conversion of the Jews are merely questions of interpretation or terminology in the face of the fact that Synod in its *Brief Statement* rejects these teachings as unscriptural. In the same essay he also continues to advocate the unscriptural position of Point 11 of "A Statement" that "church fellowship is possible without complete agreement in details of doctrine and practice which have never been considered divisive in the Lutheran Church."

4. As a result of the fact that "A Statement" has been allowed to stand unretracted within our fellowship, the doctrinal errors

set forth therein have also continued to be practiced within our fellowship. Note the following facts:

A. In 1946 a Reformation service, participated in by pastors and congregations of various Lutheran Synods (Missouri, A. L. C., U. L. C. A.) was held in New York and was reported in the *Lutheran Witness*, December 3, 1946, p. 411, without disapproving comment.

B. An "All-Lutheran Youth Conference," attended by representatives of the Walther League, together with National Lutheran Council youth leaders, was held at Valparaiso University on August 26—30, 1948. What this means is pointed out by the Rev. O. A. Anderson in the *Lutheran Herald* of October 5, 1948, p. 930 ff.: "... these young people and their leaders proved without a doubt that, at least on the youth level, all Lutherans can worship and work together. . . ." "The unity of the conference was achieved not only through discussion and lectures, but very evidently through recreation and worship."

C. A joint U. L. C. A. and Missouri Easter Sunrise Service was held on April 17, 1949, in Charlotte, N. C., as the first of a projected series. (See *Lutheran Companion*, May 18, 1949.)

D. The students of our St. Louis Seminary are united in the Association of Lutheran Seminarians, drawing together seminarians of all Lutheran bodies for such purposes as "to encourage the spiritual life of Lutheran seminarians"; and this in the face of the objections of students attending the various seminaries of the Synodical Conference.

E. "Lutheran seminars" are still being held periodically at which members of our Synod practice church fellowship with members of other church bodies not united with us in doctrine. These seminars are not being held for the purpose of discussing and removing doctrinal differences.

F. In accordance with the false principle set forth in "A Statement" that certain details of doctrine are not divisive, books containing false doctrine on the Lord's Supper, written by pastors of Synod, continue to be sold by our Concordia Publishing House. (*Thy King Cometh* and *The Presence*.)

G. In accordance with the same false principle, two conflicting doctrines on engagement and marriage are being advocated within Synod, one by the faculty of our Seminary at St. Louis and the other by the faculty of our Seminary at Springfield. The latter is in agreement with the Scriptural teaching in our synodical Catechism; the other is in disagreement therewith.

H. Note also the following: Among the signers of "A Statement" are at least 250 pastors, four professors at our St. Louis Seminary, a newly appointed Vice-President of Synod, the Director

of Public Relations, the president of one of our preparatory schools, the president of Valparaiso University and several of its professors, two editors of the *Lutheran Witness*, and one or more Presidents of synodical Districts. It can be seen that men in these positions wield a potentially very great influence not only upon the members of their congregations within our fellowship, but also upon the future pastors in Synod and the general public in America and abroad. The continued toleration and/or appointment of these men to such positions of influence is another indication that our Synod now has the characteristics of a unionistic fellowship; and

WHEREAS, It is of utmost importance that the distinctive characteristics of a unionistic fellowship which our Synod has at the present time be removed in order that orthodox pastors and congregations may not be forced to renounce the Missouri Synod as a *persistently* unionistic church body and withdraw from its fellowship (Rom. 16:17; *Brief Statement*, par. 28 and 29; Synodical Catechism, Qu. 186 D); therefore we, the undersigned members of Synod, now

*Respectfully request and urgently require* the honorable Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, at its convention assembled in Milwaukee, 1950:

1. Not merely to re-state its true Scriptural position in a positive manner, as it did in 1947 by its reaffirmation of the *Brief Statement*, but also by resolution specifically to reject and disavow the afore-mentioned doctrinal errors:
2. That Synod, through its President, in accordance with Synod's Constitution, Article XI, b. 2, continue to admonish the District Presidents, all officers of Synod, and all such as are employed by Synod, who, as shown in this memorial, have departed from the true doctrinal position required in Synod's Constitution, Articles XI and 1.11;
3. That Synod, in accordance with its Constitution, Article XII, 8, require its District Presidents, after due admonition, to suspend from membership until the next regular meeting of Synod the pastors, professors, and teachers in their respective Districts who persistently adhere to the afore-mentioned doctrinal errors, and also publish such proceedings.

(Signed) (REV.) A. T. KRETZMANN, Crete, Ill.

(REV.) WALLACE H. McLAUGHLIN, Pittsburgh, Pa.

(REV.) H. D. MENSING, Tinley Park, Ill.

Signatures attested by (REV.) H. D. MENSING  
Tinley Park, Ill., April 5, 1950



[418] Issues Raised by "A Statement"

WHEREAS, The resolution to adopt the five doctrinal statements found on pages 401 and 402 of the 1947 *Reports and Memorials* was ruled out of order by the chairman, because he held that such resolution conflicted with a previous resolution of the Chicago convention to study the questions at issue (cf. *Proceedings*, 1947, p. 523); and

WHEREAS, This ruling of the chairman, sustained by the convention, can only mean that until a study of these matters has been completed, Synod does not know what God actually teaches on these five points; and

WHEREAS, Such action is a suspension of the Scriptural position consistently held by Synod and a deplorable failure to confess the truth of God; and

WHEREAS, Synod, being a confessional fellowship, at all times owes to its member congregations and its individual members a clear and unmistakable definition of its doctrinal position and confession; and

WHEREAS, The Preface of the Book of Concord specifically warns that "The result of these things, at length, is that the pure doctrine is obscured and lost, and nothing is transmitted to posterity except academical opinions and suspensions of judgment" (*Tri-glossa*, p. 23); now therefore be it

Resolved, That we petition our sister congregations in convention assembled at Milwaukee to adopt the five doctrinal statements found on pages 401 and 402 of the 1947 *Reports and Memorials*, to wit:

"1. In conformity with its position on church fellowship expressed in *A Brief Statement of the Doctrinal Position of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States*, paragraphs 28 and 29, Synod rejects as antiscriptural any assertion that there are details of doctrine which are not divisive of church fellowship though they conflict with or add to the teachings of Scripture and are persistently advocated.

"2. In conformity with its position on unionism, which is defined in Paragraph 28 of the *Brief Statement* as 'church fellowship with the adherents of false doctrine,' Synod rejects as untenable any opinion that unionism does not take place unless those who participate in joint religious work or worship with persistent errorists explicitly deny the truth or approve of error by positive word or action, because such an opinion disregards the Scriptural truth basic to this teaching that every act of church fellowship with

persistent adherents of false doctrine is *in itself* forbidden by Scripture.

"3. Because the Scriptural principles governing church fellowship govern also public prayer and prayer fellowship, Synod rejects any assertion which condones public joint prayer with Christians who persistently advocate false doctrine.

"4. Synod holds that the errors referred to in points 1, 2, and 3, if persistently advocated, are divisive of church fellowship. Rom. 16:17-18; Titus 3:10; Matt. 7:15.

"5. Since every doctrine or teaching of Holy Scripture is clearly and directly taught in a specific passage or passages, Synod holds that to be 'apt to teach' within Synod one must be able to expound the Scriptural teaching which prohibits church fellowship with all persistent errorists, Christian or non-Christian, on the basis of such passages as directly forbid such fellowship."

(Signed) (Rev.) W. F. ROLF, St. James, Minn.

Signature attested by (Rev.) H. D. MENSING  
Tinley Park, Ill., April 5, 1950

[619]

### Issues Raised by "A Statement" — President to Exercise Doctrinal Discipline

WHEREAS, The "Agreement" entered into by the President of Synod with the signers of "A Statement" has had the effect of keeping those who still uphold the former official doctrinal position of Synod busy *studying* and *correcting* the material submitted by the President, while the signers of "A Statement," unhindered by the officials of Synod, continue to uphold and carry out the unscriptural principles advocated by "A Statement"; and

WHEREAS, The President of Synod has again and again appointed to key positions in Synod those who uphold the unscriptural principles of "A Statement"; now therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we petition Synod to put an end to this intolerable situation and to state in plain and unequivocal words what it regards as the teaching of Scripture in the issues raised by "A Statement"; and be it furthermore

*Resolved*, That we petition Synod to declare that it will not tolerate the contrary teaching and practice in its midst; and be it furthermore

*Resolved*, That we petition Synod to remind *all* synodical Presidents of their solemn duty diligently to observe that the teaching and practice of all professors, pastors, and officers of Synod

be in harmony with Synod's official doctrinal position, and to exercise evangelical discipline, whenever necessary, without respect of persons and without procrastination.

(Signed) (REV.) W. F. ROLF, St. James, Minn.

Signature attested by (REV.) H. D. MENSING  
Tinley Park, Ill., April 5, 1950

[620]

### Issues Raised by "A Statement" — Synod Purge Itself of Halting Between Two Opinions

WHEREAS, Synod confesses, "The orthodox character of a church is established not by its mere name nor by its outward acceptance of, and subscription to, an orthodox creed, but by the doctrine which is *actually* taught in its pulpits, in its theological seminaries, and in its publications. On the other hand, a church does not forfeit its orthodox character through the casual intrusion of errors, provided these are combated and eventually removed by means of doctrinal discipline, Acts 20:30; 1 Tim. 1:3" (*Brief Statement of the Doctrinal Position of the Missouri Synod*, Par. 29); and

WHEREAS, Synod by its failure in 1947 to confess the truth of God on the issues raised by "A Statement" has during these three years permitted truth and error to stand side by side in its midst; and

WHEREAS, By permitting truth and error to stand side by side in its midst, Synod has not only given grievous offense to Christians both within and outside of Synod, but has also caused Synod to be on the verge of forfeiting its orthodox character, according to its own confession in the *Brief Statement*, quoted above; now therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we earnestly implore Synod to purge itself of all halting between two opinions and boldly to confess the truth of God's Word in this matter and to combat and remove all error from its midst by means of doctrinal discipline.

(Signed) (REV.) W. F. ROLF, St. James, Minn.

Signature attested by (REV.) H. D. MENSING  
Tinley Park, Ill., April 5, 1950

[621] **Issues Raised by "A Statement" — Every Departure Also in Non-Fundamentals, Divisive**

WHEREAS, The first object of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod is "The conservation and promotion of the unity of the true faith (Eph. 4:3-6; 1 Cor. 1:10) and a united defense against schism and sectarianism (Rom. 16:17)" (Constitution, Art. III); and

WHEREAS, This objective is being frustrated by not settling the issues raised by "A Statement"; and

WHEREAS, The contrary teaching has always been rejected within The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod in all its official pronouncements and confessional statements as being contrary to Scripture; and

WHEREAS, Contrary teachings are being publicly advocated in spite of Synod's reaffirming its loyalty to the *Brief Statement*; now therefore be it

*Resolved*, That The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod reaffirm its adherence to the following truths of Scripture:

1. That Rom. 16:17 clearly and directly forbids joint religious work or worship with all heterodox teachers and their adherents, even though there be no denial of the truth or approval of error in *express words* in such religious work or worship;

2. That every departure from the clear Word of God, also in the so-called non-fundamental doctrines as well as in details, or points, of doctrine, if persistently advocated, is divisive of church fellowship;

3. That persistent adherence to false teaching forms a barrier against joint prayer; and be it furthermore

*Resolved*, That The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod hereby repudiates all statements or expressions not in conformity with the above declarations which have appeared in public print within the Missouri Synod.

(Signed)

(REV.) A. T. KRETZMANN, Crete, Ill.

(DR.) P. E. KRETZMANN, Cuba, Mo.

(REV.) ERNEST T. LAMS, Oak Park, Ill.

(REV.) H. D. MENSING, Tinley Park, Ill.

(REV.) H. PREKEL, Chicago, Ill.

Signatures attested by (REV.) H. D. MENSING  
Tinley Park, Ill., April 5, 1950

---

[622]

### "A Statement"

WHEREAS, The Synodical convention of 1947, in answer to a question of Pastor McLaughlin "relative to the action on the five doctrinal declarations in Memorial 616," advised Pastor McLaughlin "that he give his congregation the assurance that Synod has again declared its doctrinal position by unanimously reaffirming its loyalty to the Holy Scriptures, the Lutheran Confessions, and the Brief Statement" (*Proceedings*, 1947, p. 524); and

WHEREAS, The resolution to adopt the five doctrinal statements found on pages 401 and 402 of the 1947 REPORTS AND MEMORIALS was ruled out of order by the chairman, because he held that such resolution conflicted with a previous resolution of the Chicago Convention to study the question at issue (cf. *Proceedings*, 1947, p. 523); and

WHEREAS, The material submitted by the President has not restored unity of doctrine and faith in our midst, but has even more confused the question at issue; and

WHEREAS, Synod cannot, and must not, if it would be and remain an orthodox church body, tolerate two opposing teachings in its midst; now therefore be it

Resolved, That we petition Synod not to delay the settling of the issues raised by "A Statement" any longer, but boldly confess the truth of God's Word in this matter and remove all error from its midst by means of doctrinal discipline.

REDEEMER LUTHERAN CHURCH  
FREEPORT, ILL.

JOHN N. SANDER, *President*

ROBERT V. LOEWE, *Recording Secretary*

REV. C. J. SCHUTH, *Pastor*

[623]

### Re Appointment of Fourth Vice-President

WHEREAS, In the past year Dr. E. J. Friedrich has been appointed as a Vice-President of Synod; and

WHEREAS, He has signed "A Statement" and has been the chairman of the committee which drafted, issued, and defended the document; and

WHEREAS, "A Statement" contains doctrinal aberrations as the words read, as was declared by the President of Synod, who also wrote to the clergy of Synod (April 30, 1946) with regard to the document that "there are some points with which we were

not then and are not now in agreement. . . . We voiced our disagreement with some of the points of "A Statement" as well as with the accompanying letter and insisted that these be corrected or withdrawn"; and

WHEREAS, The "Agreement" between the Presidency and the signers of "A Statement," in which Dr. Friedrich participated, specifically declares that "the withdrawal of "A Statement" as a basis of discussion shall not be interpreted as a retraction"; and

WHEREAS, The President is charged with "supervision regarding the doctrine and the administration" of Synod's servants (Constitution, XI, B); and

WHEREAS, The Vice-Presidents of Synod may at any time be called upon to discharge the President's functions (Constitution, XI, C); and

WHEREAS, Only he who is firmly and fully grounded in the pure doctrine of God's Word can properly discharge these functions; and

WHEREAS, In spite of the synodical President's stipulation on August 16, 1946, that there should be no further organizational solicitation of adherents while the meetings of the committees dealing with "A Statement" were being held, Dr. Friedrich on September 28, 1946, by letter requested signers of "A Statement" to "accelerate the distribution of *Speaking the Truth in Love*, a booklet which explains, defends, and propagandizes for "A Statement," and added the comment that "it should be an easy matter to secure additional signatures"; and

WHEREAS, As chairman of the "A Statement" committee Dr. Friedrich tendered apology to Dr. E. W. Koehler for a statement in *Speaking the Truth in Love* which questioned the latter's honesty in using Scripture, and yet thereafter, in his letter of September 28, 1946, urged brethren to "accelerate the distribution" of the booklet containing the accusation for which apology had been made; and

WHEREAS, No provision of Synod's Constitution and By-Laws may be construed or so applied as to nullify the clear precepts of God's Word (see, for example, the Second and Eighth Commandments); therefore be it

Resolved, That Trinity Congregation inform Synod that it does not and cannot recognize Dr. Friedrich as qualified to be a Vice-President of Synod, in which it holds membership, as long as the considerations here detailed are not resolved in harmony with Scripture's directions, and that the congregation must, therefore, protest his Vice-Presidency; and be it further

*Resolved*, That we request that this overture be printed in the BOOK OF MEMORIALS for the 1950 convention.

TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH  
OAK PARK, ILL.

E. L. KREFT, *Secretary*

[624] **Protesting Against Appointment of Fourth Vice-President**

WHEREAS, A certain District President, as chairman of a committee, in 1945 addressed a letter to all the clergy of the Missouri Synod, in which the following false and unwarranted accusations were raised against certain unnamed brethren within Synod: "In recent years, especially since the Saginaw Convention, a strange and pernicious spirit, utterly at variance with the fundamental concepts of the Gospel and the genius of the Lutheran Church, has lifted its ugly head in more than one area of our beloved Synod. This spirit has its origin in a wrong approach to the Holy Scriptures and in a tragic misconception of the very essence of the Gospel and the nature, functions, and mission of the Church. It is characterized by barren, negative attitudes, unevangelical techniques in dealing with the problems of the individual and the Church, unsympathetic legalistic practices, a self-complacent and separatistic narrowness, and an utter disregard for the fundamental law of Christian love. One need not be a prophet to forecast what the results will be if this unevangelical and intolerant spirit is left unrestrained and to its own devices. Spiritual life will be blighted. The organism of the Church will be paralyzed. Ecclesiastical persecution will occur with increasing frequency. The onward march of the Gospel will be obstructed, and one open door after another will be closed to us"; and

WHEREAS, The said District President was an original signer of "A Statement"; and

WHEREAS, The President of Synod in a public meeting held in Chicago on July 1, 1947, declared "that there are doctrinal aberrations in 'A Statement' as the words read"; and

WHEREAS, The President of Synod in a letter dated January 18, 1947, informed the members of Synod that an Agreement had been made between the Praesidium and the signers of "A Statement," to wit: that "'A Statement' and 'The Accompanying Letter' be withdrawn as a basis of discussion. . . . The withdrawal of 'A Statement' as a basis of discussion shall not be interpreted as a retraction"; and

WHEREAS, THE SAID DISTRICT PRESIDENT HAS NOT TO THIS DAY RETRACTED EITHER HIS FORMER UNSCRIP-TURAL VIEWS OR HIS PUBLIC DEFAMATION OF HIS BRETHREN IN SYNOD; and

WHEREAS, The President of Synod offered the said District President the appointment as Fourth Vice-President of Synod (cf. *Lutheran Witness*, 1949, p. 346); and

WHEREAS, The President seeks to justify such offer on the basis of Section 2.37 of the *Handbook*; and

WHEREAS, "Where the defense of the honor of God and His Word and the truth of the Confession of the Church, based there-upon, is at stake, there the witness of the truth should both orally and in writing tread boldly under foot every article of the Constitution of a synod which stands in the way of his testimony and should make no confession of sin" (*Lehre und Wehre*, Vol. 24, p. 291); and

WHEREAS, The President, acting according to the Constitution (Art. XI, B. 2: "It is the President's duty to see to it that all the aforementioned act in accordance with Synod's Constitution, to admonish all who in any way depart from it."), did admonish said District President (cf. Letter to Clergy, April 30, 1946, pp. 9, 10); and

WHEREAS, The President did not follow through the procedure laid down in the Constitution (Art. XI, B. 2: "and, if such admonition is not heeded, to report such cases to Synod.") and did not report this case to the 1947 convention of Synod; and

WHEREAS, "Synod at all times has the right to call its officers to account and, if circumstances require it, to remove them from office in accordance with Christian procedure" (Constitution, Art. XI, A. 2); now therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we, the undersigned, call this matter to the attention of Synod in convention assembled; and be it furthermore

*Resolved*, That we hereby protest the appointment of said District President to the Vice-Presidency of Synod as being contrary to the first object of Synod: "the conservation and promotion of the unity of the true faith (Eph. 4:3-6; 1 Cor. 1:10) and a united defense against schism and sectarianism (Rom. 16:17)." (Constitution, Art. III.)

TRINITY EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH, CRETE, ILL.

A. T. KRETZMANN, *Pastor*

W. J. BRASE, *Chairman*

R. E. PIEPENBRINK, *Secretary*



The same memorial was submitted by

(Signed) (Dr.) P. E. KRETZMANN, Cuba, Mo.

(Rev.) E. T. LAMS, Oak Park, Ill.

(Rev.) H. D. MENSING, Tinley Park, Ill.

(Rev.) W. F. ROLF, St. James, Minn.

Signatures attested by (Rev.) H. D. MENSING  
Tinley Park, Ill., April 5, 1950

[625]

### Repudiate the St. Louis Faculty Opinion (Rom. 16:17)

WHEREAS, The first object of Synod is "the conservation and promotion of the unity of the true faith (Eph. 4:3-6; 1 Cor. 1:10) and a united defense against schism and sectarianism (Rom. 16:17)"; and

WHEREAS, the *Brief Statement*, reaffirmed at the Chicago Convention as a correct expression of Synod's doctrinal position, expressly declares: "All Christians are required by God to discriminate between orthodox and heterodox church-bodies, Matt. 7:15, to have church-fellowship only with orthodox church-bodies, and, in case they have strayed into heterodox church-bodies, to leave them, Rom. 16:17. We repudiate *unionism*, that is, church-fellowship with the adherents of false doctrine, as disobedience to God's command, as causing divisions in the Church, Rom. 16:17" (Par. 28); and

WHEREAS, The faculty of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo., in an Opinion dated May—June, 1946, and reiterated in May, 1948, has stated: "We shall never be able to say with absolute certainty whether Paul is here issuing a general warning or is speaking of a special group, and if the latter is the case, what particular group he has in mind" ("Church Fellowship," Opinions by the Faculty of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo., Manuscript for Course in Dogmatics, Concordia Publishing House, 1946, p. 19); and

WHEREAS, The St. Louis faculty in the above-quoted words confesses that it does not know for certain what God actually says in this passage, thus denying that Rom. 16:17 is a clear Word of God; and

WHEREAS, The St. Louis faculty, clearly showing its own disagreement in this matter, says in this same Opinion, "Some would hold that v. 18 shows definitely that Paul is pointing to people who are not Christians; others deny this. . . . Many hold that St. Paul here inculcates that *all* false teachers must be avoided" (p. 20); and

WHEREAS, The St. Louis faculty does not regard disagreement between those two conflicting positions (the one position holding that Rom. 16:17 applies also to heterodox Christians; the other holding that Rom. 16:17 is not to be applied to Christians, but only to non-Christians) as a difference between truth and error, but regards such disagreement as a difference of opinion in exegetical matters and would grant tolerance to both positions within the Church by stating, "We are all agreed that where differences of opinion pertain to purely exegetical matters, brethren must be willing to bear with one another" (p. 20); and

WHEREAS, This Opinion of the St. Louis faculty therein follows the pattern of all unionistic compromising of the truth of God: First contending that it is not clear what God says in His Word; then insisting that the existing differences represent mere differences of opinion in exegetical matters; and finally pleading that brethren should be charitable and bear with one another; and

WHEREAS, The St. Louis faculty in this Opinion nowhere confesses that either one of the above-mentioned positions is Scriptural and nowhere rejects either one of them as unscriptural, thus leaving the Scripturalness, or respectively, the unscripturalness of either position undecided and in doubt; and

WHEREAS, By its failure to confess that the position which applies Rom. 16:17 also to heterodox Christians is Scriptural, and by its failure to reject as unscriptural the contrary position, which holds that Rom. 16:17 dare not be applied to Christians and must be applied only to non-Christians, the St. Louis faculty has challenged the *Brief Statement's* use of Rom. 16:17 as a prooftext for the teaching that Christians should leave heterodox church bodies and that church fellowship with the adherents of false doctrine is disobedience to God and causes divisions in the Church; and

WHEREAS, The St. Louis faculty has thereby also challenged the use of Rom. 16:17 as a prooftext for the Catechism truth that "we use the doctrine of the Church properly . . . when we avoid all false churches" (New Catechism, Qu. 186), and the truth that "the Lord's Supper must be denied . . . to those of different faith, since the Lord's Supper is a testimony of the unity of faith" (*Ibid.*, Qu. 326); and

WHEREAS, By challenging the pertinency of Rom. 16:17 as prooftext in the *Brief Statement* and in the synodical Catechism the St. Louis faculty has undermined the official doctrinal position and confession of the Missouri Synod on church fellowship, and the teaching of its Catechism; and

WHEREAS, The above-quoted Opinion of the St. Louis faculty grants tolerance to a teaching which has been steadfastly rejected

as unscriptural within the Missouri Synod from the very beginning to this day (Cf. Constitution, the *Brief Statement*, and the Catechism, quoted above), and makes room in our midst for unionistic practices forbidden by this text; now therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we, the undersigned, petition The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod in convention assembled, in conformity with its reaffirmation of the *Brief Statement* in 1947, to repudiate the above-quoted Opinion of the St. Louis faculty as a rejection of what God clearly and unmistakably commands in Rom. 16:17, as being out of harmony with Synod's official position, as being a unionistic perversion of the text, and as opening the door to unionistic practices.

- (Signed) (REV.) F. E. BARTLING, Northlake, Ill.  
 (REV.) J. BERTRAM, Fort Dodge, Ia.  
 (REV.) J. F. BOERGER, SR., Racine, Wis.  
 (REV.) E. A. BRAUER, Joliet, Ill.  
 (REV.) PAUL H. BURGDOFF, Clinton, Ia.  
 (REV.) ROBERT F. CORDES, St. Paul, Minn.  
 (REV.) A. C. DAHMS, Chicago, Ill.  
 (REV.) H. W. DEGNER, Lewisville, Minn.  
 (REV.) THEO. DIERKS, Morrison, Ill.  
 (REV.) MARTIN FRICK, Chicago, Ill.  
 (REV.) R. A. FRICK, Grant Park, Ill.  
 (REV.) A. C. HALLMANN, Maywood, Ill.  
 (REV.) E. T. HEYNE, Truman, Minn.  
 (REV.) PAUL G. KOCH, La Crosse, Ind.  
 (REV.) A. T. KRETZMANN, Crete, Ill.  
 (REV.) PAUL L. KRETZMANN, Michigan City, Ind.  
 (DR.) P. E. KRETZMANN, Cuba, Mo.  
 (REV.) C. G. KRUSE, Chicago, Ill.  
 (REV.) A. V. KUSTER, Wanatah, Ind.  
 (REV.) O. H. LINNEMEIER, Rochelle, Ill.  
 (REV.) K. F. LOHRMANN, Berwyn, Ill.  
 (DR.) H. O. LUSSKY, Evanston, Ill.  
 (REV.) H. D. MENSING, Tinley Park, Ill.  
 (PROF.) ALBERT H. MILLER, Oak Park, Ill.  
 (REV.) EDW. H. MILLER, PH. D., Warwick, N. Y.  
 (REV.) ELMER I. MILLER, Kokomo, Ind.  
 (REV.) ELDOR MUELLER, Sterling, Ill.  
 (REV.) M. H. MUELLER, Dwight, Ill.

(REV.) WALLACE H. McLAUGHLIN, Pittsburgh, Pa.

(REV.) ARTHUR W. OETTING, Sterling, Ill.

(REV.) C. F. PAUL, Corder, Mo.

(REV.) H. PREKEL, Chicago, Ill.

(REV.) ALBERT C. ROLF, Ambia, Ind.

(REV.) W. F. ROLF, St. James, Minn.

JOHN C. RUSCH, Chicago, Ill.

(REV.) GUSTAV SCHUPMANN, Chesterfield, Mo.

(REV.) OTTO G. SCHUPMANN, Minneapolis, Minn.

(REV.) C. J. SCHUTH, Freeport, Ill.

(REV.) ANDREW SZEGEDIN, Blackburn, Mo.

W. WEGENER, Forest Park, Ill.

(REV.) ARTHUR F. H. WIEGERT, Springfield, Ill.

(REV.) HAROLD J. WUNDERLICH, Beecher, Ill.

Signatures attested by (REV.) H. D. MENSING

Tinley Park, Ill., April 5, 1950

The same memorial was submitted by

REV. BUNDE SKOV, *Pastor*

April 8, 1950

TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH, STERLING, COLO.

M. H. ELMSHAUSER, Wray, Colo.

R. P. SCHULZ, Yuma, Colo.

REV. T. PEDERSON, Akron, Colo.

[626]

### Application of Rom. 16:17

WHEREAS, The first object of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod is "the conservation and promotion of the unity of the true faith (Eph. 4:3-6; 1 Cor. 1:10) and a united defense against schism and sectarianism (Rom. 16:17)" (Constitution, Art. III); and

WHEREAS, *The Brief Statement*, re-affirmed at the Chicago Convention in 1947 as a correct expression of Synod's doctrinal position, expressly declares: "All Christians are required by God to discriminate between orthodox and heterodox church bodies, Matt. 7:15, to have church fellowship only with orthodox church bodies, and in case they have strayed into heterodox church bodies, to leave them, Rom. 16:17. We repudiate *unionism*, that is, church fellowship with adherents of false doctrine, as disobedience to God's command, as causing divisions in the Church, Rom. 16:17" (Par. 28); and

WHEREAS, Contrary teachings are being publicly advocated in spite of Synod's re-affirming its loyalty to the *Brief Statement* (cf. *The Lutheran Witness* of Dec. 14, 1948, page 414, quoting without disapproval: "To apply the passage [Rom. 16:17] to fellow Christians with whom we do not agree in all points or, to put it the other way, who, we are certain, err from the truth of God's Word in some particulars, is a misapplication of the Word of God, an affront to children of God; and an insult of which we ought not to make ourselves guilty";) therefore be it

*Resolved*, That The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod re-affirm its adherence to the following truths of the Scripture:

- (1) That Rom. 16:17 clearly and directly forbids joint religious work or worship with all heterodox teachers and their adherents, even though there be no denial of the truth or approval of error in *express words* in such religious work or worship;
- (2) That every departure from the clear Word of God, also in the so-called non-fundamental doctrines as well as in details, or points, of doctrine, if persistently advocated, is divisive of church fellowship;
- (3) That persistent adherence to false teaching forms a barrier against joint prayer; and be it furthermore

*Resolved*, That The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod hereby repudiates all statements or expressions not in conformity with the above declarations, which have appeared in public print within the Missouri Synod.

IMMANUEL EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CONGREGATION

MISSOURI SYNOD

MICHIGAN CITY, IND.

CHARLES E. OLMSTEAD

*Recording Secretary of the Congregation*

REV. PAUL L. KRETZMANN, *Pastor*

The same memorial (with the addition of the following WHEREAS as second paragraph: WHEREAS, This objective is being frustrated by not settling the issues raised by "A Statement";) was submitted by

ADOLPH WESCHE, *President*

R. E. KREYLING

RUDOLPH KUHLMANN

ARNOLD BESTKE

FRED A. BAUMGARTH

E. B. SCHAEFER

E. H. NIEBRUEGGE

Our Redeemer  
Luth. Church  
Overland, Mo.

TRINITY LUTH. CHURCH, CHESTERFIELD, Mo.

FRED H. MERTZ, *President*

March 22, 1950

ROLAND E. HOFFMANN, *Secretary*

H. A. STRUMPLER, Emmaus Luth. Church, St. Louis, Mo.  
 O. E. REIMNITZ, Emmaus Luth. Church, St. Louis, Mo.  
 FRED J. NIEBRUEGGE, Trinity Luth. Church, Chesterfield, Mo.  
 MARTIN F. SCHUPMANN, Hope Luth. Church, Overland, Mo.  
 WILLIAM A. KOSLOWSKE, Hope Luth. Church, Overland, Mo.  
 AUG. MERTZ, Trinity Luth. Church, Chesterfield, Mo.  
 IRVING B. KUNZ, Emmaus Luth. Church, St. Louis, Mo.  
 H. W. NIEBRUEGGE, Trinity Luth. Church, Chesterfield, Mo.  
 CLARENCE H. METZLER, Emmaus Luth. Church, St. Louis, Mo.  
 LEO. HOFFMANN, Trinity Luth. Church, Chesterfield, Mo.  
 F. WM. HOFFMANN, Trinity Luth. Church, Chesterfield, Mo.  
 LEONARD F. LOEHR, Trinity Luth. Church, Chesterfield, Mo.  
 GEORGE STRAUB, St. John's Luth. Church, Ellisville, Mo.  
 A. A. KOCH, St. John's Luth. Church, Ellisville, Mo.  
 LOUIS STRAUB, St. Paul's Luth. Church of Orrville, Mo.  
 FRED H. MERTZ, Trinity Luth. Church, Chesterfield, Mo.  
 NORMAN RETHMEIER, Trinity Luth. Church, Chesterfield, Mo.

[627]

### Rom. 16:17

WHEREAS, "The issues raised by 'A Statement' " have not been settled but have only been studied "on the basis of materials supplied by direction of the President" (cf. *Proceedings*, 1947, p. 523); and

WHEREAS, The members of Synod have had three long years to study these matters; and

WHEREAS, Some of the material supplied by direction of the President has been publicly rejected and repudiated in some circles as not being in harmony with the Word of God; and

WHEREAS, Further postponement of not stating its official position can only create further confusion and contentions within the Missouri Synod; now therefore be it

*Resolved*, That Synod be requested to give a clear-cut, unequivocal answer to the following questions:

1. Does Synod hold that Rom. 16:17 forbids church fellowship, that is, joint religious work or worship, with all persistent adherents of false doctrine?

2. Does Synod reject the assertion that Rom. 16:17 forbids church fellowship only with unchristian enemies of the truth?

3. Does Synod reject the assertion that Rom. 16:17 does not forbid joint work or worship with heterodox Christians as long as a person does not explicitly deny the truth or approve of error by positive word or action?

4. Does Synod hold that any departure from the clear Word of God, be it in fundamental or non-fundamental doctrines or merely in details or points of doctrine, is divisive of church fellowship if persistently advocated?

ST. PETER'S EV. LUTHERAN CONGREGATION  
MORRISON, ILL.

HERMAN BEVEROTH, *Chairman*  
MARVIN BEVEROTH, *Secretary*

Adopted March 12, 1950

The same memorial was submitted by

(Signed) (REV.) W. F. ROLF, St. James, Minn.

Signature attested by (REV.) H. D. MENSING  
Tinley Park, Ill., April 5, 1950

[628]

### On Rom. 16:17-18

WHEREAS, The faculty of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, in an opinion dated May-June, 1946, reiterated in 1948, has stated: "We shall never be able to say with absolute certainty whether Paul in Rom. 16:17-18 is issuing a general warning or is speaking of a special group, and, if the latter is the case, what particular group he has in mind" (Church fellowship opinions by the faculty of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo., manuscript for course in dogmatics, Concordia Publishing House, 1946, page 19); and

WHEREAS, That which is not particular is of necessity general; and

WHEREAS, The warning against false teachers in Rom. 16:17-18 is not particular and therefore is general, being directed against all who teach falsehood contrary to the true doctrine of God's Word; and

WHEREAS, It appears to us that more is here involved than a difference in interpretation of one Scripture passage, namely, the doctrine whether all false teachers are to be avoided, after due admonition, whether or not they may still be regarded as Christians; and

WHEREAS, Rom. 16:17-18 is sorely needed to combat the union-

ism of our times, in which also members of our Synod are becoming involved; now therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we, the undersigned, petition The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, in convention assembled in June, 1950, at Milwaukee, Wis., to declare anew that Rom. 16:17-18 is plainly a condemnation of all who teach false doctrine, persist in their error, and make propaganda for it; and be it also

*Resolved*, That Synod reaffirm its acceptance of the interpretation of Rom. 16:17-18 as found in Stoeckhardt's *Roemerbrief*, long a textbook at our seminaries, page 642:

"Here we have God's commandment, teaching us that Christians are not only to avoid false doctrine, but also false teachers, including church bodies in which false doctrine and false teachers are tolerated. All unionism, which unites truth and error in the same church organization, is condemned by this word of the Apostle, which is the Word of God."

WM. SINGLE	WALTER J. LUECKE
G. R. NAUMANN	KARL H. EHLERS
A. R. REINKING	M. F. KRETZMANN

[629]

### On Rom. 16:17

WHEREAS, Synod's Constitution, Art. III, applies Rom. 16:17 also to such errorists as may yet be Christians; and

WHEREAS, Synod's Catechism, Question 186-D, quotes Rom. 16:17 to prove that we must "avoid all false churches and all other organizations that profess a religion that is false"; and

WHEREAS, Synod's *Brief Statement*, reaffirmed in 1947, cites Rom. 16:17 to prove that "all Christians are required by God to have church fellowship only with orthodox church bodies, and, in case they have strayed into heterodox church bodies, to leave them," and, again, refers to the passage to prove that we must avoid "church fellowship with the adherents of false doctrine," and thus uses the passage without in any way limiting its application to non-Christians only; and

WHEREAS, On the other hand, the *Lutheran Witness*, an official periodical of Synod, has declared (February 25, 1947, p. 59): "We incline to the notion . . . that Rom. 16:17 f. refers to un-Christian enemies of the Church who by their deceitful tactics are trying to seduce Christians"; and

WHEREAS, The *Lutheran Witness* on December 14, 1948 (p. 414) quoted these words without disapproving comment: "To apply the passage [Rom. 16:17] to fellow Christians with whom we do not agree in all points, or, to put it the other way, who, we are certain,



err from the truth of God's Word in some particulars, is a mis-application of the Word of God, an affront to such children of God, and an insult of which we ought not to make ourselves guilty"; and

WHEREAS, These statements raise the accusation that in its Constitution, Catechism, and *Brief Statement*, as well as in many books and articles published under official censorship, Synod has misinterpreted and misapplied the Word of God; and

WHEREAS, Synod is responsible for every doctrinal statement made in its official organs (*Handbook* 11.23 i); therefore be it

Resolved, That we request our Synod in its 1950 convention to inform us whether it still holds the position on Rom. 16:17 taught in its Constitution, Catechism, and *Brief Statement*; whether it rejects the contrary teaching; and whether it will require repudiation of the contrary teaching; and be it further

Resolved, That we request that this overture be printed in the BOOK OF MEMORIALS for the 1950 convention.

TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH, OAK PARK, ILL.

E. L. KREFT, *Secretary*

[630]

### On Rom. 16:17-18

WHEREAS, God in Rom. 16:17 clearly and unmistakably commands us to mark and avoid those who cause divisions and offenses contrary to Apostolic doctrine; and

WHEREAS, Rom. 16:18 is GOD'S judgment on those whom we are to mark and avoid, because they cause divisions and offenses contrary to Apostolic doctrine, and is not serviceable to us for the purpose of identification; and

WHEREAS, It has been falsely contended (1) that Rom. 16:18 must always be consulted for the purpose of identifying those whom we are to mark and avoid, (2) that Rom. 16:18 can be applied only to a false teacher who shows by his teaching that he destroys the fundamentals and is truly an enemy of Christ, and (3) that therefore Rom. 16:17 can be applied only to those who by their false teaching destroy the fundamentals and are the enemies of Christ; now therefore be it

Resolved, That we petition Synod to declare that it holds:

1. That all the marks necessary for identifying those whom we are to mark and avoid are given in Rom. 16:17;
2. That the command of Rom. 16:17 to mark and avoid those who cause divisions and offenses contrary to Apostolic doctrine

must be obeyed in every instance where the marks there given are present; and be it furthermore

*Resolved*, That we petition Synod to reject the contrary teaching as being contrary to the clear Word of God and to declare that the contrary teaching shall not be tolerated within Synods.

(Signed)

(REV.) J. BERTRAM, Fort Dodge, Iowa

(REV.) A. C. DAHMS, Chicago, Ill.

IMMANUEL EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH, PITTSBURGH, PA.

WALLACE H. McLAUGHLIN, *Pastor*

J. KENSEY CLARKSON, *Secretary*

(REV.) H. D. MENSING, Tinley Park, Ill.

(REV.) ERNEST T. LAMS, Oak Park, Ill.

(REV.) A. T. KRETZMANN, Crete, Ill.

ZION EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH, CHICAGO, ILL.

CARL G. KRUSE, *Pastor*

Signatures attested by (REV.) H. D. MENSING  
Tinley Park, Ill., April 5, 1950

The same memorial was submitted by

IMMANUEL EV. LUTH. CONGREGATION  
Town Rich, Matteson, Ill.

E. HIEBER, *Pastor*

MARTIN BRUDER RAYMOND VOLLMER  
EDWIN MARQUARDT

March 26, 1950

[631]

### Withdraw Rom. 16:17-18 from Official Doctrinal Statements

WHEREAS, The consistent application of Rom. 16:17-18 to other Christians requires that we regard them as "belly-servers," and, furthermore, that we instruct all who read the Bible that this passage requires the application of this epithet to any who disagree with them concerning any doctrine of Scripture, which would require all not in fellowship with us to apply such terms to us; and

WHEREAS, The application of this passage to others than the heathen among whom the Roman Christians were living is not based on considerations inherent in the Book of Romans itself, but is based on reasoning and deductions made centuries after the time of St. Paul; and

WHEREAS, The possession of such harsh attitudes toward other Christians and the teaching of them to apply such harsh terms

toward ourselves is not the practice among our clergy and laity, is repugnant to Christian common sense, and is in contradiction to other passages of Scripture (Gal. 6:1; 1 Cor. 4:21; 1 Tim. 5:1); and

WHEREAS, The application of Rom. 16:17-18 to other Christians was avoided in our historic Lutheran Confessions; and

WHEREAS, The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod is not under the curse of a popish doctrine of infallibility; and

WHEREAS, The greatest glory of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod has been its readiness to review the decisions of church councils in the light of Scripture and to adjust its actions accordingly; therefore be it

Resolved, That Rom. 16:17-18 be withdrawn as a proof-text from all official doctrinal statements of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod in which it is made to refer to other Christians.

EDGAR P. H. MEIBOHM

[632]

## Position of Synod on Engagement

WHEREAS, Our synodical Catechism reads: "What is marriage? Marriage is the lifelong union of one man and one woman unto one flesh. Marriage was instituted by God and is entered into by rightful betrothal, or engagement." (Question 61.) See Matt. 1:19-20, 24.

WHEREAS, In conformity with the Catechism, the Springfield faculty has declared in an opinion, dated December 19, 1949: "If God instituted the state of marriage, or wedlock, He also instituted the salient part of it, the mutual consent or betrothal. . . . We are bound by God's Word, therefore, to give as our firm conviction that 'betrothal' and 'marriage' as spoken of in the Word of God, are identical in essence and differ only as does the possession of privileges and their use."

WHEREAS, The St. Louis faculty contends in an opinion, dated May 26, 1949: that betrothal, or engagement, is "of human origin." It declares in effect that the mutual promise given at a wedding ceremony dare not be broken, except for fornication or malicious desertion, but that the mutual promise given in a rightful betrothal may be broken when "such serious situations should arise as would at once preclude a happy married estate between the betrothed." The St. Louis faculty would therefore grant a dispensation from truce-breaking, where God has not given such dispensation.

WHEREAS, It is intolerable that the Springfield faculty should

teach one thing to some future pastors of our congregations, while the St. Louis faculty teaches the exact opposite to others; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we ask The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, in convention assembled at Milwaukee, Wis., June 21 to 30, 1950, to state what it confesses and teaches concerning this matter.

Signed by the Pastor and Board of Elders of Christ Ev. Luth. Church, Northlake, Ill.

F. E. BARTLING, *Pastor*

R. PARKER

T. BRUCE

O. SCHULTZ

The same memorial was submitted by

ADOLPH WESCHE, *President*

R. E. KREYLING

RUDOLPH KUHLMANN

ARNOLD BESTKE

FRED A. BAUMGARTH

E. B. SCHAEFER

E. H. NIEBRUEGGE

Our Redeemer  
Luth. Church  
Overland, Mo.

H. A. STRUMPLER, Emmaus Luth. Church, St. Louis, Mo.

O. E. REIMNITZ, Emmaus Luth. Church, St. Louis, Mo.

FRED J. NIEBRUEGGE, Trinity Luth. Church, Chesterfield, Mo.

MARTIN F. SCHUPMANN, Hope Luth. Church, Overland, Mo.

IRVING B. KUNZ, Emmaus Luth. Church, St. Louis, Mo.

H. W. NIEBRUEGGE, Trinity Luth. Church, Chesterfield, Mo.

WILLIAM A. KOSLOWSKE, Hope Luth. Church, Overland, Mo.

AUG. MERTZ, Trinity Luth. Church, Chesterfield, Mo.

CLARENCE H. METZLER, Emmaus Luth. Church, St. Louis, Mo.

LEO. HOFFMANN, Trinity Luth. Church, Chesterfield, Mo.

F. WM. HOFFMANN, Trinity Luth. Church, Chesterfield, Mo.

LEONARD F. LOEHR, Trinity Luth. Church, Chesterfield, Mo.

GEORGE STRAUB, St. John's Luth. Church, Ellisville, Mo.

A. A. KOCH, St. John's Luth. Church, Ellisville, Mo.

LOUIS STRAUB, St. Paul's Luth. Church of Orrville, Mo.

FRED H. MERTZ, Trinity Luth. Church, Chesterfield, Mo.

NORMAN RETHMEIER, Trinity Luth. Church, Chesterfield, Mo.

[633]

### On Engagement

WHEREAS, Synod's Catechism, Question 61, teaches on the basis of Scripture that "Marriage . . . is entered into by rightful betrothal, or engagement"; and

WHEREAS, In harmony with this definition the faculty of our Springfield Seminary has declared (December 19, 1949): "We are bound by God's Word, therefore, to give as our firm conviction that 'betrothal' and 'marriage,' as spoken of in the Word of God, are identical in essence and differ only as does the *possession* of privileges and their *use*"; and

WHEREAS, On the other hand, the faculty of our St. Louis Seminary has asserted (Opinion of May 24, 1949): "It is our opinion that betrothal, or engagement, must not be regarded as tantamount to marriage"; therefore be it

Resolved, That we request Synod at its 1950 convention to declare what it holds to be the teaching of the Word of God on engagement, to reject the contrary teaching, and to require that any contrary teaching be retracted; and be it further

Resolved, That we request that this overture be printed in the BOOK OF MEMORIALS for the 1950 convention.

TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH

OAK PARK, ILL.

E. L. KREFT, *Secretary*

[634]

### Investigation of the St. Louis Faculty

WHEREAS, A communication, signed by 127 pastors of our Synod, was in 1946 addressed to the Board of Electors of the St. Louis Seminary, requesting an investigation of five professors of that Seminary; and

WHEREAS, The then chairman of the Board of Electors, who was also the chairman of the St. Louis Board of Control at that time, in a letter dated May 29, 1946, rejected the request in these words:

"Pastor — — —, a member of the Board of Electors of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, has forwarded to me as chairman of the Board of Electors the 23 mimeographed documents signed by 127 pastors of our Synod, asking the Board of Electors to proceed with an investigation of five professors of Concordia Seminary.

"According to synodical *Handbook*, 1945 edition, p. 76, IV, 2 a, the signers must address themselves to the Board of Control of the Seminary before they approach the Board of Electors. If the Board of Control finds the charges to be true and valid, the Board

of Control is to ask the Board of Electors to weigh the finding of the Board of Control and decide whether the charges have been proved, same edition, p. 82, 11.

"Accordingly the Board of Control must prove to the Board of Electors that the accused are guilty of the accusations made against them. If the Board of Electors, then, upholds the findings as sufficient cause for the removal of one or all, the Board of Electors proceeds to do so.

"In speaking for the Board of Control may I state that at no time has an OFFICIAL document been addressed to the Board of Control, making charges against any of these five members of the faculty. The Board of Control has been apprised of the fact that charges have been lodged against five men to other officials of Synod and has filed these to await further development.

"Should the signers decide to address themselves to the Board of Control, the accusers will be asked to prepare a brief in which their charges are fully and clearly stated and in which proof for these charges has been furnished. The accusers must furnish the proof so that the Board of Control may examine the same to determine whether or not sufficient evidence has been submitted to call a meeting of the Board of Electors and to ask said Board to remove those who are accused. It is therefore evident that the Board of Control must present proof to the Board of Electors of the guilt of those accused.

"May I also state that I have also consulted the President of Synod as well as Synod's Committee on Constitutional Matters, to make sure that the above outlined procedure is the correct one.

"The President as well as the Committee on Constitutional Matters, consisting of Doctors — — — and — — — agree that this is the proper procedure.

"The Constitutional Committee even holds that the protest ought first be addressed to the president of the Seminary, who is responsible for all matters pertaining to the institution. See Synodical *Handbook*, same edition, p. 74, 'II. The President of Faculties'; and

WHEREAS, The synodical procedure outlined above is not in harmony with Synod's *Handbook* (neither on p. 76, IV, 2 a, nor anywhere else in the 1945 *Handbook* is it prescribed that "the signers must address themselves to the Board of Control of the Seminary before they approach the Board of Electors," or that protests "ought first be addressed to the President of the Seminary"). **SYNOD HAS MADE NO SUCH RULE OF PROCEDURE.** It is purely an invention which effectually evades and eventually stifles all synodical discipline. Synod, however, has decreed: "The Board of Control of an institution shall diligently observe a) Whether the doctrine

taught in the institution be that of the Word of God and therefore in accordance with the Confessions of our Church (Book of Concord of 1580); b) Whether the instructors are found to be faithful in the discharge of their duties." (*Handbook*, 1945 edition, p. 76, IV, 2 a-b.) In these words Synod has imposed a special obligation on the Board of Control. Synod has given the President of Synod the obligation of supervising the doctrine and administration of all officers of Synod and of all those employed by Synod. (Cf. Constitution. Art. XI, B, *Handbook*, 1945, p. 7.) Synod also holds the president of an institution "first of all" responsible as to all matters pertaining to an institution. (Cf. *Handbook*, 1945, p. 74 II, 1.) But in the above-quoted words Synod has specifically and expressly charged the Board of Control diligently to observe that all instruction is according to the Word of God. The Board of Control is therefore in a special sense the guardian of the truth of God in the institution under its control. It is to keep a close watch that no false doctrine is taught at any time. To this end it must continually investigate conditions within the institution: "The Board shall ask at least one of its members annually to visit a few of the classes of the various instructors." *Handbook*, 1945, p. 77, IV, 9; and that even without a formal request for such investigation, and even without receiving "an OFFICIAL document addressed to the Board of Control." For a Board of Control to take no action whatsoever, but to "file" charges "to await further development," after it "has been apprised of the fact that charges have been lodged . . . to other officials of Synod," can by no stretch of the imagination be regarded as diligently observing "whether the doctrine taught in the institution be that of the Word of God" and "whether the instructors are found to be faithful in the discharge of their duties." It must be condemned as a flagrant evasion of a voluntarily accepted obligation. For a chairman of the Board of Electors to reject a request of 127 pastors because such request was addressed to him as chairman of the Board of Electors, when according to his own ruling, which is in no wise supported by the *Handbook*, it should have been addressed to him as chairman of the Board of Control—such action can only be repudiated as an evasion of the issue and legalism of the worst kind); and

WHEREAS, According to the new *Handbook* (6.83), "the Board of Control shall duly investigate all the facts and circumstances and shall refer its findings to the electors when a member of the administration or teaching staff of an institution appears to be guilty . . . of promulgation of and adherence to false doctrine"; and

WHEREAS, According to the new *Handbook* (6.101), "for the purpose of considering final action relevant to the suspension or the removal from office . . . there shall be present and voting as

electors: The Board of Control as a group, with one vote (the President of the synodical District, not voting with his Board of Control); the President of the synodical District in which the institution is located or his official representative; the President of Synod or his official representative; the chairman of the Board for Higher Education or his official representative"; and

WHEREAS, Of the four above-mentioned electoral votes three are at present in the hands of those officials who in the past have taken no action in this matter, but have with the Board of Control "filed" such charges and requests "to await further development"; and

WHEREAS, According to the new *Handbook* (5.81), "The original jurisdiction of Synod's Board of Appeals shall include controversies about membership in Synod and eligibility for service in a particular field of work or in the Church in general which arise in connection with activities directly under the control of Synod. However, the plaintiff in such cases shall first present the case to the President of Synod, who shall make every effort to settle it. Only when all administrative efforts have been exhausted shall the President of Synod refer the case to Synod's Board of Appeals"; and

WHEREAS, The President of Synod has during these past years taken no effective action in this matter and has not referred these charges to Synod's Board of Appeals; now therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we, the undersigned, hereby petition Synod, in convention assembled, to order the President of Synod immediately to refer all charges which have been raised against any member of the St. Louis faculty since 1945 to Synod's Board of Appeals or to a special committee of six clergymen and five laymen, two of whom may be teachers, to be elected by the convention. Synod's Board of Appeals or the special committee shall without long and dangerous digressions investigate all the facts and circumstances. If it finds the accused innocent of the charges brought against them, it shall publicly exonerate them. If it finds the accused guilty as charged, it shall then report its findings to the responsible officials of Synod, who shall then without further delay carry out the judgment of the Board or Committee and promptly remove the offenders from office.

(REV.) F. E. BARTLING, Northlake, Ill.

(REV.) J. BERTRAM, Fort Dodge, Iowa

(REV.) PAUL H. BURGDOFF, Clinton, Iowa

(REV.) A. C. DAHMS, Chicago, Ill.

(REV.) H. W. DEGNER, Lewisville, Minn.

(REV.) THEO. DIERKS, Morrison, Ill.

(REV.) ARTHUR DREVLOW, Goodhue, Minn.



(REV.) PAUL G. KOCH, La Crosse, Ind.  
 (REV.) A. T. KRETZMANN, Crete, Ill.  
 (DR.) P. E. KRETZMANN, Cuba, Mo.  
 (REV.) C. G. KRUSE, Chicago, Ill.  
 (REV.) A. V. KUSTER, Wanatah, Ind.  
 (REV.) ERNEST T. LAMS, Oak Park, Ill.  
 (REV.) O. H. LINNEMEIER, Rochelle, Ill.  
 (REV.) H. D. MENSING, Tinley Park, Ill.  
 (REV.) WALLACE H. McLAUGHLIN, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 (PROF.) ALBERT H. MILLER, Oak Park, Ill.  
 (REV.) ELMER I. MILLER, Kokomo, Ind.  
 (REV.) ELDOR MUELLER, Sterling, Ill.  
 (REV.) M. H. MUELLER, Dwight, Ill.  
 (REV.) ARTHUR W. OETTING, Sterling, Ill.  
 (REV.) C. F. PAUL, Corder, Mo.  
 (REV.) H. PREKEL, Chicago, Ill.  
 (REV.) ALBERT C. ROLF, Ambia, Ind.  
 (REV.) GUSTAV SCHUPMANN, Chesterfield, Mo.  
 (REV.) C. J. SCHUTH, Freeport, Ill.  
 (REV.) ANDREW SZEGEDIN, Blackburn, Mo.  
 (REV.) ARTHUR F. H. WIEGERT, Springfield, Ill.

Signatures attested by (REV.) H. D. MENSING  
 Tinley Park, Ill., April 5, 1950

[635]

### Special Committee to Investigate St. Louis Faculty

WHEREAS, The faculty of our St. Louis Seminary has issued an "opinion" on engagement which is not in harmony with Synod's Catechism and the consistent Scriptural teaching of Synod on the subject; and

WHEREAS, This faculty has censorially approved a booklet by Dr. Th. Graebner, *Prayer Fellowship*, and expressions on doctrine in the *Lutheran Witness* which limit the application of Rom. 16: 17-18 to non-Christians only, and thus stands at variance with Synod's Constitution, Catechism, and *Brief Statement*, as well as the historic Lutheran Confessions; and

WHEREAS, This faculty has permitted and encouraged the Saint Louis student body to hold membership in the Association of Lutheran Seminarians, an organization composed of Lutheran students of varying confessions which engages in spiritual work and fosters joint worship; and

WHEREAS, This faculty has met with silence letters seeking pertinent information on its attitude toward the Association of Lutheran Seminarians and requesting a God-pleasing resolution of

the issues involved in our student body's membership in the organization; and

**WHEREAS**, Members of this faculty signed "A Statement" and espouse its erroneous principles; therefore be it

**Resolved**, That we request Synod in its 1950 convention to direct that a thorough investigation of the doctrine and practice taught in our St. Louis Seminary be promptly made; and be it further

**Resolved**, That, since the officers of Synod now charged with supervision of the institution have not found it possible to resolve the matters in issue, the 1950 convention be requested to instruct a special committee to make this investigation, to take such action promptly and from time to time as it may find necessary to safeguard the Scriptural teaching of the Missouri Synod, as it has been declared in the historic Confessions and the *Brief Statement*, and to report its findings and action to the next convention of Synod or to a convention specially called through the President, if the committee finds such a meeting necessary; and be it further

**Resolved**, That it be suggested to the 1950 convention that the last St. Louis Electoral Board which was elected directly by a synodical convention, or a group of persons, elected by the present convention, who have not had previous connection with supervision of the institution, compose the investigating committee, with the provision that the committee shall not include persons who have subscribed to "A Statement"; and be it further

**Resolved**, That we request that this overture be printed in the **BOOK OF MEMORIALS** for the 1950 convention.

TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH, OAK PARK, ILL.

E. L. KREFT, *Secretary*

[636]

### **Demanding an Investigation of the Faculty of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis**

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of South Branch Twp., Watonwan Co., Minn., in lawful meeting assembled on January 8, 1950, earnestly petitions The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod to seriously consider the following overture:

**WHEREAS**, The first object of our Synod is "the conservation and promotion of the unity of the true faith (Eph. 4:3-6; 1 Cor. 1:10) and a united defense against schism and sectarianism (Rom. 16:17)" (Constitution, Art. III); and

**WHEREAS**, That objective cannot be attained unless there is true

unity of faith among the teachers of the future pastors of our Synod; and

WHEREAS, Charges of a very serious nature (promulgating and adhering to false doctrine) have during the past years been publicly raised against certain members of the St. Louis Faculty by various members of Synod (individuals and conferences); and

WHEREAS, Such charges have not been adjudicated by the responsible officials of Synod; and

WHEREAS, Not adjudicating these matters is giving grievous offense to members of Synod, causing them to lose confidence in the orthodoxy of the whole St. Louis Faculty; and

WHEREAS, Failure on the part of responsible synodical officials to exercise effective doctrinal discipline in this case is contributing towards a complete breakdown of all synodical discipline, so that there is grave danger that the Missouri Synod is forfeiting its orthodox character; and

WHEREAS, Such inaction on the part of responsible synodical officials is destroying the unity of the true faith within the Missouri Synod and is frustrating the very purpose for which the Synod was organized; now therefore be it

*Resolved*, That The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, in convention assembled, shall order Synod's Board of Appeals or a special committee elected by the convention to investigate all the charges raised against any member of the St. Louis Faculty during the past years and shall without procrastination adjudicate these charges in a God-pleasing manner.

ST. JOHN'S EV. LUTH. CONGREGATION

HERMAN HECKMAN, *Chairman*

M. B. RAABE, *Secretary*

The same memorial was submitted by

ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, WANATAH, IND.

A. V. KUSTER, *Pastor*

WILLIAM BRESEKE, *Secretary*

FIRST LUTHERAN CHURCH, HANNA, IND.

A. V. KUSTER, *Pastor*

RUSSELL LONG, *Secretary*

ST. PETER'S EV. LUTHERAN CONGREGATION

MORTISON, ILL.

HERMAN BEVEROTH, *Chairman*

MARVIN BEVEROTH, *Secretary*

Adopted January 9, 1950.

IMMANUEL EV. LUTH. CONGREGATION  
Town Rich, Matteson, Ill.

E. HIEBER, *Pastor*

MARTIN BRUDER RAYMOND VOLLMER

EDWIN MARQUARDT

March 26, 1950

REDEEMER LUTHERAN CHURCH

FREEMONT, ILL.

JOHN N. SANDER, *President*

ROBERT V. LOEWE, *Recording Secretary*

REV. C. J. SCHUTH, *Pastor*

[637]

### Public Correction of Public Error

WHEREAS, Our Synod has always held to the principle that error publicly stated and defended must be publicly corrected (cp., e. g., *Lutheran Witness*, 1919, p. 188; *Lehre und Wehre*, XXIV, 10, p. 289ff.); and

WHEREAS, This principle is Scriptural (1 Tim. 5:20: "Them that sin rebuke before all, that others also may fear"; Gal. 2:11ff.: When Peter in public did not walk "uprightly according to the truth of the Gospel," Paul "withstood him to the face" and rebuked him "before them all"); and

WHEREAS, "He that teaches and lives otherwise than God's Word teaches profanes the name of God among us," and therefore sins grievously, giving offense; and

WHEREAS, Christians who are guilty of such sin and repent of it, should also then be anxious to counteract the evil effects of their error, keeping God's honor and glory uppermost in mind, and not their own reputation before men; and

WHEREAS, Any error in any point of Scripture teaching, in either the so-called fundamental or non-fundamental doctrines, is detrimental to the Christian faith and fellowship, eats "as doth a canker," 2 Tim. 2:17, "leaveneth the whole lump," Gal. 5:9; and

WHEREAS, of late years there has been much confusion with regard to this simple Scriptural principle;

Now, therefore, we respectfully *request* The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, in convention at Milwaukee, to declare that it holds it to be a Scriptural principle that every error publicly taught and propagated must be retracted and corrected as publicly and as extensively as its influence for evil may extend.

A. V. KUSTER

PAUL G. KOCH

WALTER M. AVE-LALLEMANT

PAUL L. KRETZMANN

G. H. NAUMANN

E. A. LAABS

M. F. KRETZMANN

[638]

## Public Correction of Public Error

WHEREAS, Every teaching which is not in harmony with the clear Word of God is a grievous sin which robs God of His honor and glory ("He that teaches and lives otherwise than God's Word teaches, profanes the name of God among us" — explanation of the First Petition of the Lord's Prayer) and makes God a liar ("He that believeth not God, hath made Him a liar," 1 John 5:10); and

WHEREAS, Every departure from the clear Word of God (in major or in minor details or points of Scripture teaching, in so-called fundamental or non-fundamental doctrines) is detrimental to the Christian faith: It eats "as doth a canker," 2 Tim. 2:17; "leaveneth the whole lump," Gal. 5:9; causes offense, Rom. 16:17; and may rob man of his salvation, 2 Tim. 4:3-4; 2 Thess. 2:11-12; Matt. 5:19; and

WHEREAS, Error publicly stated or defended must be publicly corrected, 1 Tim. 5:20; and

WHEREAS, God's name ought always be hallowed among us ("Hallowed be Thy name," Matt. 6:9), even though this should require the abasement of men ("He must increase, but I must decrease," John 3:30); now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we petition Synod to declare that it holds it to be a Scriptural principle that every error publicly taught and propagated must be retracted and corrected as publicly and as extensively as its influence to evil may extend.

ST. PETER'S EV. LUTHERAN CONGREGATION  
MORRISON, ILL.

HERMAN BEVEROTH, *Chairman*  
MARVIN BEVEROTH, *Secretary*

Adopted March 12, 1950

The same memorial was submitted by

(Signed) (REV.) J. BERTRAM, Fort Dodge, Iowa

(REV.) A. T. KRETZMANN, Crete, Ill.

(DR.) P. E. KRETZMANN, Cuba, Mo.

ZION EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH, CHICAGO, ILL.

CARL G. KRUSE, *Pastor*

Signatures attested by (REV.) H. D. MENSING

Tinley Park, Ill., April 5, 1950

[639]

**Purge "Lutheran Witness" of Error**

WHEREAS, The *Lutheran Witness* of February 25, 1947, p. 59, footnote 10, has declared: "We incline to the notion, supported by more than 30 commentaries which we have consulted, that Rom. 16:17f. refers to un-Christian enemies of the Church who by deceitful tactics are trying to seduce Christians"; and

WHEREAS, The *Lutheran Witness* of December 14, 1948, p. 414, quotes without disapproval: "To apply the passage (Rom. 16:17) to fellow Christians with whom we do not agree in all points, or, to put it the other way, who, we are certain, err from the truth of God's Word in some particulars, is a misapplication of the Word of God, an affront to such children of God, and an insult of which we ought not to make ourselves guilty"; and

WHEREAS, The *Lutheran Witness* in the above-quoted words contradicts and denies the clear and unmistakable COMMAND OF GOD in Rom. 16:17 and declares the official doctrinal position and confession of the Missouri Synod (*Brief Statement*, Par. 28; synodical Catechism, Qus., 186, 326) to be a misapplication of the Word of God"; and

WHEREAS, A correction of the *Lutheran Witness* is not obtainable from the responsible editors under the present circumstances; and

WHEREAS, Synod in 1947 has reaffirmed the declaration that it "is responsible for every doctrinal statement made in its official organs" (*Proceedings*, 1947, p. 559); now therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we petition Synod to purge its official organ of this flagrant denial of God's clear and unmistakable command, for otherwise Synod itself will become guilty of denying the truth of God's Word and of condoning false doctrine in its midst and will thereby forfeit its right to be regarded as an orthodox church body, in which orthodox congregations can continue to hold membership.

REDEEMER LUTHERAN CHURCH  
FREEPORT, ILL.

JOHN N. SANDER, *President*  
REV. C. J. SCHUTH, *Pastor*

Attested: ROBERT V. LOEWE, *Secretary*

---

[640]

# Concerning Statements in "Lutheran Witness"

WHEREAS, The *Lutheran Witness* in the past decade again and again has published statements which are not in harmony with the clear Word of God and the official doctrinal position of our Church (the most flagrant examples being found *Lutheran Witness*, 1940, p. 275; 1944, p. 51; 1945, p. 277 f.; 1947, p. 29, p. 59; 1948, p. 414); and

WHEREAS, "Synod is responsible for every doctrinal statement made in its official organs" (*Proceedings*, 1947, p. 559); and

WHEREAS, Under the present circumstances a correction of the aberrations of the *Lutheran Witness* is not obtainable from the responsible editors; now therefore be it

Resolved, That the President of Synod shall appoint a special committee of seven members (two from the Springfield faculty and five from the active ministry) which shall carefully examine every statement made in the *Lutheran Witness* during the last decade and shall publicly correct every statement which is not in harmony with the Word of God, the Lutheran Confessions, and the *Brief Statement of the Doctrinal Position of the Missouri Synod*.

TRINITY EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH, CRETE, ILL.

A. T. KRETZMANN, *Pastor*

W. J. BRASE, *Chairman*

R. E. PIEPENBRINK, *Secretary*

The same memorial was submitted by

(Signed) (DR.) P. E. KRETZMANN, Cuba, Mo.

(REV.) H. D. MENSING, Tinley Park, Ill.

(REV.) W. F. ROLF, St. James, Minn.

Signatures attested by (REV.) H. D. MENSING  
Tinley Park, Ill., April 5, 1950

[641]

# The Terms "Prayer Fellowship" and "Joint Prayer"

WHEREAS, Our Synod in its proceedings and official publications uses the expressions "prayer fellowship" and "joint prayer" synonymously, or simply uses the general expression "joining in prayer" (e. g., *Proceedings*, Oklahoma District, 1937: "We must conclude, then, that where people lead a life of sin and refuse to heed admonition, a barrier to prayer fellowship is being erected, and before there can be *joint prayer* with them, this sinning has to cease." In explanation of Thesis XXIV, which states that "persistent adherence to false teaching or to a sinful life form

a barrier against joint prayer," the essay declares: "That we are not going too far when we say that adherence to false doctrine is a barrier to *prayer fellowship* is evident etc." [Our emphasis.] Also in *Homiletic Magazine*, 44, 231: "Joint prayers presume Christian fellowship." *Proceedings*, Southern District, 1895, p. 97: "People who join in prayer must be of one mind, one faith, one hope, for joint prayer is an expression of common faith. For that reason Christians cannot join in prayer with the heterodox." *Lutheran Witness*, 1940: "Leaders in the A. L. C. believe that prayer is under some circumstances permissible with those agreeing with us in the essentials of Christianity, though not throughout in confessional harmony. From this view we dissent." *Proceedings*, Delegate Synod, 1881, p. 31: "We tell everyone who champions a different doctrine among us, although he alleges his adherence to the Confessions of the Lutheran Church, openly and honestly: 'We do not belong together and hence have come to the parting of the ways. . . . We can no longer walk together. Hence we can no longer pray together.'"); and

WHEREAS, Some within Synod have contended that there is a difference between "prayer fellowship" and "joint prayer" and that joint prayer is not prayer fellowship, without offering a Scriptural basis for such a claim; now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That Synod declare that it has not changed its position regarding these expressions and that it holds that joint prayer is prayer fellowship; and be it furthermore

*Resolved*, That Synod reaffirm its Scriptural position that we cannot join in prayer with the heterodox, since joint prayer is an expression of common faith.

(Signed) ZION EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH, CHICAGO, ILL.

CARL G. KRUSE, *Pastor*

Signature attested by (REV.) H. D. MENSING

Tinley Park, Ill., April 5, 1950

[642]

### Prayer Fellowship and Joint Prayer

WHEREAS, Our Synod in its proceedings and official documents has used the expressions "prayer fellowship" and "joint prayer" synonymously (cf., e.g., *Proceedings*, Oklahoma District, 1937, Thesis XXIV); and

WHEREAS, The majority report of the synodical committee "On the Question of Synod's Becoming a Participating Body in the National Lutheran Council" insists that there is a distinction between "prayer fellowship" and "joint prayer"; and



WHEREAS, The minority report of the synodical committee rightly holds that this distinction has no validity, but wrongly understands Question 222 of our old synodical Catechism as referring to outward acts of prayer in the visible Church, while it actually refers to an inward spiritual reality in the invisible Church (as the wording of our new synodical Catechism, Question 216, makes abundantly clear); and

"WHEREAS, Such distinction between "prayer fellowship" and "joint prayer" has been used as though Synod does not sanction "prayer fellowship" with heterodox Christians, but does sanction "joint prayer" with heterodox Christians on any occasion, provided that there is no denial of the truth in the wording of the prayers; now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we petition Synod in convention assembled to declare:

1. That there is no Scriptural basis for a distinction between "prayer fellowship" and "joint prayer," and that our Synod regards these expressions as synonymous; and

2. That joint worship with the heterodox is contrary to Rom. 16:17; Titus 3:10; 2 John 10—11; 2 Thess. 3:6.

(Signed) ZION EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH, CHICAGO, ILL.

CARL G. KRUSE, *Pastor*

Signature attested by (REV.) H. D. MENSING

Tinley Park, Ill., April 5, 1950

[643]

## Joint Prayer or Prayer Fellowship?

WHEREAS, The commands "avoid them," "an heretic reject," Rom. 16:17; Tit. 3:10, leave no room for joint prayer, or prayer fellowship, with the heterodox; and

WHEREAS, Joint prayer, or prayer fellowship, is always a confessional act, as is evident from the meaning Scripture puts into the expression "call upon the name of the Lord," Gen. 4:26 and 54 other Old Testament and ten New Testament texts; and

WHEREAS, Joint prayer, or prayer fellowship, would involve that leadership in such prayer be granted also to the heterodox; and

WHEREAS, Without a common meaning attached to the common words the joint prayer, or prayer fellowship, becomes vain repetitions, 1 Cor. 1:10; Phil. 1:27; and

WHEREAS, Joint prayer, or prayer fellowship, with the heterodox can be defended only by arguments from silence, false interpretations of Scripture, and poor reasoning; and

WHEREAS, *Prayer Fellowship*, by Theodore Graebner, used in our theological seminary at St. Louis, contains a number of unscriptural statements and misrepresentations; now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we urge Synod to declare unequivocally:

That joint prayer, or prayer fellowship, with heterodox Lutherans is contrary to the Word and will of God; and

That the defense and persistence in joint prayer, or prayer fellowship, with such heterodox will lead to the application of Rom. 16:17 to the offenders; and

That Synod instruct its *Praesidium* and the District Presidents to admonish the offenders and, if they show themselves obstinate, to deal with them according to the example given us by our fathers, namely: "We cannot walk together any longer. We can no longer pray together."

(Signed) (REV.) A. C. DAHMS, Chicago, Ill.

ZION EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH, CHICAGO, ILL.

CARL G. KRUSE, *Pastor*

Signatures attested by (REV.) H. D. MENSING

Tinley Park, Ill., April 5, 1950

[644]

### Repudiate Pamphlet "Prayer Fellowship," by Theodore Graebner

WHEREAS, A pamphlet entitled *Prayer Fellowship*, by Theodore Graebner, contains a number of unscriptural statements and misrepresentations, for example, the statement: "Rom. 16:17 deals with enemies of the truth who come with the *sinister purpose of deceiving* innocent hearers, the simple-minded Christians" (page 4). The words italicized by us are not found in the plain words of Rom. 16:17, but are an addition by the author of the pamphlet; and

WHEREAS, Synod has always recognized that Rom. 16:17 and similar passages are pertinent to the question of prayer fellowship (*Lehre und Wehre*, 1927: "That prayer fellowship presupposes a fellowship in the faith, Scripture abundantly teaches, e. g., Rom. 16:17, where the Christians are admonished to avoid those who do not continue in the Apostles' doctrine. . . . Whom we are to avoid, with them we also do not practice prayer fellowship." *Proceedings*, Oklahoma District, 1937: "Whoever is altering the teachings of Jesus, thereby is creating a division in the Church, placing himself in opposition to all who adhere to Christ's doctrine. We have been told by St. Paul that we must avoid such

division makers. Rom. 16:17. That implies of course that we do not have prayer fellowship with them."); and

WHEREAS, The author of *Prayer Fellowship*, in direct contradiction to the doctrinal position of Synod, contends "that neither the texts" (the texts commonly quoted in our circles as being pertinent to the question of prayer fellowship, such as Rom. 16:17, etc.) "nor the contexts in which they stand have anything to do with prayer fellowship. In fact, not a single one of them refers to prayer at all" (page 7); and

WHEREAS, The pamphlet *Prayer Fellowship* contains many false and dangerous assertions, for example, the amazing statement that the Catholic Church agrees with the Lutheran Church "in the fundamentals" but differs "in other doctrines" (The Smalcald Articles, *Triglotta*, p. 460, state that there was no contention or dispute between the Lutherans and the Catholics concerning the doctrines of the Trinity and of the Incarnation. But regarding the doctrine of justification by faith alone, the Smalcald Articles declare: "Upon this article all things depend which we teach and practice in opposition to the Pope, the devil, and the whole world." In contradiction to this assertion of the Smalcald Articles, the author of *Prayer Fellowship* asserts: "The New Testament was written before the present relationship of Christian bodies agreeing in the fundamentals (including the Catholic Church, see *Triglotta*, p. 460), but differing in other doctrines, yet existing side by side" (page 10). According to these words, as they read, the doctrine of justification by faith alone, which the Formula of Concord calls "the chief article in the entire Christian doctrine," is not included in the "fundamentals" of the Christian faith.); now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we petition Synod to repudiate the pamphlet entitled *Prayer Fellowship*, by Theodore Graebner, as being out of harmony with the clear Word of God, as being contrary to the official position of Synod, and as being detrimental to the Christian faith; and be it furthermore

*Resolved*, That we petition Synod to order Concordia Publishing House to withdraw this pamphlet from circulation; and be it furthermore

*Resolved*, That Dr. Theodore Graebner be dealt with in an evangelical and unprocrastinating manner, so that he may be converted "from the error of his way," James 5:20.

(Signed) ZION EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH, CHICAGO, ILL.

CARL G. KRUSE, *Pastor*

Signature attested by (REV.) H. D. MENSING

Tinley Park, Ill., April 5, 1950

[645]

### Dr. Graebner's Aberrations and Dr. Behnken's Ineffective Action

WHEREAS, Dr. Theodore Graebner in 1917 rightly stated: "We hold it to be a self-evident truth that, where there is no unity of faith, there ought to be no unity of worship. If the texts of Scripture which forbid unionism (for example, Rom. 16:17; 1 Tim. 6:3ff.) do not apply here, they are devoid of meaning" (*Lutheran Witness*, 1917, p. 292); and

WHEREAS, Dr. Theodore Graebner in 1920 rightly declared: "Joint prayers presume Christian fellowship. . . . If joint prayer signifies anything, it signifies the spiritual unity of those who pray: and if the words of Christ that we must worship 'in spirit and in truth' mean anything at all, they mean that our prayers must indeed be spoken with no denial, explicit or implicit, of those truths which His Spirit has taught us" (*Homiletic Magazine*, 1921, pp. 231, 233); and

WHEREAS, Dr. Theodore Graebner in 1923 correctly affirmed: "Joint worship of those who are divided by many shades of Christian belief . . . is against the conscience of everyone who is mindful of Rom. 16:17. To be *separate* is the command which we have, to be separate from those who do not agree in every point with the doctrine of the Apostles" (*Lutheran Witness*, 1923, p. 67); and

WHEREAS, Dr. Theodore Graebner in 1931 correctly asserted: "Rom. 16:17-18 is removed by Dr. Neve from the category of pertinent texts because Paul's warning is declared to be directed 'against fanatical Judaists who had disturbed Antioch and the Galatians and were now about to invade the Roman congregation.' Pure assumption, even if it is supported by Weiss, Godet, and Luthardt. The apostle warns against errorists and schismatics in the most general terms. As for v. 18, we shall remember that divisions in the Church have been caused chiefly by those who sought personal advantages, rather than Christ, and who practiced deception upon those who innocently followed their leadership" (*Concordia Theological Monthly*, 1931, p. 571f.); and

WHEREAS, Dr. Theodore Graebner in 1943 cast aspersions on the use of Rom. 16:17 with reference to joint prayer by stating: "The refusal to 'join in prayer, defended with reference to Rom. 16:17 and similar texts, has proved an obstacle to a better understanding" (*Lutheran Witness*, 1943, p. 274); and

WHEREAS, Dr. Theodore Graebner in 1945 bluntly asserted: "Neither the texts (Rom. 16:17 etc.) nor the contexts in which they stand have anything to do with prayer fellowship. In fact,

not a single one of them refers to prayer at all" (*Prayer Fellowship*, p. 7); and

WHEREAS, Dr. Theodore Graebner with other signers of "A Statement" in 1945 declared: "We deplore the fact that Rom. 16:17-18 has been applied to all Christians who differ with us in certain points of doctrine" ("A Statement," Par. 5); and

WHEREAS, Dr. Theodore Graebner in 1947 wrote: "We incline to the notion, supported by more than 30 commentaries which we have consulted, that Rom. 16:17f. refers to un-Christian enemies of the Church who by deceitful tactics are trying to seduce Christians, undermining and frustrating the Christian message" (*Lutheran Witness*, 1947, p. 59); and

WHEREAS, Dr. Theodore Graebner in 1947 before the whole synodical convention in Chicago defiantly declared that he was a "signer" of "A Statement" and that he stood "by every word of it," and thereby publicly declared his continued adherence to doctrinal aberrations, which the President of Synod has publicly admitted as being in "A Statement," as the words read; and

WHEREAS, Dr. Theodore Graebner in 1948 quoted without disapproval the statement: "To apply the passage [Rom. 16:17] to fellow Christians with whom we do not agree on all points, or, to put it the other way, who, we are certain, err from the truth of God's Word in some particulars, is a misapplication of the Word of God; an affront to such children of God; an insult of which we ought not to make ourselves guilty" (*Lutheran Witness*, 1948, p. 414); and

WHEREAS, Dr. Theodore Graebner thus completely contradicts and denies his former orthodox position and has, without adverse comment, published a bold attack on Synod's use of Rom. 16:17 in its official confessions (Constitution, Art. III; *Brief Statement*, Par. 28; Synodical Catechism, Quest. 186, 326), calling it a "a misapplication of the Word of God"; and

WHEREAS, These matters, recited above, have again and again been brought to the attention of the President of Synod and are therefore well known unto him; and

WHEREAS, "The President has the supervision regarding the doctrine and the administration of a) all officers of Synod; b) all such as are employed by Synod" (Constitution, Art. XI, B. 2); and

WHEREAS, "The President has, and always shall have, the power to advise, admonish, and reprove. He shall conscientiously use all means at his command to promote and maintain unity of doctrine and practice in all the Districts of Synod" (Constitution, Art. XI, B. 3); and

WHEREAS, "Synod at all times has the right to call its officers

to account and, if circumstances require it, to remove them from office in accordance with Christian procedure" (Constitution, Art. XI, A. 2); and

**WHEREAS**, The President of Synod has to this day taken no effective action against the doctrinal aberrations of Dr. Theodore Graebner; now, therefore, be it

**Resolved**, That this whole matter (both Dr. Theodore Graebner's doctrinal aberrations as well as the failure of the President of Synod to take effective action against such aberrations) be brought to the attention of Synod in convention assembled; and be it furthermore

**Resolved**, That we petition Synod to resolve this whole matter in a God-pleasing manner, so that the first objective of our Synod may not be frustrated, namely, "the conservation and promotion of the unity of the true faith (Eph. 4:3-6; 1 Cor. 1:10) and a united defense against schism and sectarianism (Rom. 16:17)." (Constitution, Art. III.)

(Signed) (REV.) J. BERTRAM, Fort Dodge, Iowa  
(DR.) P. E. KRETZMANN, Cuba, Mo.  
(REV.) ERNEST T. LAMS, Oak Park, Ill.  
(REV.) H. D. MENSING, Tinley Park, Ill.  
ZION EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH, CHICAGO, ILL.  
CARL G. KRUSE, Pastor

Signatures attested by (REV.) H. D. MENSING  
Tinley Park, Ill., April 5, 1950

[646]

### Condemn and Discontinue Association of Lutheran Seminarians

**WHEREAS**, The Association of Lutheran Seminarians by its name, its machinery of organization, and its stated objectives plainly is of a religious nature; and

**WHEREAS**, Our Synod has officially declared that doctrinal differences do exist between us and the other Lutheran church bodies participating in the Association of Lutheran Seminarians; and

**WHEREAS**, These other church bodies have not accepted (some have officially rejected) the invitation of our College of Presidents to hold further conferences for the removal of doctrinal differences on the basis of God's Word, and thereby clearly show that they are heterodox church bodies devoted to false doctrine and indifference to the truth, and to laxity in practice and unionism; and

**WHEREAS**, The student representatives of these church bodies

according to the constitution of the Association of Lutheran Seminarians intend "to encourage the spiritual life" of our students in order that they, too, may reach the broadmindedness of their church bodies; and

WHEREAS, Our students are already showing an inclination to disregard the warnings of Christ and His Apostles by contending that "they would be losing sight of their goal by avoiding those who are tainted with false doctrine"; and

WHEREAS, There is evidently a willingness to grant error equal right with truth and rest content with "contributing their part to the organization," which amounts to a compromise; and

WHEREAS, The Association of Lutheran Seminarians is thus becoming a back door to union without unity; now therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we plead with Synod, in convention assembled,

1. To save our future ministry from the damage inflicted on their faith and character by membership in the Association of Lutheran Seminarians;

2. To that end to exclude the Association of Lutheran Seminarians from our institutions.

IMMANUEL EV. LUTH. CONGREGATION  
Town Rich, Matteson, Ill.

E. HIEBER, *Pastor*

MARTIN BRUDER RAYMOND VOLLMER

March 26, 1950

EDWIN MARQUARDT

The same memorial was submitted by

(Signed) (Rev.) J. BERTRAM, Fort Dodge, Iowa

Signature attested by (Rev.) H. D. MENSING

Tinley Park, Ill., April 5, 1950

\* \* \*

WHEREAS, The Association of Lutheran Seminarians is a religious organization, as its name indicates and its constitution states; and

WHEREAS, The meetings of the Association of Lutheran Seminarians have demonstrated that religious issues cannot and will not be avoided; and

WHEREAS, It is a fellowship which ignores or minimizes the existing doctrinal differences in the Lutheran bodies whose students hold membership in it; and

WHEREAS, All the local associations from seminaries other than ours openly flaunt their unionism and invite our students to practice a like unionism; and

WHEREAS, The students at our St. Louis seminary who oppose

the Association of Lutheran Seminarians are branded as schismatic and told that they refuse to follow the leadership of the faculty and the majority of the students; and

WHEREAS, The students of other orthodox seminaries who for conscience' sake refuse to join the Association of Lutheran Seminarians are also accused of being separatists; and

WHEREAS, All appeals by many pastors and parents to our faculty at St. Louis to induce their students to break off this sinful affiliation have brought no results; and

WHEREAS, The faculty of the St. Louis seminary asserts, "It is clear from this constitution that the organization aims at remaining altogether within the sphere of activities that are properly the concern of theological students, and that it avoids unscriptural unionism and church fellowship," while the very opposite is apparent to all who have studied the constitution of the Association of Lutheran Seminarians and have observed the practice of the Association of Lutheran Seminarians at its conventions; and

WHEREAS, Our students are thus systematically taught not to apply Rom. 16:17-20 to persistent errorists in so-called Lutheran church bodies; now therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we herewith appeal to Synod in convention assembled

1. To condemn membership in the Association of Lutheran Seminarians by our students as fellowship forbidden in God's Word and therefore
2. To declare it the duty of the Board of Control and faculty in St. Louis to direct our students to discontinue this relation;
3. To insist through our synodical officials on the performance of this duty.

IMMANUEL EV. LUTH. CONGREGATION  
Town Rich, Matteson, Ill.

E. HIEBER, *Pastor*

MARTIN BRUDER RAYMOND VOLLMER  
EDWIN MARQUARDT

March 26, 1950

The same memorial was submitted by

(Signed) (Rev.) A. C. DAHMS, Chicago, Ill.

(Dr.) P. E. KRETZMANN, Cuba, Mo.

(Rev.) H. D. MENSING, Tinley Park, Ill.

ZION EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH, CHICAGO, ILL.

CARL G. KRUSE, *Pastor*

Signatures attested by (Rev.) H. D. MENSING  
Tinley Park, Ill., April 5, 1950



[647]

## Evangelical Procedure in Dealing with Erring Churches

Heresies sometimes arise within the Church through over-stressing one side of given truths or through overemphasis or underemphasis. It is the Church's task rightly to divide the Word of Truth, to maintain the proper balance between; e. g., Law and Gospel, sin and grace, justice and mercy, fellowship and separation.

Overstressing the Law leads to legalism, understressing to indifference. The happy medium is safeguarded through evangelical procedure. Man by nature tends toward legalism. This has been evident in many dealings within congregations, among brethren, and in dealing with the church at large. We, therefore, *petition* Synod to plead for a truly evangelical approach and attitude, as the love of God constrains us.

Recognizing that unity on the human level is not an absolute experience, that Christians individually and collectively always are in the process of growth, saints being perfected, the body being edified, till we all come, in the unity of the faith and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, etc.; that such growth is the accomplishment of the Holy Spirit through the Means of Grace; we, therefore, *petition* Synod for a truly evangelical procedure in dealing with erring churches.

A church which in the process of growth continues to establish higher walls of separation, dividing it from those which have not advanced as far as it has, is in danger of becoming schismatic. Withdrawal and separation is the ministering of the Law; it is an admission of the failure of the Gospel; an act of judgment; a professing that the Holy Spirit can no longer operate through our use of the Gospel; it is an extreme measure, particularly when it becomes absolute (partial separation is indicated in 2 Thess. 3:6-15); we, therefore *petition* Synod that it guard itself lest its zeal against unionism lead it to separatism and pharisaism.

CHICAGO ENGLISH DISTRICT PASTORAL CONFERENCE

HAROLD H. NAGEL, *Secretary*

[648]

### Report of the Committee on Finnish Relations

As a token of the unity of faith and confession existing between the National Church and our Synod the undersigned was privileged to attend, during the past triennium, all annual conventions of our Finnish brethren, viz.: 1947 in Ashtabula, Ohio; 1948, in Calumet, Mich.; and 1949, in Ely, Minn. This year he intends to be present again at the convention in Sebeka, Minn., June 23—27, while our own Synod is convening at Milwaukee.

Our mutual bonds of fellowship have not only continued but were strengthened. With the gradual introduction of the English language (besides Finnish) our brethren make good use of our synodical literature. Since their ministerial candidates are graduating from our Springfield Seminary, their number of pastors has increased considerably.

Your Committee is always ready to serve you with recommendations of good Finnish literature and with other suggestions, especially if you live in a Finnish community.

With deep regret the undersigned must add that during the past triennium it has pleased God to call the other two members of our Committee, with whom he always worked together in full harmony, to their eternal rest: Pastor E. Wegehaupt of Decatur, Ill., and Dr. Paul Schulz of Springfield, Ill.

Lidderdale, Iowa  
March 30, 1950

R. HERRMANN

[649]

### Report on Agreement of Breslau Synod and Free Church

DEAR DR. BEHNKEN:

In your letter dated September 29 you inquired as to whether our St. Louis faculty has ever given its "*nihil obstat*" on the doctrinal document which became the basis for the agreement reached between the Breslau Synod and the Evangelical Free Church in Germany.

In discussing the matter at the last faculty meeting, it was agreed by resolution that the *consensus* of the final text of this document which was given by the censors of the *Concordia Theological Monthly* before the document appeared in print is the faculty's "*nihil obstat*." This gives it the approval of the entire faculty.

LOUIS J. SIECK, *President*

CONCORDIA SEMINARY, ST. LOUIS, MO.

[650]

## Questions Asked by the Hon. Wisconsin Synod

DEAR BRETHREN:

Among the many divine blessings which we have enjoyed during our one hundred years of history, of which we have been reminded frequently at our Centennial Convention in 1949, not the least has been the bond of unity which has welded your Honorable Synod and ours together for more than three quarters of a century. This unity is precious to us, and it is purely for the sake of preserving it that we venture to address you at this time.

During recent years we of the Wisconsin Synod have found ourselves constrained to voice our protest against the rising tide of unionism and its attendant evils of indifference to Biblical truth and undermining of confessional Lutheranism. In our action we have taken the stand that is outlined in the *Brief Statement of the Doctrinal Position of the Missouri Synod*, Art. 28, "On Church Fellowship," particularly the last sentence: "We repudiate unionism, that is, church fellowship with adherents of false doctrine, as disobedience to God's command, as causing divisions in the Church, Rom. 16:7; 2 John 9-10, and as involving the constant danger of losing the Word of God entirely, 2 Tim. 2:17-21."

In our efforts we have, however, been handicapped by the fact that members and sometimes official representatives and organizations of your Synod have been involved in what seem to be obvious violations of these principles. Efforts to remedy this situation by dealing with the individuals involved have met with little or no success. Official discussions in an Intersynodical Forum have been equally futile. On the other hand, the positive testimony that we have tried to give has been to a considerable extent neutralized by the silence of your Synod. The inevitable result has been serious confusion and offense.

In an endeavor to clarify this confused and confusing situation, which, if not corrected, will vitiate the spiritual life within both your Synod and ours, we address to you the following questions on the basis of the mutual fellowship of our synods:

1. Does the Missouri Synod approve of the participation of its pastors in the programs and in the joint worship of intersynodical laymen's organizations, specifically Lutheran Men in America? If not, only a public disavowal of the offense will remove it.

2. Does the Missouri Synod approve of the co-operation of some of its welfare agencies with Lutherans with whom it is otherwise not in fellowship, in view of the fact that such welfare work is inseparably associated with spiritual implications? If the Synod

does not approve, what will you do to clear yourselves of the responsibility for the offense that has been given?

3. Does the Missouri Synod approve the co-operation of its representatives with the National Lutheran Council in matters which are admittedly no longer in the field of externals? (E. g. "Building a New Lutheranism in Great Britain," L. W., 3-8-49, p. 76.) If not, what will be done to correct the impression that has been created?

4. Does the Missouri Synod approve the position taken by its representatives at the first Bad Boll with regard to the program for devotions and worship? If not, what will be done to remove the offense?

5. Does the Missouri Synod approve of the arrangement whereby prominent members of its official committees are serving with representatives of other Lutheran bodies as sponsors of the book *Scouting in the Lutheran Church*, published by the National Scout Organization? If not, what will you do about the offense that was thus given?

6. Does the Missouri Synod still hold to its former position that Rom. 16:17 applies to all errorists, whether Lutheran or not? (See Stoeckhardt, *Roemberbrief*, p. 641 and 642; also Pieper, *Dogmatik* III, p. 474, par. 5; *Brief Statement*, Art. 28.) If so, what will be done to correct the growing impression that this is no longer the case?

We say again that it is our earnest hope and prayer that your answers to these frank questions will show us to be in full agreement on these issues and will thus result in a strengthening of the ties which unite us.

With cordial brotherly greetings,

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN JOINT SYNOD  
OF WISCONSIN AND OTHER STATES

THE REV. JOHN BRENNER, *President*  
PROF. WINFRED SCHALLER, *Secretary*

[651]

## Appeal of the Norwegian Synod

In view of the continued agitation in Synodical Conference circles for union with heterodox Lutherans on a wider basis than the conservative Lutheran Church has hitherto considered Scriptural, particularly in the field of so-called "externals" of church work, we of the Norwegian Synod wish to present to our sister Synods our position on the following points:

1. With regard to President J. W. Behnken's call for a "Free Conference": — Although we, in general, favor "free conferences" for doctrinal discussion with any and all who are willing to bow to the Word of God, we consider such "free conferences" of but doubtful value at the present stage in union negotiations among Lutherans. They are not welcomed by those liberal Lutherans who want federation or organic union at once without further doctrinal discussion. Nor can they accomplish much toward building up a more conservative spirit in our own and other churches, so long as we in our own circles are divided on the fundamental question of what constitutes "unionism." Cf. the agitation still carried on by the so-called "Statementarians," the *American Lutheran*, etc.

2. With regard to the "co-operation in externals," so-called, which is becoming so widespread in our circles through such organizations as "Lutheran Men in America," "The Lutheran Editors' Association," "The Association of Lutheran Seminarians," certain welfare agencies, etc.: — We hold that this constitutes unionism. Cf. the *Brief Statement*. The organizations referred to do not limit themselves to things properly to be called "externals," but concern themselves also with the spiritual side of the work of the Church. Cf. for detailed evidence the synodical essay appearing in the Norwegian Synod's Report for 1949, Synodical Conference Report, 1948, p. 52.

3. With regard to the form of unionism connected with prayer fellowship, as distinguished from pulpit and altar fellowship: — We hold that the position presented in Dr. S. C. Ylvisaker's synodical essay on *Prayer*, in 1947, is the correct Scriptural position. Cf. Report of the Synodical Conference, 1940, p. 89.

We are deeply concerned over these and other matters which are causing strained relations within the Synodical Conference, and appeal to our sister Synods to do everything possible, under the gracious hand of God, to maintain true unity of spirit in our circles. As a step to that end, we as a Synod are asking our sister Synods, at their next conventions, kindly to consider this statement of our Synod and express their agreement or disagreement with it.

NORWEGIAN SYNOD OF THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH  
A. M. HARSTAD, *President*

[652]

### Joint Report on Scouting

At its Saginaw Convention (1944) Synod adopted this policy with regard to Scouting, as recommended by Synod's Bureau of Information and Board for Young People's Work, "That the matter of Scouting should be left to the individual congregation to decide and that under the circumstances Synod may consider her interests sufficiently protected." (*Proceedings of 39th Regular Convention*, Saginaw, Mich., 1944, pp. 257 and 258.)

In its report to the Centennial Convention (Chicago, July, 1947), the Bureau of Information, after consultation with Synod's Board for Young People's Work, stated: "Nothing has developed that would cause our boards to modify our opinion, endorsed by the 1944 convention." (*Proceedings of 40th Regular Convention*, p. 646.)

Largely as a result of Memorial 617 (*Proceedings*, 1947, page 538f.) and an unprinted memorial by the standing Committee on Church Union, Wisconsin Synod, our Synod, in its Chicago Convention, authorized the President of Synod to appoint three men "who, in conjunction with the Bureau of Information and the Board for Young People's Work, shall restudy the matter [of Scouting] and report to the next convention." (*Proceedings of 40th Regular Convention*, p. 538f.)

This special committee of three men (John F. Choitz, Felix Kretzschmar, George C. Stohlmann), authorized by Synod and subsequently appointed by the President of Synod, attempted honestly and objectively to perform the task assigned to it. It studied the official pronouncements of the Boy Scouts of America. It met on three separate occasions in all-day meetings with the Wisconsin Synod Committee on Scouting. It was in correspondence with the authors of Memorial 617 (*Proceedings*, 1947, p. 538) and others in an attempt to gather together all the factors in the Scout program which might be disturbing our brethren. It solicited other information from additional sources relative to Scouting. It mailed a questionnaire to brethren in whose congregations Scout troops exist, requesting their views and seeking to determine if the operation of the Scout program in their troops presented obstacles that violated Scripture and conscience. The special committee met in a two-day joint meeting with Synod's Bureau of Information and Board for Young People's Work. The Wisconsin Synod Committee on Scouting was invited to be present on one of the two days and attended.

As a result of their joint study of Scouting and on the basis of their findings, the Special Committee authorized by the 1947 convention of Synod, the Bureau of Information, and the Board

for Young People's Work unanimously declare to Synod as their position that in their opinion the policy with regard to Scouting adopted by Synod in 1944 should be sustained.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON SCOUTING

JOHN F. CHOITZ, *Chairman* FELIX KRETZSCHMAR  
GEO. C. STOHLMANN

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

THEODORE GRAEBNER PAUL M. BRETSCHER  
J. W. ACKER

BOARD FOR YOUNG PEOPLE'S WORK

CLARENCE PETERS GILBERT P. MUCHOW  
L. W. SPITZ HOMER C. GRUBER  
PAUL W. JABKER

[653]

## Report of Committee on Membership in the National Lutheran Council

Instructions to the Committee by the Fortieth Regular Convention,  
Held in Chicago, Ill., July 20—29, 1947

*Resolved*, That a committee (two pastors, two laymen, one teacher) be appointed by the *Praesidium* and the Board of Directors to continue the study of the question of our relationship as a participating body in the National Lutheran Council and report its findings to the next synodical convention, after having submitted its findings to all pastors and congregations of our Church six months prior to the convention.

*The Committee*: The Rev. Walter H. Meyer, *Chairman*\*; Dr. Lawrence Meyer, *Secretary*; Mr. W. Charles Dickmeyer; Mr. Carl A. Geist; Mr. Arthur L. Miller.

### The Work of the Committee

Your Committee held seven one-day meetings. It studied the overtures made to the synodical conventions in 1944 and in 1947. It held sessions with representatives of our Board for Home Missions in North and South America, the Student Service Commission, the Board for Parish Education, the Armed Services Commission, the Department of Public Relations, the Missionary Board of the

\* Dr. Arthur Brunn, who had originally been appointed chairman of the Committee, died in the Lord, August 27, 1949. In his stead the Rev. Rudolph R. Ressmeyer was appointed. After serving for a number of months he tendered his resignation because of stress of work.

Synodical Conference, the Associated Lutheran Charities, official representatives of the English District, members of the College of Presidents, members of the clergy, and representatives of the National Lutheran Council. It studied carefully the origin, constitution, history, and development of the National Lutheran Council from 1918 to 1950.

The following report and recommendation were arrived at individually and collectively after many hours of fervent prayer and days of careful deliberations, and they are herewith submitted to the pastors, teachers, and congregations of our Synod for study and to the synodical convention at Milwaukee, Wis., for adoption.

### **Brief History of the National Lutheran Council in Relation to The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod**

The National Lutheran Council was organized in 1918. The constituent bodies in the National Lutheran Council at present are: The United Lutheran Church, the Evangelical Lutheran Church, the American Lutheran Church, the Augustana Evangelical Lutheran Church, the Lutheran Free Church, the United Evangelical Lutheran Church, the Suomi Synod, the Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church.

#### **1920 to 1940**

In the third and fourth decades of the twentieth century there was no official relationship between the Missouri Synod and the National Lutheran Council. Our available records do not show any overture made by either the Missouri Synod or the National Lutheran Council to join in or to co-operate in or to co-ordinate work carried on by either organization during those years.

#### **1941 to 1949**

Since the year 1941 various approaches have been made both by the Missouri Synod to the National Lutheran Council and by the National Lutheran Council to the Missouri Synod to allocate work on a comity basis, or to co-ordinate or to co-operate, in certain emergency-born projects brought about by the Second World War.

The first of these projects related to Relief for Orphaned Missions in Africa and the Orient, which had been cut off from their home bases by the outbreak of World War II. Since 1940 the Armed Services Commission of the Missouri Synod has worked on the basis of allocation and co-ordination and comity with the Armed Service Commission of the National Lutheran Council. The Emergency Planning Council has worked together with the National Lutheran Council in Prisoner of War work and in various phases of physical relief work in war-torn areas.



In referring to the above co-ordinated activities of the National Lutheran Council and the Missouri Synod the word "co-operation" has sometimes been used. It must, however, be clearly understood that when it is so used, it does not imply working together in the field of spiritual ministry. Never at any time did the Missouri Synod turn over to the National Lutheran Council the spiritual responsibility for its membership nor its work.

The various committees and commissions of our Church which worked together with the National Lutheran Council during the past nine years believe that such relationship of co-ordination, allocation, and comity was of mutual benefit.

In 1949 Free Conferences in Europe were arranged by the Missouri Synod in co-operation with the VLKD (Vereinigte Lutherische Kirche in Deutschland) and the National Lutheran Council. It is sometimes said that emergencies of the war brought about situations which prompted fellowship with other Lutherans *outside* of America on the basis of principles different from those followed by the Missouri Synod *in* America. Such a statement is not in harmony with the facts. *Prayer fellowship* was practiced only with those with whom we are in doctrinal unity. *Joint prayer* was sometimes practiced on the same basis as practiced in our own country with members of other church bodies.

**Paragraphs from the Constitution of the National Lutheran Council  
Pertinent to the Study of the Question of Synod's Becoming  
a Participating Body**

*Preamble*

(1949 Edition)

WHEREAS, In their respective constitutions, the participating Lutheran church bodies accept the Holy Scriptures as the Word of God and the only source, norm, and guide of Christian faith and life; and

WHEREAS, In their respective constitutions, the Participating Bodies accept the Unaltered Augsburg Confession and Luther's Catechism as the true exposition and presentation of the doctrine of the Holy Scriptures; and

WHEREAS, The Participating Bodies are of the conviction that they can and should serve the Lutheran Church at large by co-operating in matters of common interest and responsibility, co-operation in which does not affect their distinctive principles;

Therefore, said Church Bodies do hereby establish and will maintain a common agency to be governed by the following Constitution and By-Laws.

*Article III. Purposes and Objectives*

The purposes and objectives of this Council are:

- a. To witness for the Lutheran Church on matters which require an expression of common faith, ideals, and program.
- b. To bring to the attention of the Participating Bodies matters which in its judgment may require utterance or action on their part.
- c. To represent Lutheran interests in America in matters which require common action, before
  1. National and State Governments.
  2. Organized bodies and movements outside the Lutheran Church.
- d. To emphasize the continuing importance of a right relation between Church and State.
- e. To further the interests and the work of the Lutheran Churches in America.
- f. To be the National Committee for the Lutheran World Federation in the United States of America.
- g. To undertake and carry on such work as may be authorized by the Participating Bodies in fields where co-ordination or joint activity may be desirable and feasible, such as publicity, statistics, welfare work, missions, education, student work, and other fields.
- h. To take the necessary steps to meet emergencies requiring common action, each Participating Body to determine the extent of its co-operation in emergency work.
- i. To undertake additional work with the specific consent of the Participating Bodies.

*Article X, Section 6, of the Constitution provides:*

A Participating Body may determine the extent of its participation in the work of the Council; and its non-participation in the work of one or more Divisions, Departments, Bureaus, and/or Commissions shall not affect its relationship to the Council, provided that the Councillors representing a Participating Body shall not be entitled in meetings of the Council or of the Executive Committee to vote upon any matter relating specifically to a phase of the work of the Council in which that Body is not participating.

*Article IX of the By-Laws specifies the following fields of work:*

American Missions, Jewish Missions, Public Relations, Social Welfare, Student Service, Service to Military Personnel, Commission on Younger Churches, and Orphaned Missions.

*Article IX, Section 6, of the By-Laws also provides:*

Other Divisions, and/or Departments within Divisions, such as World Missions, Youth Work, Parish Education, Higher Education, and/or others, may be added from time to time, as deemed desirable by the Council, upon approval by the Participating Bodies.

### **The National Lutheran Council Constitution in Theory**

It is the considered opinion of your Committee that the Constitution of the National Lutheran Council as it reads contains nothing which would make it sinful for the Missouri Synod to sign. There are expressions in the Constitution of the National Lutheran Council, such as "Holy Scriptures as the Word of God" (in the Preamble), "common faith" (Article III, a), which are subject to various interpretations. It could also be pointed out that the Constitution of the National Lutheran Council does not enumerate all the Lutheran Confessions.

However, it would not be fair to interpret such expressions otherwise than they are interpreted by the members of the constituent bodies of the National Lutheran Council. Representatives of the National Lutheran Council with whom we met emphasized that the Constitution of the National Lutheran Council is not a basis of confession for the participating bodies. To them their Constitution is merely an expression of a "common faith and general unity of spirit sufficient to warrant their working together in specified common objectives."

Furthermore, the provision in the National Lutheran Council Constitution "that a Participating Body may determine the extent of its participation in the work of the Council" would make it possible for the Missouri Synod to become a member of the National Lutheran Council and to participate in one or the other purely external objectives without violating its principles concerning unionistic practice.

### **The National Lutheran Council Constitution in Practice**

However, the National Lutheran Council Constitution on paper and in theory and the National Lutheran Council in fact and practice are two different things. We quote from an article by Dr. Lawrence M. Stavig, a member of the National Lutheran Council, in the *Lutheran Quarterly*, May, 1949, page 151, in which the National Lutheran Council of today in practice is described as follows:

"Let me first of all point out that we have already developed within the framework of the National Lutheran Council a relationship which constitutes in effect a *Federation of Lutheran Bodies*.

The evolution of the Council has been very interesting and significant. *It was intended at the beginning to provide a method whereby bodies which were not in pulpit and altar fellowship could co-operate in certain limited activities without implication of fellowship. With the passage of the years it was time and again discovered that actual practices outstripped official declarations in the march toward co-operation and unity. Again and again Lutheran bodies were compelled to alter their official declarations to correspond with their practices. Today we are in the position of having very carefully defined our National Lutheran Council as merely a co-operative agency, and yet we are actually functioning as a federation of Lutheran church bodies.\**

"In addition to the extensive co-operative program already realized, there are virtually unlimited opportunities for enlargement of the united work of the member bodies under the present constitution of the National Lutheran Council. In fact, we already possess organizational machinery which can, if we wish, lead into associations barely short of organic union. Without any change whatever in organization, *we can as readily merge our home missions departments as we have already merged welfare and child placement. We can as readily consolidate the administration of our foreign missions as we have already consolidated our Jewish missions. We can merge our youth work and our program of elementary Christian education as readily as we have merged our Student Service.*"

Similar expressions by leaders in the National Lutheran Council could be quoted. And they do describe the actual status of the National Lutheran Council at work not merely as an agency "in certain limited activities without implication of fellowship," but "actually functioning as a federation of Lutheran church bodies."

The National Lutheran Council is actually functioning as a Church when it carries on joint spiritual work among all Lutheran university students outside those in the Synodical Conference. This is only one of various other projects carried on by the National Lutheran Council in which the Missouri Synod cannot take part because to do so would violate its doctrinal position on pulpit, altar, and prayer fellowship.

#### **Our Synod's Position on Pulpit, Altar, and Prayer Fellowship**

In the *Brief Statement of the Doctrinal Position of the Missouri Synod* the Missouri Synod has stated as its principle that it cannot join forces in spiritual work with any Christian church body with

---

\* Italics ours.

which it is not in pulpit and altar fellowship. (Page 13, paragraph 2.)

On *prayer fellowship* and *joint prayer*, Synod in 1947 passed the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, No pulpit and altar fellowship between the Missouri Synod and the American Lutheran Church has as yet been established; and

"WHEREAS, God's Word demands that all things shall be done decently and in order (1 Cor. 14:40), so that there be no confusion and offense; and

"WHEREAS, We as members of Synod are united as brethren in faith for the preservation of God's pure Word and Scriptural practice; therefore be it

"Resolved, a) That we re-affirm the resolutions on prayer fellowship adopted by the Saginaw, Mich., Convention (June 21—29, 1944) and recorded in the *Proceedings* of 1944 (p. 251f.), which resolutions read as follows: 'We re-affirm the position taken at the Fort Wayne Convention (page 303, par. 1) that in the meantime it be understood that no pulpit, altar, and prayer fellowship has been established between us and the American Lutheran Church; and until such fellowship has been officially declared by the synods concerned, no action is to be taken by any of our pastors or congregations which ignore the fact that we are not yet united.'

"However, joint prayer at intersynodical conferences, asking God for His guidance and blessing upon the deliberations and discussions of His Word, does not militate against the resolution of the Fort Wayne Convention provided such prayer does not imply denial of truth and support of error. Local conditions will determine the advisability of such prayer. Above all, the conscience of a brother must not be violated nor offense be given." (*Proceedings*, pp. 517—518.)

At the time when this report is written, pulpit and altar and prayer fellowship has not been declared between the Missouri Synod and any of the constituent bodies of the National Lutheran Council.

### Doctrinal Differences Do Exist

While it is true that the Lutheran Churches of America in general accept the Lutheran Confessions, it is nevertheless also generally recognized that vital differences of doctrine exist. Answering a questionnaire sent out by the Lutheran Society, Inc., of New York, Dr. P. O. Bersell, President of the Augustana Synod, listed the following differences:

1. Differing interpretations in regard to the inspiration of the Scriptures;

2. Differing interpretations as to the sovereign grace of God, Predestination, *sola Dei gratia*, etc.;
3. Varying ranges of interpretation with reference to chiliasm, premillennialism;
4. Differing conceptions as to the true nature of the Church;
5. Varying policies in regard to membership in secret orders:
  - a. On the part of the laity;
  - b. On the part of the clergy;
6. Differing policies in regard to unionism, that is, unionistic services together with those who are not of the Lutheran faith.

Other serious differences in doctrine between the Missouri Synod and various member churches of the National Lutheran Council could be enumerated. No one familiar with the doctrines and practices of minorities, or in some instances majorities, in the various Lutheran groups in America will gainsay Dr. Bersell's statements regarding the lack of doctrinal unity existing in some Lutheran church bodies in the National Lutheran Council today.

#### Fields of Co-operation Limited

With few isolated exceptions the work carried on by the National Lutheran Council can be designated either as spiritual work or as work with spiritual implications, in which we cannot participate if we are to remain true to the principles which guide Missouri Synod action in working together with other Christians with whom we are not in pulpit and altar fellowship.

Thus the field of possible participation on the part of the Missouri Synod in the National Lutheran Council work in which we could co-operate without violation of our principles is confined to a very small area.

#### Polling of the Boards

All major boards and commissions carrying on work for the Missouri Synod were invited to consult with our Committee. Each of these boards carefully surveyed the possible areas of joint work with the National Lutheran Council in its specified field. Each board was asked to give the Committee its official expression on the question:

"Shall the Missouri Synod join the National Lutheran Council and participate in that phase of work which you are carrying on for Synod?"

The Board for Missions in North and South America, the Armed Services Commission, the Board for Foreign Missions, the Board for Higher Education, the Student Service Commission, the Board for Parish Education, the Missionary Board of the Lutheran

Synodical Conference, were unanimous in their recommendations that so far as their areas are concerned, we should not join the National Lutheran Council.

The only board that found areas of possible co-operation with the National Lutheran Council was the Board for Public Relations. Our Committee readily agrees that in this limited field co-operation would be possible.

A representative of Associated Lutheran Charities also met with your Committee and advocated that our Synod join the National Lutheran Council and participate in the work of the Council particularly in the field of "welfare service." With reference to "institutional missions," however, he declared that because pulpit and altar fellowship had not been established by the Missouri Synod with the bodies comprising the National Lutheran Council, only a limited co-operation could be achieved. It must be borne in mind that neither the Associated Lutheran Charities nor its constituent bodies are synodical agencies. It would not be within the jurisdiction of a synodical convention to declare that we should join the National Lutheran Council for the purpose of carrying on joint charitable endeavors, which are not under the direction of Synod.

### What Would We GAIN?

Since theoretically if we should join the National Lutheran Council and participate only in those areas of work not classified as spiritual, without violation of our principles, it is but fair to ask, "What would we gain by such membership?" It is the considered opinion of your Committee, based on an analysis of experiences and facts, that it is more expedient for the Missouri Synod to carry on its work independently than to put a certain portion of it under the jurisdiction of a larger group of men, two thirds of which are not in fellowship with us or are not in agreement with us on many important aspects of the work of the Church. A factual evaluation of the work of the Missouri Synod today leads us to believe that its work can be carried on independently more efficiently, more effectively, and with greater economy than it could if we were to become participating members of the National Lutheran Council. Joining the National Lutheran Council would be of no advantage to the Missouri Synod. This has become clearly evident especially during this past decade. The National Lutheran Council consists of eight different groups. Not all of these are in pulpit and altar fellowship with one another. Every action must be approved by a majority before it can go into effect. The Missouri Synod is one closely integrated body, which can move relatively quickly. The Lord has abundantly blessed our work in the

fields of missions, of education, of our Armed Services Commission, of our Emergency Planning Council. He has made our Church an active, vibrant, working organism. We do not believe that the work of the Missouri Synod in the past decade would have been done better, nor that we could have accomplished more, if we had been members of the National Lutheran Council. We believe that in the very nature of an organization which acts for eight different bodies there is an approach to problems different from that of one closely knit church body.

The above statements are made in a spirit of deepest humility and in the fullest knowledge and keen awareness that the Lord has made our Church what it is and showered overwhelming blessings upon us not because of any merit or worthiness in us, but only because of His boundless grace and love. *Soli Deo gloria!*

### What Would We GIVE?

To answer the question whether or not to join the National Lutheran Council purely on the basis of what we could gain would be selfish. It is better to give than to receive. That applies also to the question of membership in the National Lutheran Council. What could the Missouri Synod give to the National Lutheran Council? We frankly believe that at the present time our membership in the National Lutheran Council would be a continuous irritant. Our conscientious convictions would compel us to label as unionistic so much of the program of the National Lutheran Council that there would be few meetings at which the Missouri Synod commissioners would not be in conscience bound to raise official objections. We refer to only one phase of work. The largest item in the budget of the National Lutheran Council is that for Student Service. It amounts to \$175,000 a year. Visualize the following situation: In the eyes of the world and world Lutheranism we would be members of the National Lutheran Council. At a certain university the National Lutheran Council has a full-time student pastor, serving all students of the constituent members of the National Lutheran Council. The Missouri Synod also has a congregation and pastor there. However, our Synod could not turn the spiritual care of its students over to the pastor representing the National Lutheran Council, because we are not in pulpit and altar fellowship with him. What an anomalous situation that would be! This same situation would obtain in the field of American missions — Jewish Missions, Negro Missions, Institutional Missions, etc. In view of the fact that the National Lutheran Council is in reality functioning as a Church in so many phases of its work, it is our opinion that there would be little opportunity for the Missouri Synod to make any worthwhile contribution to it. The Committee is confident that the



National Lutheran Council would not welcome the Missouri Synod as a member if it were to join the National Lutheran Council merely "to bear witness to the Council" and "to make our influence felt from within rather than from without."

### Effect on the Membership in Our Own Synod and the Synodical Conference

Your Committee believes that joining the National Lutheran Council would be an occasion of severe offense to many. It would cause strife within our own midst. We believe this to be true not only with reference to a few who may take a negative position on the question. A limited cross-section survey made by your Committee through interviews and consultations with laity and clergy persuades us to believe that the majority of our pastors and laity are at the present time not in favor of joining the National Lutheran Council. And while some of those who are not in favor would not raise serious objections to joining, the majority, we feel, would not be happy about such action on the part of the synodical convention.

Joining the National Lutheran Council would have serious repercussions in other constituent bodies of the Synodical Conference. Most assuredly, we do not want to take any action which would disturb the fraternal relationships with our brethren in the Synodical Conference. Furthermore, joining the National Lutheran Council would not be understood by our Free Church brethren in Europe. By many now in pulpit and altar fellowship with us such action would be interpreted as a capitulation in matters of doctrine.

### Effect on Other Lutherans in America

If the Missouri Synod were to become a member of the National Lutheran Council, many Lutherans outside the Synodical Conference would, no doubt, interpret such action as a loosening of the doctrinal cords and a weakening of the stakes of orthodoxy, for which the Missouri Synod is known the world over. As a result endless misunderstanding and confusion would arise.

### Resolutions

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the National Lutheran Council in theory would permit us to join without doing violence to our convictions; but

WHEREAS, So much of the program of the National Lutheran Council is to us of a unionistic nature; and

WHEREAS, In practice and in fact the field of participation would be very limited as compared with the over-all program of the National Lutheran Council; and

WHEREAS, The overwhelming majority of all boards and commissions in the Missouri Synod are not in favor of participation in the work of the National Lutheran Council as far as their specific fields of labor are concerned; and

WHEREAS, Joining the National Lutheran Council would be of little advantage to the Missouri Synod as an organization, but would multiply its problems; and

WHEREAS, Our membership would be an irritant rather than a help to the National Lutheran Council; and

WHEREAS, Our joining the National Lutheran Council would create disharmony within the Synodical Conference; would lead to misunderstanding in Lutheranism in America and the world; and in it world Protestantism would be misinterpreted; and

WHEREAS, Joining the National Lutheran Council could be interpreted as inconsistent with our Biblical doctrine and practice; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That we respectfully recommend to the Synodical Convention at Milwaukee in June, 1950, that at the present time our Synod do not apply for membership as a participating body in the National Lutheran Council; and be it further

*Resolved*, That we express to the National Lutheran Council not only our continued readiness and willingness, but also our eagerness and earnest desire to work together with it in matters which are mutually agreeable.

Signed by

THE COMMITTEE

REV. WALTER H. MEYER, *Chairman*

CARL A. GEIST

ARTHUR L. MILLER

DR. LAWRENCE MEYER

Dec. 21, 1949

### Minority Report

Although the majority of your Committee advises against the affiliation of our Synod with the National Lutheran Council, I find it incumbent upon myself to dissent from their decision for the following reasons:

The many discussions of the committee have made it clear to me that the majority report is based, to a degree, upon two assumptions.

The first assumption is that we cannot pray with members of the National Lutheran Council except under certain circumstances.

I must humbly confess that I do not comprehend the distinction between joint prayer and prayer fellowship.

I have been reminded by my associates on the Committee that it is not the province of the committee to determine the right or wrong of Synod's resolution on prayer fellowship.

Nevertheless, Synod's resolution is one of the important and decisive factors in the determination of the majority report.

My many contacts with laymen throughout our Synod convince me that the large body of our laity does not accept a distinction between joint prayer and prayer fellowship and certainly it is the constant task of all of us to measure all resolutions by the standard of the Word of God.

In my youth I had the good fortune to attend a Lutheran parochial school where the Catechism and the Bible were a part of our daily curriculum. In my Catechism appeared this question: "Why are we to say, 'our Father'?" It answers: "Because all believers are in Christ the children of one Father and should therefore pray for and with each other." This concept has become and is a part of the thinking and life of many thousands of our members. Therefore I have never been able to understand why my Church of the present day asks us to change our attitude toward a fellow Christian simply on the basis of synodical affiliation.

Moreover, I have read with considerable interest the reports in our church literature concerning the devotions conducted at the splendid meetings in Bad Boll. The reports of those meetings indicate that the distinction between prayer fellowship and joint prayer is unreal and untenable.

The second assumption is that our meetings and work with the members of the National Lutheran Council would be considered unionistic in nature.

There are fears that the National Lutheran Council is leading toward organic union of the Lutheran bodies. If this should come to pass according to the will of God, who are we to say nay to such a trend. Whether the Missouri Synod will join in such a trend is altogether a matter for our Synod to decide.

We need not separate ourselves for our protection. Our protection lies in the strength of our faith and in those doctrinal principles to which we hold.

I have always been proud of the doctrinal integrity of my Synod, and I am not one who wants to see its doctrinal principles watered down, nor do I think that that will happen when we join the National Lutheran Council. I believe that the reverse will be true, that we will remain strong in holding to our doctrinal principles and, in holding to them, strengthen others.

Synod, I am sure, wants our Committee to view this question from the standpoint of what is best for the building of the Kingdom of God and the saving of immortal souls.

If my observation is correct, our people, by and large, do not follow those who insist upon our Synod separating itself wholly and completely from other church bodies at the cost of diminishing our effectiveness in the building of the Kingdom.

In joining the National Lutheran Council we will hearten great numbers of kindred spirits in other Lutheran bodies, even as they will hearten us. I refer to the many members who accept the Bible as the inerrant Word of God, who subscribe to *sola Scriptura*, *sola gratia*, *sola fide* as their tenet of faith, and who proclaim the need of repentance and Jesus Christ as the sole and only Savior from sin through His sacrificial death on the Cross and His resurrection on Easter morn. These forces in other synods, together with the Missouri Synod, will lend great strength toward the revitalization of Biblical truth in America and in the world.

In view of this, I cannot agree with the majority report that our great Missouri Synod would serve only as an "irritant" in the National Lutheran Council. It is my conviction that testimony to the truth, by whomsoever given, will be used for good by the Spirit of God when given to fellow Christians.

I hold in high esteem all persons who appeared before the Committee. The ultimate decision, however, depends upon the 1,500,000 souls who constitute our Church.

The majority report states: "It is the considered opinion of your Committee that the constitution *per se* of the National Lutheran Council contains nothing which would make it a sin for the Missouri Synod to sign."

I agree. Then surely the opportunity of our co-operating with the National Lutheran Council should be embraced.

Our conference with Dr. Sodt, President of the National Lutheran Council, and Dr. Empie, Executive Director of the National Lutheran Council, was reassuring. These men warmly welcomed us to join and assured us that we could participate in any department or phase of work and also that we would have the privilege of non-participation whenever it seemed to be desirable or indicated.

Both men showed a warm, evangelical attitude, and I appreciated their sincerity and honesty.

Finally, I should like also to call attention to the urgency that presents itself to Christians who have the responsibility of living and working in these challenging days. It is hardly necessary to discuss the threatening disaster to the world unless men can be brought to a realization that only through an acceptance of Christ as their Savior and God as their Guide can we hope for peace in the hearts of men. Only the intensive, active evangelical ministry of the Church can and will be effective. If by a greater degree

of co-operation among the Lutheran Church bodies of America it can be made more effective, it should be done.

It is for these reasons that I would recommend to Synod that it affiliate with the National Lutheran Council.

W. C. DICKMEYER

NOTE: On January 5, 1950, all members of the Committee were invited to attend a meeting of the Committee of Thirty-four, at which the status of the National Lutheran Council in the framework of a proposed federation was discussed. However, all proposals for a Lutheran Federation, of which the National Lutheran Council would become the core, are in such a tentative and uncertain state of development that they could not at the present time affect the above findings of either the majority or the minority report.

[654]

## Membership in National Lutheran Council

In the regular quarterly meeting of this congregation, held the evening of March 6, it was resolved that we *petition* Synod to join the National Lutheran Council.

We were moved to this resolve because

1. We can find nothing in the constitution of the National Lutheran Council that would make our working together with that body a unionistic effort, since that constitution guarantees us freedom of choice in the areas of co-operation.
2. There are many areas of co-operation in which we have worked together in the past and are working together today, areas which do not demand unity of doctrine, areas which have responded with signal blessings to our combined efforts. Such areas include the work of the Armed Services Commission, Emergency Planning Council, Prisoner of War Board, Public Relations Department, etc.
3. The problems of and the opportunities in the present world will undoubtedly multiply the areas where co-operation will be the best and God-pleasing solution and answer.
4. Our witnessing for Christ by word and deed in and through the National Lutheran Council can only redound to the glory of God and the welfare of His Church. To permit fear of man's opinion or of man's taking offense at actions which do not condone error or deny truth to keep us from working together as Lutherans is unworthy of a Church which believes in the power of the Gospel and the blessings of Almighty God.

TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH, GARY, IND.

ADOLPH M. BACHMANN, *Secretary*

JOHN F. ALBERT, *Chairman*

[655] **Affiliate with National Lutheran Council**

The Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Luke, Chicago, Ill., in regular meeting assembled on March 16, 1950, after prayerful and lengthy consideration decided to forward the following resolution to the convention of our beloved Synod:

**N. L. C. Membership**

WHEREAS, In the history of the Church, zeal for the truth repeatedly has led to a perfectionism and purism which has ended in the development of conventicles and sects, against which the Church has had to guard itself; and

WHEREAS, In the development of denominations *de iure humano* an area of Lutheranism should be recognized, determined by professed adherence to the Confessional Writings of the Lutheran Church; and

WHEREAS, Within the area of Lutheranism aberrations may arise within congregations and synods due to human weakness, some of which may reach such proportions as to call for partial separation (2 Thess. 3:6-15), in order to implement evangelical dealing in such situations; and

WHEREAS, Such separation may include refusal of pulpit and altar fellowship; and

WHEREAS, Nevertheless, a measure of brotherhood should be continued; and

WHEREAS, Experience has demonstrated, even under such circumstances, that in many vital areas co-operation is important and has been blessed; and

WHEREAS, The National Lutheran Council has been established for just such co-operation, clearly recognizing the lack of complete unity and making provisions for co-operation and withholding co-operation, as principle may demand; and

WHEREAS, The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod has found it important to co-operate in the past in the fields of Relief for Orphaned Missions in Africa and the Orient, of the Armed Services Commission, of the Emergency Planning Council, of the Prisoner of War work, of the Wartime Housing Projects, of Public Relations, of the Lutheran Council of Great Britain, of the Bad Boll Conferences, and in other areas; and

WHEREAS, Such areas of co-operation undoubtedly will continue to multiply under the present troubled world conditions; and

WHEREAS, Even in other areas a measure of co-operation would prove beneficial and be blessed as in the past; and

WHEREAS, The fear of being an irritant is unworthy of our

church body, suggesting personalities, lack of faith in the power of the Holy Spirit, lack of ability to speak the truth in love, and failure to recognize the manner in which the unity of faith and of the spirit is to be developed, according to Ephesians 4; and

WHEREAS, We are not responsible for misinterpretation of our action by others as long as we clearly state the same; and

WHEREAS, There are large numbers of kindred spirits in other Lutheran bodies, earnestly desiring and contending for conservative Lutheranism, who will be either strengthened or offended according to our action; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we petition Synod to follow the suggestion of the minority report of the Committee on the National Lutheran Council and affiliate itself with the National Lutheran Council, provided the National Lutheran Council remain, and as long as it remains, within the provisions of its present constitution.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF SAINT LUKE  
Chicago 13, Ill.

ADALBERT R. KRETZMANN, *Pastor*

WM. E. BAUER, *Chairman*

KURT VRAGEL, *Secretary*

The same memorial was submitted by

MOUNT OLIVE LUTHERAN CHURCH, CHICAGO, ILL.  
CHICAGO ENGLISH DISTRICT PASTORAL CONFERENCE  
HERBERT H. NAGEL, *Secretary*

MOUNT OLIVE LUTHERAN CONGREGATION  
BERNARD G. R. HEMMETER, *Secretary*  
HENRY J. SCHNEIDER, *Chairman*

REDEEMER LUTHERAN CHURCH, HINSDALE, ILL.  
March 14, 1950 C. F. DANKWORTH, *Pastor*

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH OF SAINT LUKE,  
ITASCA, ILL.  
KURT V. GROTHEER, *Pastor*  
VICTOR BOEHNE, *Chairman*

[656]

### **Apply for Membership in National Lutheran Council**

WHEREAS, The voters' assembly of Redeemer Ev. Lutheran Church, Central Ave. at Spencer St., East Gary, Ind., has considered the synodical Committee Report on the Question of Synod's Becoming a Participating Body in the National Lutheran Council; and

WHEREAS, The majority report seems to be based entirely on expediency, while the minority report states the definite opinion that our effectiveness in building the Kingdom of God and of saving souls will be greatly increased by a greater degree of co-operation among the Lutheran bodies of America; and

WHEREAS, The above congregation heartily endorses the opinions set forth in the minority report; therefore be it

*Resolved*, Unanimously, that we of Redeemer Church respectfully petition the convention of Synod, assembled in Milwaukee, Wis., in June, 1950, to instruct its officers to make formal application for membership in the National Lutheran Council.

REDEEMER EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH  
East Gary, Ind.

EDWARD W. KOEHNEKE, *Pastor*

CARL ZOLLER, *Chairman*

JAMES CAUGHERON, *Secretary*

[657]

### **Overture on Affiliation with the National Lutheran Council**

Adopted by the 1948 Convention of the English District

The Committee recommends adoption of the overture of the Northwestern Pastoral Conference regarding membership in the National Lutheran Council, as follows:

WHEREAS, The Lutheran Church throughout the world, and especially in America, by reason of its unqualified acceptance of the Holy Scriptures and the Confessions and by reason of its emphasis upon the means of grace, already possesses a unity of faith which clearly distinguishes it from all other Christian Churches! and

WHEREAS, The divisions which remain between the Lutheran Synods of America constitute schism, not sectarianism (for the distinction between schism and sectarianism cf. *The Abiding Word*, pp. 287, 301 f.); and

WHEREAS, The prevention and healing of schism is one of the



primary objectives of the Missouri Synod (cf. Constitution of the Missouri Synod, Art. III, 1); and

WHEREAS, In accordance with these Lutheran principles, the use of the term *unionism* historically was applied to fellowship between Lutheran and Reformed groups, a usage which would eliminate much confused thinking and the false impression that differences separating the several Lutheran bodies are as serious as differences separating Lutherans from Reformed bodies, an implicit denial of the confessional character of Lutheranism; and

WHEREAS, The refusal of co-operation with other Lutherans on the basis of expediency alone constitutes a denial of Lutheranism's historic confessional character, weakens the power of American Lutheran influence for good in the councils of world Lutheranism, and silences by default the conservative voice which the Missouri Synod should supply; and

WHEREAS, It is now clear that a fully concerted effort of all Lutherans is necessary to give full force to the Lutheran message and mission in the contemporary world; and

WHEREAS, The contention of the English District, the Pastoral Conference of the Southeastern District, and other interested groups at the Centennial Convention, that membership in the National Lutheran Council is not contrary to the Word of God, nor to the practice of our Synod, still stands unchallenged (cf. *Proceedings*, 1947, pp. 536—537); and

WHEREAS, This is in harmony with the spirit of Resolution 368 c, adopted at the synodical convention in 1947, but not printed, and reading as follows:

"That the Missouri Synod, in agreement with its principles, offer its full co-operation and support to all groups and churches at home and abroad confessing the Lutheran faith, and that our Synod declare its willingness to exert its influence to the fullest possible extent to uphold and strengthen all true Lutheran elements, and to that end empower the *Praesidium* to take appropriate action"; and

WHEREAS, Since our principle of co-operation with the *National Lutheran Council* has been that of expediency, it would seem the honorable thing that we acknowledge the propriety of official co-operation and as members assume our fair obligations along with the other constituent bodies; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That the English District again affirm the position taken in its 1946 overture to the Missouri Synod (cf. *Proceedings*, 1947, Mem. 619, pp. 524—526); and

That a copy of the 1946 overture of the English District and of this resolution be sent to the Missouri Synod's Committee studying

membership in the National Lutheran Council, to the President of the Missouri Synod, and to the President of each Synodical District, requesting their further favorable consideration of this matter; and

That again in 1950 the English District respectfully petition the Missouri Synod to apply for membership in the National Lutheran Council.

C. F. DANKWORTH

*Secretary, ENGLISH DISTRICT*

[658]

### **Reject Membership in the National Lutheran Council**

WHEREAS, The "Synodical Committee Report on the Question of Synod's Becoming a Participating Body in the National Lutheran Council" says: "The National Lutheran Council is actually functioning as a Church" (page 6), and "the National Lutheran Council is in reality functioning as a Church in so many phases of its work" (page 10); and

WHEREAS, The Constitution of our Synod lists as its first objective "the conservation and promotion of the unity of the true faith (Eph. 4:3-6; 1 Cor. 1:10) and a united defense against schism and sectarianism (Rom. 16:17)"; and

WHEREAS, The *Brief Statement*, reaffirmed at the Chicago Convention as the doctrinal position of our Synod, states: "All Christians are required by God to discriminate between orthodox and heterodox church bodies, Matt. 7:15, to have church fellowship only with orthodox church bodies, and, in case they have strayed into heterodox church bodies, to leave them, Rom. 16:17. We repudiate *unionism*, that is, church fellowship with the adherents of false doctrine, as disobedience to God's command, as causing divisions in the Church, Rom. 16:17; 2 John 9-10, and as involving the constant danger of losing the Word of God entirely." 2 Tim. 2:17-21 (Par. 28); and

WHEREAS, The Synodical Catechism, Question 186, says that "we use the doctrine of the Church properly . . . when we avoid all false churches"; and

WHEREAS, The *Lutheran Witness* in 1925 rightly said: "To beware and to avoid does not mean to pray with them" (p. 434); and

WHEREAS, The Word of God, Rom. 16:17 and similar passages, does make it "sinful for the Missouri Synod to sign" and become a participating body in the National Lutheran Council; now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we petition The Lutheran Church — Missouri

Synod to reject membership in the National Lutheran Council and to state clearly that it rejects such membership, not merely as a matter of expediency, but as being forbidden by God in Rom. 16:17 and similar passages.

(Signed) (REV.) A. C. DAHMS, Chicago, Ill.

(REV.) THEO. DIERKS, Morrison, Ill.

IMMANUEL EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH, PITTSBURGH, PA.

WALLACE H. McLAUGHLIN, *Pastor*

J. KENSEY CLARKSON, *Secretary*

(REV.) A. T. KRETZMANN, Crete, Ill.

(DR.) P. E. KRETZMANN, Cuba, Mo.

(REV.) ERNEST T. LAMS, Oak Park, Ill.

(REV.) H. D. MENSING, Tinley Park, Ill.

Signatures attested by (REV.) H. D. MENSING

Tinley Park, Ill., April 5, 1950

---

[659]      **Not to Join the National Lutheran Council**

WHEREAS, Two conflicting reports on the question of Synod's becoming a participating body in the National Lutheran Council have been sent to the congregations of Synod; and

WHEREAS, The majority report is weakened by the assumption that the constitution of the National Lutheran Council in theory would permit us to join without doing violence to our convictions; and

WHEREAS, The minority report contains aberrations in the doctrine of the Church; and

WHEREAS, Joining the National Lutheran Council is not just a matter of expediency based upon the opinions of boards and committees of Synod, but would be contrary to Rom. 16:17 and make us guilty of other men's sins and unionism, since the constitution of the National Lutheran Council in its preamble contains the usual broad unionistic formulation of doctrine, contradicted by existing vital doctrinal differences and serious differing policies; and in Article X, Section 6, denies a vote upon matters to which we would be lending financial support, although not otherwise participating; therefore, in the name of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church,

We, the Church Council, respectfully *petition* the convention of Synod, assembled in Milwaukee, Wis., June 21—30, 1950, not to join the National Lutheran Council.

CHURCH COUNCIL OF ST. JOHN'S EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH  
Gary, Ind.

WALTER H. BODE, *Secretary*

WALTER WANTHAL

PAUL SCHEUB

ALFRED BIESTER

ALBERT G. NOLL

JOHN W. LOHSE

HARRY C. KORTHAUER

HAROLD KENDT

JOS. T. FIRME

HARVEY H. LENBURG

PAUL R. WHYLE

ROBERT F. SCHWARTZ

OTTO R. PAUL

G. H. NAUMANN, *Pastor*

March 27, 1950

---

## VII. PUBLICATION MATTERS

[701]

### Report of Concordia Publishing House

Under the bountiful blessing of God the Board of Directors of Concordia Publishing House gratefully reviews a triennium of successful operation in the service of our Lord Jesus Christ. We gratefully acknowledge also the faithful services of our manager, Mr. O. A. Dorn, under whose efficient leadership these gains have been made. To a great extent this progress has been made possible because the management of Concordia Publishing House has faithfully utilized all opportunities which God placed before them.

Concordia Publishing House is happy to report that long-awaited reductions in the price of some of its books and materials are being made as soon as feasible. In addition to the reduction recently announced for the Small Catechism and Vacation Bible School series, other savings for the customers are contemplated.

We gratefully acknowledge the good will and hearty support of the members of Synod who have recognized during the past three years that rapidly rising costs of material and labor made some price increases necessary. A careful study, however, will reveal that, because of efficient operation, Concordia Publishing House prices, as a rule, are no more, and often less, than similar items offered on the general market.

Although the high cost of operations during the triennium did not provide the usual percentage gain, nevertheless we were able to transfer to the synodical treasury \$350,000. Present prospects indicate that the increase in sales for the triennium of May 1, 1947, to April 30, 1950, will be about 40.18 per cent over the sales for the previous triennium, May 1, 1944, to April 30, 1947. This larger volume of activity and the considerably increased cost of operating a plant on the basis of today's economy has made it imperative that we maintain a much larger working capital than formerly. Expenditures for new equipment also are necessarily greater, since the prices of printing machinery have been increased substantially. Inasmuch as our fiscal year closes after this report is printed, the financial report on Concordia Publishing House will be distributed separately.

Although we were empowered to provide additional storage and manufacturing space, it was not practical nor economical to do so. The need, however, exists today to an even greater degree than a few years ago. Synodical offices have been granted more and more space. Almost 10,000 square feet of space now being occupied by the synodical offices will become available when the

new downtown synodical office building in St. Louis will be utilized. However, in view of the accelerating needs of practically all departments of Concordia Publishing House, arising from the rapid expansion and increased operations, even the space relinquished by synodical offices will provide only a small amount of the required needs. Therefore various plans for additional space are being studied so that proper and adequate quarters may be provided as soon as possible.

At present Concordia Publishing House employs 322 men and women in its various departments. According to the resolution adopted at the previous convention a retirement program for lay employees was developed and put into effect January 1, 1948. Four Concordia Publishing House employees are now getting benefit under the plan.

To comply with the synodical resolution that no one hold more than one elective office, the Rev. Rud. H. C. Meyer and Mr. Oscar P. Brauer resigned from membership on the Concordia Publishing House Board of Directors. They were replaced by the Rev. Kenneth R. Hoffmann and Mr. Harvey Kopp. Mr. Harry J. W. Niehaus found it necessary to resign from the Board of Directors soon after the last convention. His place was filled by Mr. Wm. A. Lahrmann. The terms of office of the following Board members expire at the time of the convention: The Rev. Kenneth R. Hoffmann, Messrs. John Grundmann, Wm. A. Lahrmann, and Harvey Kopp.

A list of publications issued during the past three years follows:

#### PUBLICATIONS, 1947

##### Books

- Baepler, Prof. W. A.: *Century of Grace*  
 Beck, Rev. Wm. F.: *Christmas Story in Pictures*  
 Fuerbringer, Prof. L., D.D., Litt. D.: *Persons and Events*  
 Fuerbringer, Prof. L., D.D., Litt. D.: *The Eternal Why*  
 Gross, A. W.: *Birthday of the Baby Jesus*  
 Gross, A. W.: *Manual for Vacation Bible Schools*  
 Gross, A. W.: *Finding and Sharing Jesus*, V. B. S. Junior Workbook  
 Gross, A. W.: *Messenger for God*, V. B. S. Senior Workbook  
 Gross, A. W.: *Telling the Story of Jesus*, V. B. S. Primary Workbook  
 Gross, A. W.: *Bringing Good News*, V. B. S. Beginner's Workbook  
 Other Vacation Bible School Material: Banners, Registration Blanks,  
 Daily Reports, Post Cards Form 2057  
 Handrich, Theo. L.: *Everyday Science for the Christian* (revised)  
 Keinath, Prof. H. O. Alfred, Ph. D.: *My Church*  
 Klinck, Prof. A. W., S. T. M., Ph. D.: *Home Life in Bible Times*,  
 Instructor's Guide  
 Klinck, Prof. A. W., S. T. M., Ph. D.: *Home Life in Bible Times*,  
 Test Sheets  
 Krug, Amelia C.: *Eight Christmas Plays*  
 Laetsch, Prof. Theodore, D.D.: *The Abiding Word*  
 Maier, Prof. W. A., Ph. D., D.D.: *Let Us Return unto the Lord*  
 Mueller, Rev. A. C.: *Story of the Bible*, Teacher's Guide, Part 1

- Mueller, Rev. A. C.: *Story of the Bible*, Textbook, Part 1  
 Mueller, Rev. A. C.: *Story of the Bible*, Teacher's Guide, Part 2  
 Mueller, Rev. A. C.: *Story of the Bible*, Textbook, Part 2  
 Mueller, Rev. A. C.: *Vitalizing the Sunday School*  
 Mueller, Prof. J. T., Ph. D., Th. D.: (Editor) *Concordia Bible*, 470, with  
*Notes*  
 Munding, Prof. Carl, M. A., Ph. D.: *Government in the Missouri Synod*  
 Poehler, Rev. W. A., and Rev. W. F. Bruening: *God Goes to Golgotha*  
 Rupprecht, R., D. D.: (Mr. Eldor Luepke, Editor) *Bible History*  
*References*, Vol. 1 Old Testament Stories (revised)  
 Wind, G. L.: *The Family Next Door* (A Play in Two Acts)  
*Lutheran Annual*, 1948  
*Little Folded Hands* (revised)  
*Concordia Pulpit*, 1948, Vol. XIX  
*Kalender*, 1948  
*Proceedings*, 1947  
*Jesus Loves Me* (Prayer Book)  
*Christo Me Ama* (Spanish Prayer Book)

#### Devotional Booklets

- No. 75 *He Is Risen*, Rev. G. Beiderwieden  
*Wir sind selig*, Rev. A. H. Guettler  
 No. 76 *Serving the Lord*, Rev. T. Weinhold  
*Ein Prophet fuer unsere Zeit*, Rev. Carl Gieseler  
 No. 77 *Walk in Newness of Life*, Rev. Paul H. D. Lang  
*Mit Jesu in deinem Stand*, Rev. John Hartmeister  
 No. 78 *In Christ, Our Lord*, Rev. Otto H. Theiss  
*Das Leben der Erzvaeter*, Rev. Rudolph Herrmann  
 No. 79 *Comfort and Hope*, Rev. Edwin L. Wilson  
*Beherrung und Trost aus dem Psalmen*, Rev. A. H. Lange  
 No. 80 *The Greater Glory*, Dr. O. P. Kretzmann  
*Mein Herr, Meine Staerke*, Rev. M. Bertram

#### Music

Anthologia Lutherana Series: Prof. Walter E. Buszin

- B-14 God Father Forevermore  
 B-15 Hallelujah, Amen and Chorale  
 B-16 Shepherds Him Their Praises Bringing  
 B-17 The Newborn Child of Which We Boast  
 B-18 Despair Not, My Soul, Nor to Sorrow Give Way

Concordia Church Choir Series: Prof. Matthew Lundquist

- CH-6 Christ is Risen  
 CH-7 Jehovah, Thee We Glorify  
 CH-8 How Beautiful Are Thy Tabernacles  
 CH-9 The Apostolic Benediction

Schroth, Gerhard, *Hymns and Descants for Choral Union*

Schroth, Gerhard, *Three Selections for the Choral Union*

Wehmeyer, William, *Two Hymn Preludes for the Pipe Organ*

Concordia Treble Series: Arr. by A. W. Stellhorn

- 1 Come Hither, Ye Children
- 2 Come, Your Hearts and Voices Raising
- 3 Hark, Now, O Shepherds
- 4 In Dulci Jubilo. Edited by Hugo Gehrke
- 5 Let Us All with Gladsome Voice
- 6 Now Sing We, Now Rejoice
- 7 Praise God the Lord, Ye Sons of Men

Markworth, Henry, *Select Solos for Organ*, Vol. 5

Markworth, Henry, *Select Solos for Organ*, Vol. 6

## Programs

*Angel Tidings*, Rev. E. J. Saleska  
*Our Wonderful Redeemer*, Rev. H. W. Gockel  
*The Road to Bethlehem*, Rev. E. J. Saleska  
*A Christmas Altar*, Rev. E. J. Saleska  
*Built on a Rock* (Children's Centennial Program), Julius Arthur Koss  
*Centennial Jubilee Program for Congregations*: 1. Common Service,  
 2. Alternate Service, 3. German Service  
*Centennial Prayer*  
*Luther, Man of God*, Rev. E. F. Mundinger  
*Rise, Ye Lionhearted* (A Pageant), Mr. J. Arthur Koss and Mr. Waldemar  
 T. Graf  
*Walking with Jesus*, Arthur L. Miller

## Tracts

*Sabbath or Sunday*. Tract No. 152

Lutheran Education Tracts:

<i>Let Us Reason Together</i>	<i>Is Your Religion Growing?</i>
<i>The Open Door</i>	<i>You Need the Bible Class</i>
<i>An Invitation to Sunday School</i>	<i>The Bible Class Invites You</i>
<i>Whom Can I Bring?</i>	<i>Why Lutheran High Schools?</i>

## Periodicals Published by Synod

(Fifteen publications)

## Sunday School Literature:

<i>Lutheraner</i> .....	27,275	<i>Beginners</i> .....	68,200
<i>Lutheran Witness</i> .....	306,125	<i>Primary Leaflets</i> .....	81,500
<i>Concordia Messenger</i> .....	14,300	<i>Junior Lessons</i> .....	80,250
<i>Child's Companion</i> .....	83,500	<i>Intermediate Lessons</i> .....	73,000
<i>Young Lutherans' Magazine</i> .....	11,000	<i>Senior Lessons</i> .....	63,000
<i>Lutheran Education</i> .....	2,350	<i>Bible Student</i> .....	31,000
<i>Theological Monthly</i> .....	2,350	<i>Bible Teacher</i> .....	2,750
		<i>Teachers' Quarterly</i> .....	39,500
	446,900		

439,200

Total subscriptions, 886,100

## PUBLICATIONS, 1948

Albrecht, Allene: *Amalek Is a Hero*  
 Albrecht, Allene: *Children of the Sands*  
 Eifert, Rev. W. H.: *99 Questions and Answers*  
 Fritz, Prof. J. H. C., D. D.: *The Essentials of Preaching*  
 Feucht, Rev. Oscar E.: *Studying His Word*  
 Feucht, Rev. Oscar E.: *Bible Study Interest Finders*, A. B. C. D. E.  
 Graebner, Prof. Theo., D. D.: *A Handbook of Organizations*  
 Gockel, Rev. H. W.: *What Jesus Means to Me*  
 Gockel, Rev. H. W., and Rev. E. J. Saleska, M. S. T.:  
     *A Child's Garden of Prayer*  
 Gross, A. W.: *The Babe of Bethlehem*  
 Gross, A. W.: *A Child's Garden of Bible Stories*  
 Gross, A. W.: *Manual for Vacation Bible Schools*  
 Gross, A. W.: *We Learn About God* — V. B. S. Beginner Workbook  
 Gross, A. W.: *Our Heavenly Father* — V. B. S. Primary Workbook  
 Gross, A. W.: *The God We Worship* — V. B. S. Junior Workbook  
 Gross, A. W.: *The One Eternal God* — V. B. S. Senior Workbook  
 Other Vacation Bible School Material: Handicraft Projects, Beginner;  
     Handicraft Projects, Primary; Handicraft Projects, Junior; Handi-  
     craft Projects, Senior; Banners; Registration Cards; Daily Reports;  
     Post Cards, Form 2057



- Laetsch, Prof. Theo., D.D.: *The Abiding Word*, Vol. II  
 L. E. A. Yearbook: *A Christian Family in a Modern World*  
 Maier, W. A., Ph.D., D.D., LL.D.: *He Will Abundantly Pardon*  
 Maier, W. A., Ph.D., D.D., LL.D.: *The Airwaves Proclaim Christ*  
 Mueller, Rev. A. C.: *Growing Up with Jesus*  
 Mueller, Prof. J. T., Ph.D., Th.D.: *Diamond Jubilee of Synodical Conference*  
 Plass, Prof. Ewald M.: *This Is Luther*  
 Rehwinkel, Prof. Alfred Martin, M. A., B. D.: *Communism and the Church*  
 Rupprecht, F., D.D.: *Bible History References*, Vol. 2, New Testament Stories (revised)  
 Streufert, F. C., D.D.: *My Trip to South America*  
 Weidenschilling, Rev. J. M., D.D.: *Studies in the Gospel According to St. Matthew* (Textbook)  
 Weidenschilling, Rev. J. M., D.D.: *Studies in the Gospel According to St. Matthew* (Instructor's Guide)  
 Wind, G. L.: *Chuck Dressler*  
 Wolf, Rev. Lester A.: *I, Paul*  
 Zorn, Rev. H. M., D.D.: *Am Krankenbette*  
*Concordia Pulpit*, 1949, Vol. XX  
*Devotional Bible*, Vol. 1, St. Matthew and St. Mark  
*Devotional Bible*, Vol. 2, St. Luke and St. John  
*Kalender*, 1949  
*Lutheran Annual*, 1949  
*Favorite Friends* (Birthday-Autograph Book)

#### Devotional Booklets

- No. 81 *By Thy Blood*, George Koenig  
*Der Gekreuzigte unsere Weisheit*, Theo. Laetsch, D. D.  
 No. 82 *The Abundant Life*, Henry F. Wind  
*Gemeinschaft mit Gott*, Hy. J. Bouman, D. D.  
 No. 83 *Walking the Highway of God*, Alfred Doerffler  
*Dein Stecken und Stab*, Paul Sauer  
 No. 84 *The Way of Life*, Paul Bente, M. A.  
*Worte des Lebens*, Otto F. Hattstaedt, D. D.  
 No. 85 *Sing unto the Lord*, J. C. Schuelke, D. D.  
*Psalter und Harfe, wacht auf*, A. H. Lange  
 No. 86 *For Our Learning*, Martin Walker  
*Der Erretter seines Volks*: Anonymous

#### Music

- Buszin, Walter E., M. S. M., S. T. M.: *Anthology of Sacred Music — Chorale Preludes of the XVII and XVIII Centuries — Organ Series*, Vol. I  
 Buszin, Walter E., M. S. M., S. T. M.: *Chorale Partita*, Praise God the Lord, J. G. Walther  
 Buszin, Walter E., M. S. M., S. T. M.: *Chorale Partita*, Soul, Adorn Thyself, J. G. Walther  
 Buszin, Walter E., M. S. M., S. T. M.: *Prelude and Fugue in D Minor*, J. G. Walther  
 Buszin, Walter E., M. S. M., S. T. M.: *Prelude and Fugue in A Major*, J. G. Walther  
 Buszin, Walter E., M. S. M., S. T. M.: *Anthology of Sacred Music*, J. G. Walther  
 BA-19 Three Five-Part Chorales, Eccard  
 BA-20 Lord, I Trust in Thee, Scandello  
 BA-21 We Laud Our God on High, J. W. Franck  
 BA-22 The Weary, Thirsting Deerlet Yearns, Schein  
 BA-23 Commit Thy Way unto the Lord, Liebhold  
 BA-24 A Song of Praise to the Holy Trinity, Schuetz

## Concordia Recordings

## Concordia Treble Series:

- No. 8 Let Our Gladness Know No End
- No. 9 Hark, What Mean Those Holy Voices
- No. 10 Now Sing We, Now Rejoice
- No. 11 Let Us All with Gladsome Voice
- No. 12 Praise God the Lord, Ye Sons of Men
- No. 13 Oh, Come, Oh, Come, Emmanuel
- No. 14 Jesu, Priceless Treasure
- No. 15 The Lord My Shepherd Is
- No. 16 Thou Hallowed Chosen Morn of Praise
- No. 17 All Depends on Our Possessing
- No. 18 Jesu, Priceless Treasure
- No. 19 Lamb of God

## Concordia Church Choir Series:

- No. 58 As Wither Grass and Flowers, R. Hernried
- No. 59 Crucifixion, R. Hernried
- No. 60 Psalm 84, R. Hernried

Kaeppel, G. C. Albert: *Organ Music*Stellhorn, Martin H.: *With the Lord Begin Thy Task*, Prelude and ToccataWismar, Walter: *The King of Glory*Wismar, Walter: *Hymns of Faith*

## Programs

*My Redeemer Liveth*, Rev. W. G. Kennell*The Hope of Tomorrow*, Rev. A. H. Jahsmann*Sing We All Noel*, Martin H. Stellhorn*Christmas Joy*, W. A. Kramer

## Tracts

## Lutheran Education Association Tracts:

*Seeing Things Together**Working with the Sunday School in Christian Education**Why Lutheran Elementary Schools?**Staying Married*: Tract No. 153, Rev. Erdmann W. Frenk, Ph. D.*What My Pastor Means to Me*: Tract No. 154, Galen Lee*Be Baptized*: Tract No. 155, Prof. J. T. Mueller, Th. D., Ph. D.*Steps to the Marriage Altar*: Tract No. 156, Rev. R. Prange*We Baptize Children*: Tract No. 157, Prof. J. T. Mueller, Th. D., Ph. D.*With This Ring*: Tract No. 158, Rev. E. H. Heintzen*The Best Road*: Tract No. 159, Rev. W. H. Eifert*On Using Profanity*: Tract No. 161, Rev. Erwin Kurth*Friendship*: Tract No. 162, Rev. Richard A. Jesse, S. T. M.*Church Etiquette*: Tract No. 163, Rev. Theo. W. Tyler*The Lord's Supper and Our Christian Lives*: Tract No. 164,

Prof. J. T. Mueller, Th. D., Ph. D.

## Periodicals Published by Synod

(Sixteen publications)

## Sunday School Literature:

<i>Lutheraner</i> .....	25,500	<i>Beginners</i> .....	85,000
<i>Lutheran Witness</i> .....	312,000	<i>Primary Leaflets</i> .....	95,000
<i>Child's Companion</i> .....	70,000	<i>Junior Lessons</i> .....	84,000
<i>Our Young World</i> .....	28,500	<i>Intermediate Lessons</i> .....	75,000
<i>Bible Stories in Pictures</i> .....	41,000	<i>Senior Lessons</i> .....	64,000
<i>Lutheran Education</i> .....	2,250	<i>Bible Student</i> .....	30,000
<i>Theological Monthly</i> .....	2,525	<i>Bible Teacher</i> .....	2,800
<i>Parish Education</i> .....	8,000	<i>Teachers' Quarterly</i> .....	43,000

489,775

478,800

Total subscriptions, 968,575

## PUBLICATIONS, 1949

## Books

- Arndt, William, D. D.: *From the Nile to the Waters of Damascus*  
 Caemerer, R. R., D. D.: *The Church in the World*  
 Doerffler, Alfred: *Bedside Devotions*  
 Feucht, Oscar E.: *The Ministering Christ Who Gave Himself*  
 Geiseman, O. A., A. S. T. D.: *Old Truths for a New Day*, Vol. I  
 Harmon, C. H., and E. W. Marquardt, M. D.: *Vital Facts of Life*  
 (revised edition)  
 Kramer, W. A.: *The Lutheran One-Teacher School*  
 Kramer, W. A.: *Religion in Lutheran Schools*  
 Lindemann, Paul: *My God and I* (revised)  
 Maier, W. A., Ph. D., D. D., LL. D.: *Global Broadcasts*  
 Mueller, J. T., Th. D., Ph. D.: *Sabbath or Sunday*  
 Overn, Olga: *Challenge*  
 Polack, W. G., Litt. D.: *The Story of Walther* (revised edition)  
 Ressmeyer, R. S.: *Headline News*  
 Roth, S. J., and W. A. Kramer: *The Church Through the Ages*  
 Stelzer, T. G.: *A Child's Garden of Song*  
 Wagner, A. E., and W. G. Polack: *The Seven Ways of Sorrow*  
 (a collection of Lenten sermons)  
*The Life That Never Ends*: Various Authors (funeral sermons)  
 Lutheran Education Association Tracts:  
     *My Sunday School*, Arthur L. Miller  
     *How to Read Your Bible*, Oscar E. Feucht  
     *What the Lutheran School has Meant to Me and My Children*,  
     H. E. Cullen  
     *Pre-Counseling Inventory*, Form R, Alfred Schmieding  
     *Manual to Accompany Pre-Counseling Inventory*, Form R  
 Vacation Bible School Material:  
     Gross, A. W., M. A.: *Manual for Vacation Bible Schools*  
     Gross, A. W., M. A.: *Beginner's Workbook: God's Little Children*  
     Gross, A. W., M. A.: *Primary Workbook: Our Heavenly Father*  
     Gross, A. W., M. A.: *Junior Workbook: Walking with God*  
     Gross, A. W., M. A.: *Senior Workbook: In God's Pathway*  
     Weiss, Hildegard: *Handicraft Projects: Beginner's Department*  
     Weiss, Hildegard: *Handicraft Projects: Primary Department*  
     Weiss, Hildegard: *Handicraft Projects: Junior Department*  
     Weiss, Hildegard: *Handicraft Projects: Senior Department*  
     V. B. S. Banners, V. B. S. Registration Cards, V. B. S. Daily Re-  
     ports, V. B. S. Post Cards, V. B. S. Dodgers, V. B. S. Posters  
*Hymnal MDX*: Thin Paper, Morocco Divinity Circuit Cover  
*Hymnal MFX*: Thin Paper, Black Fabrikoid Cover  
*Hymnal MLX*: Thin Paper, Morocco Limp Cover  
*Concordia Pulpit*, 1950, Vol. XXI  
*Lutheran Annual*, 1950  
*Kalender*, 1950  
*Lutheran Lectionary*
- Portals of Prayer**
- No. 87 *Mine Eyes have Seen*: H. W. Gockel  
*Die Grosstaten Gottes*: Herman Harms, D. D.  
 No. 88 *To Live Is Christ*: Stratford Eynon  
*Er heisst Wunderbar*: Titus Lang  
 No. 89 *He Loved Even Me*: C. W. Berner, D. D.  
*Sonntagsklaenge No. 3*: Hans Manthey Zorn, D. D.  
 No. 90 *The Great Amen*: Paul Kretzmann, D. D.  
*Sie sahen niemand als Jesum allein*: Henry Nau, D. D.

- No. 91 *That Way*: Frederick Robert Webber  
*Der Rat Gottes zu unserer Seligkeit*: George Naumann
- No. 92 *Melody in Your Heart*: Various Authors  
*Meine Zuversicht und meine Burg*: M. Bertram
- No. 93 *Show Me Thy Way*: Martin Walker  
*Das Heilige Vaterunser*: Paul Sauer
- No. 94 *From Genesis to Revelation*: William H. Eifert  
*Freude in dem Herrn*: H. Baumann

### Music

- Buszin, Walter E., M. S. M., S. T. M.: *Anthology of Sacred Music — Organ Series, Vol. II*
- Buszin, Walter E., M. S. M., S. T. M.: *Anthology of Sacred Music BA-25, Five Chorales (Walther Collection)*
- Concordia Church Choir Series:
- No. 61 Now Praise We Great and Famous Men, Jean Slater
  - No. 62 Babe of Bethlehem, Jean Slater
  - No. 63 Oh, Blest the House, Whate'er Befall,  
Matthew N. Lundquist
  - No. 64 Glory Be to God the Father, Matthew N. Lundquist
- Concordia Recordings:
- Christ Joy
  - Glory Be to God
  - Jesus, Lead Thou On
  - Sing Praises
- Concordia Treble Series:
- No. 20 Jesus, Lamb of Calvary
  - No. 21 Jesus, Thy Blood and Righteousness
  - No. 22 Look Up, Faint Heart, Exult with Joy
  - No. 23 Lord Jesus, Thou Art Going Forth
  - No. 24 New Year's Prayer
  - No. 25 O Darkest Woe
  - No. 26 Ye Sons and Daughters of the King
  - No. 27 Songs of Thankfulness
- Concordia Trebalto Collection:
- No. 117 Blessed Jesus
  - No. 118 Praise to the Lord
  - No. 119 Ye Watchers and Ye Holy Ones
- Engel, James: *Two Chorale Preludes*
- Wismar, Walter: *To Thee, Jehovah*
- Wehmeyer, William: *Christmas Organ Music*
- Wohlfeil, J. C.: *Male Church Choir, Series A, B, and C*
- The Seminary Edition:
- UN 26 Glory to God
  - UN 27 We Adore Thee, Lord God

### Programs

- Joys of Christmastide*. Christmas Program, Arthur W. Gross and Margaret Haman
- Children of God*. Christmas Program, H. W. Kramer
- Walking with Jesus*. Rally Day Program, Arthur L. Miller

### Tracts

- Christian Science in the Light of the Word*: Tract No. 165 Geo. W. Wittmer
- Overcome Your Fears*: Tract No. 167, Edgar F. Witte
- How Wrong Is Gambling*: Tract No. 168, Gerhardt Mahler

## Periodicals Published by Synod

(Seventeen publications)

		Sunday School Literature:	
<i>Lutheraner</i> .....	23,000	<i>Beginners</i> .....	90,000
<i>Lutheran Witness</i> .....	308,000	<i>Primary Leaflets</i> .....	101,000
<i>This Day</i> .....	50,000	<i>Junior Lessons</i> .....	90,000
<i>Child's Companion</i> .....	56,000	<i>Intermediate Lessons</i> .....	79,000
<i>Young World</i> .....	34,000	<i>Senior Lessons</i> .....	68,000
<i>Bible Stories in Pictures</i> .....	54,000	<i>Teachers' Quarterly</i> .....	46,000
<i>Lutheran Education</i> .....	1,880	<i>Bible Student</i> .....	30,000
<i>Parish Education</i> .....	8,000	<i>Bible Teacher</i> .....	2,800
<i>Theological Monthly</i> .....	2,000		
		<hr/>	
		506,800	
<hr/>			
536,880			

Total subscriptions, 1,043,680

In carrying out the synodical resolution to publish a scholarly commentary on the Bible, Concordia Publishing House has subsidized this work during the past triennium to the extent of \$10,935.40 (up to December 31, 1949). At the direction of the General Literature Board, Dr. Theodore Laetsch and Dr. Walter Wente have been at work for several years. The first volume, covering Jeremiah, is in production and should be on the market this year.

An additional item being subsidized by Concordia Publishing House is the revision of the *Concordia Cyclopedia*. Dr. E. L. Lueker has been at work on this project since 1946. About two thirds of the manuscript has been completed.

In continued co-operation with the Centennial Literature Committee, Concordia Publishing House has issued the first two volumes of *The Devotional Bible*.

The first volume of a series of books on the history of Synod under the title *Government in the Missouri Synod* was issued in 1947. The manuscripts for two additional volumes in this series have been submitted recently.

The materials for Vacation Bible Schools as prepared by the Board for Parish Education continue to be in demand also in circles beyond the Missouri Synod.

The production and distribution of Visual Education materials is being carried on. Concordia Publishing House in co-operation with the mission departments has developed films on Africa and New Guinea. A film on missions in South America is in preparation. We have also begun the production of an extensive series of filmstrips in color on Bible Stories for use in Sunday schools and day schools. During the past year we have also had the opportunity of producing the Hollywood Pilgrimage Play, "The Life of Christ," in co-operation with some Hollywood producers. This is the first production on the Life of Christ in color.

In order to supply a rather persistent demand for recordings of hymns and other religious materials, we have prepared a number of albums containing records of this type of material. Sales have been encouraging. Through the use of our own recording equipment we hope in the future to make additional materials available.

Our periodicals continue to enjoy wide circulation. The District-wide subscription plan for *The Lutheran Witness* is employed by 25 of the 34 Districts. The total circulation of the *Witness* is 312,000. *Der Lutheraner* is also included in the District-wide subscription plan and in its 107th year has 22,000 subscribers. During the triennium a rearticulation of our juvenile periodicals was put into effect in co-operation with the Board for Parish Education. A new periodical, *Young World*, was inaugurated for ages 12 to 14. The *Concordia Messenger* was discontinued. The *Child's Companion* is being continued for ages 9—11. To combat the many insidious comic books on the market, a four-page colored weekly entitled *Bible Stories in Pictures* was begun. The resolution of previous conventions to establish a family magazine was carried out in co-operation with the Board for Parish Education. The reception given this magazine was beyond expectation. Therefore no subsidy will be required for the first year, as provided for in the original resolution.

It may be of interest also to report that foreign-language editions of some of our publications are appearing. Permission has been granted foreign publishing houses to print Norwegian and Danish editions of *The Quest*, a Norwegian edition of *Make Yours a Happy Marriage*, and a Swedish edition of *Chuck Dressler*.

We acknowledge with gratitude the co-operation of all boards connected with Concordia Publishing House, the Literature Board, Faculty and Board of Concordia Seminary, Board for Young People's Literature, Board for Parish Education, and many others. And we cannot conclude our report without acknowledging the loyal support and co-operation of all pastors, teachers, and members of Synod, for it is due to their loyalty that Concordia Publishing House has grown and flourished during the past eighty years.

KENNETH R. HOFFMANN, *Secretary*

---

[702]

## Report of the General Literature Board

The *Handbook* of Synod directs the General Literature Board "to study the needs of the Lutheran Church, particularly of Synod, to determine what literature may be required, and also to select authors to undertake literary tasks," and that "all manuscripts shall be critically examined by the Board to determine their literary value, timeliness, and expediency." (*Handbook*, 11.51.)

In keeping with these directions your Board has not only critically reviewed all manuscripts submitted, but has endeavored to make a careful study of the literary needs of our church body. On the basis of our findings we have initiated many new publications designed to serve the various interests of Synod. The list of new publications included in the report of Concordia Publishing House reflects in a large measure the program of your Board.

The past triennium has been a busy one. About fifty "live" projects were regularly before us, ranging in scope from small tracts of a few pages to the monumental Lutheran Commentary of the Scriptures, all in various stages of preparation, from the problem of authorship to the finished product. In addition there is a deferred docket. Such a large program makes heavy demands on the members of your Board, not only at the monthly meetings, but especially between meetings when manuscripts must be read and approved. In accord with regulations we submitted a number of manuscripts to authorities in their field, in order that we might have expert opinions to guide us in our decisions.

Your Board wishes to commend the circumspect, but aggressive policy of Mr. O. A. Dorn, Manager of Concordia Publishing House, both in planning as well as in marketing our Church's publications. Synod is indebted, too, to the faculty of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, for the painstaking and expeditious manner in which its members have read the many manuscripts submitted to them.

Mention should be made of a few major projects. We are pleased to announce that the first volume of our Lutheran Commentary, after many years of effort, will be on the market this year. It is the commentary on the Prophet Jeremiah, written by Dr. Theo. Laetsch. We trust that this volume will have a wide sale. Dr. Walter H. Wentz of Winfield, Kans., is at work on a New Testament section, and it is hoped that this volume can be published next year.

No new number of the Historical Series, designed to cover the history of Synod, has appeared since the last convention, though it is expected that a manuscript by Dr. W. O. Forster, professor of history at Purdue University, La Fayette, Ind.,

a scholarly presentation of the early phases of the Saxon immigration of the last century, should be put into production at Concordia Publishing House within the year. In this connection we would mention another historical item, though not a part of the series referred to above, Dr. E. G. Schwiebert's *Luther and His Times, A New Appraisal*, a study not only of the religious, but also of the social, political, and educational factors of Luther's period which contributed to the Reformation movement. This book should be on the market in a few months.

Other major undertakings are completely new editions of the *Concordia Cyclopedia*, *Book of Concord*, and *Popular Symbolics*, in order that our reading clientele may have the results of the latest research in these important fields of knowledge.

There appears to be a demand in our country for a version of the Bible in simple, present-day English. A number of such new translations have been marketed by others in recent years. We have under consideration at this time a manuscript prepared by a clergyman of our Church which offers the New Testament in the language of today. This is a matter which demands most careful study, and we invite opinions of interested parties.

*Portals of Prayer*, our popular booklet of devotions, continues to sell in large quantities, approaching the half-million mark. Its wide acceptance and the many reader acknowledgments of its blessings are a source of gratification and ample reward for time and effort expended on its production. The demand for the German counterpart continues steady at about 35,000 copies per issue.

The use of tracts has increased considerably also in our circles, and about a score of new tracts were produced by us in the past triennium. Your Board and Concordia Publishing House are bending every effort to produce these "quickies" on religious subjects in a manner to attract reader interest.

Your Board solicits manuscripts on any subject within the area served by Concordia Publishing House; they will be carefully and objectively examined. It might be stated as an encouragement to unknown authors that a fair number of our publications are unsolicited manuscripts.

It should be noted as a matter of record that the Literature Board has no control over the publications sponsored by other Boards and Committees of Synod, even though they are published by Concordia.

The personnel of the Board continued unchanged through the triennium: Rev. Alfred Doerffler, chairman; Rev. William H. Eifert, secretary; Rev. W. E. Hohenstein; Rev. Otto Nieting; and Mr. William A. Kramer.

THE GENERAL LITERATURE BOARD  
WILLIAM H. EIFERT, Secretary



[703]

### Report of Young People's Literature Board

Your Board for Young People's Literature has under the grace of God functioned continuously and successfully for the past three years. With the exception of July and August the Board met each month at Concordia Publishing House to review and approve or reject all books and manuscripts placed into the hands of the members.

Many hours are spent in reading the contents of books and manuscripts in order to return a just and fair verdict on their merits. Reviews of books are duplicated on five cards to be filed for future reference. Longer reviews are written on the manuscripts with suggestions to the author or publisher.

During the past three years the Board has reviewed nearly 700 books. Of these books about 10 per cent must be rejected because of offensive content or language, trivial or uninteresting plots, and, in the case of religious books, all matters pertaining to false doctrine or distortions thereof.

Exactly 40 manuscripts have been reviewed, and five of them were accepted for publication. Some of these have enjoyed a wide sale. *Chuck Dressler* by G. L. Wind and *The Challenge* by Olga Overn have received many favorable comments.

In addition to the routine business of the Board, the members consider long-range trends. It has been noted, for instance, that the more expensive books are not selling as well as they did in the immediate postwar period three years ago. Therefore the Board is ready at all times to be of service to the readers in calling attention to good books reasonably priced. Because of the overwhelming number of objectionable books, the comparatively few books must be publicized and encouraged for reading.

Concordia Publishing House is to be highly commended for producing attractive and eye-appealing literature for our young people. The recent appearance of *This Day*, our new family magazine, has added immensely to the ever-growing field of Christian literature. There are also other publishing firms not connected with our Synod that have been attempting to publish books of Christian character. These books are examined carefully for any errors in Christian doctrine.

The Board has recently considered ways and means of getting books of better quality into the hands of our readers. Conferences with Mr. Dorn, Manager of Concordia Publishing House, and other staff members were conducted to clarify the channels for publicity. Lists have been prepared and sent to all pastors, teachers, and district officers. The leaders of our Synod have been encouraged

time and again to investigate the resources of our own publishing house and avail themselves of information about good books for the home, parish school, and Sunday-school libraries.

Again the Board would encourage a flow of Christian stories from the pen of writers within our Synod. All the leaders within the Church should continue to advise our young people to read Christian literature in order to fortify their faith and keep out temptations for evil. For this we pray the good Lord to continue to bless the Church and give His Church a continuous stream of Christian stories and edifying reading materials.

During the past triennium the Board has had one change in its personnel. Pastor R. Delventhal, secretary of the Board, accepted a charge away from St. Louis and therefore had to resign. In his place Pastor John Ott has been appointed a member of the Board. The other members are Dr. J. T. Mueller, chairman; A. H. Stellhorn, secretary; Pastor A. Herpolsheimer, and Teacher Clarence Tucker. The members of the Board pray God that their work may go on unhindered and that progress in the field of Christian literature may be constantly in evidence.

JOHN THEODORE MUELLER, *Chairman*  
A. H. STELLHORN, *Secretary*

---

[704]

### **Report of the Committee on Hymnology and Liturgics**

For a period of twenty years, the present Committee on Hymnology and Liturgics has worked under the leadership of Prof. W. G. Polack. During the last year, however, Professor Polack resigned from the Committee, because of his new duties as chairman of the Editorial Committee of the *Lutheran Witness*. President J. W. Behnken accepted his resignation and in his stead appointed Prof. W. E. Buszin as chairman of the Committee. Professor Buszin has accepted the appointment.

During the past triennium the Committee has completed the series of altar service books: *The Lutheran Liturgy*, *The Lutheran Agenda*, and *The Lutheran Lectionary*, and the books are now on the market. Also the pocket-size edition of the *Agenda*, the *Pastor's Companion*, has been prepared and should be ready for sale shortly. Contents and arrangement for the Lutheran family prayer book are being considered at present.

Since there is a demand for a smaller-sized hymnal, easier to handle, the Committee asks permission to publish a pocket-size edition of *The Lutheran Hymnal*. This edition should include the

words and the simple tunes placed over the words of the first stanzas, instead of the four-part arrangement. Also a selection of simple hymns suitable for children could be included in such an edition. Below is a sample of a first stanza with superimposed tune.

### Oh, Bless the Lord, My Soul

Ps. 108: 1-7  
Isaac Watts, 1719

S. M.

St. Thomas  
Aaron Williams, 1770



1 Oh, bless the Lord, my soul! Let all with-in me join



And aid my tongue to bless His name Whose fa - vors are di - vine.

All synods of the Synodical Conference should be asked to co-operate in this proposal, particularly the synodical boards of education should be requested to assist with their advice and suggestions.

B. SCHUMACHER, *Secretary*

[705]

### Report of the Catechism Committee

In accordance with the instruction from Synod, your Catechism Committee, soon after the publication of the new Synodical Catechism, the *Instructor's Manual*, and the Workbook, entitled *Learning and Living*, set to work upon an Intermediate Catechism, designed for use in the fourth, fifth, and sixth grades.

In 1947 Synod instructed the Committee to submit its draft of the Intermediate Catechism to all pastors and teachers for suggestions and corrections. This was done, and by the early months of 1949 a great number of letters had been received. The favorable reception accorded the proof print of the proposed book has been a source of great encouragement to the Committee. For the splendid co-operation on the part of the pastors and the teachers who looked at the book sympathetically and critically the Committee desires to express its appreciation. In particular, the Committee valued the contribution of the Conference of District Superintendents, which was helpful in pointing out deficiencies and in suggesting basic changes.

In addition, the Workshop in Religious Education, held at Seward, Nebr., in July of 1949, and attended by a member of the Catechism Committee, proved itself to be an especially valuable

contact. The Workshop, financed by Synod's Committee on Scholarly Research, engaged in concentrated study of six problems:

1. The Objectives of Christian Education
2. The Content of Religious Instruction
3. The Bible in Elementary Education
4. Criteria for Religious Materials
5. Types of Activities
6. The Unit in Religion

Of these, especially No. 4, "Criteria for Religious Instruction," has influenced the thinking of the Committee.

In revising the original draft of the Intermediate Catechism, the Committee has adopted many of the suggestions contained in the letters from pastors and teachers and has made some basic changes, particularly in the following areas:

1. Questions and answers have been rewritten to make them sufficiently extensive to bring to the learner at this age level the essentials of religious training, specifically God's plan of salvation; and to make them sufficiently comprehensive to meet the demand of various kinds of schools and school situations.

2. Many hymn stanzas have been replaced by others of better lyric and devotional quality.

3. The "Bible Readings" have been re-arranged; also, each verse is followed immediately by its Bible reference.

4. Additional exercises, designed to lead pupils into the Bible, have been added to many of the units.

5. Prayers have been recast in a manner so that they retain their simplicity, but conform more closely to liturgical principles. A selection of favorite children's prayers has been added at the end of the book.

6. A new area, "What this means to me?" has been developed for every unit. In this study exercise the material is of such a nature that the Bible doctrines are brought into relationship to living values and living problems of the learner.

7. A table of contents, as well as the Enchiridion itself, have been placed at the beginning of the book. The names of the books of the Bible and a short biography of Luther have been added.

THE CATECHISM COMMITTEE  
REV. ERWIN KURTH, *Chairman*  
PROF. O. C. RUPPRECHT  
JOHN M. RUNGE, *Secretary*

---

[706]

### Restore Catechism Introduction

It is suggested that the following *proposal* be discussed and voted upon at the 1950 convention of our Synod:

Restore Luther's Introduction to the Catechism as was the case before revision. (There seems to be no good reason for omitting it. Certainly we are not ashamed of it.)

ALFRED OPITZ, Pratt, Kans.

[707]

### Against New Wording of Third Commandment

WHEREAS, Even good pedagogical principles demand that in teaching especially children we "choose whatever form you think best, and adhere to it forever" as Luther says in his introduction to the Small Catechism; and

WHEREAS, The introduction of two forms for the Third Commandment has caused confusion, the parents and older children having learned one form and the younger children another, one congregation and school reciting this Commandment one way and another a different way; and

WHEREAS, Above all things the form: "Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy" is not in accord with Col. 2:16-17, but inculcates the observance of the Jewish Sabbath (cf. the definition of "Sabbath day" on page 220 of the new Catechism and the definition which the Lord Himself gives of the Sabbath day in Exod. 20:9-11); and

WHEREAS, To teach this Commandment properly, while using this new form, you must tell the class that we do not mean the Sabbath, which again is confusing; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That Synod in convention assembled at Milwaukee, Wis., June 21—30, 1950, be petitioned to give instructions to the Catechism Committee that the wording of this Commandment taken from Ex. 20:8, which is plainly a part of the Ceremonial Law given to the Jews demanding that the Sabbath be kept holy by resting, be discontinued in our Catechism and that the old form as given in our former edition be retained.

Respectfully submitted

M. F. KRETZMANN

A. T. KRETZMANN

G. R. KRETZMANN

April 10, 1950

[708]

### Catechism Materials

The Superintendents' Conference at St. Louis, December 6—8, 1949, adopted the following *resolution*, and respectfully begs leave to submit it as a memorial to the 1950 convention of Synod, meeting at Milwaukee.

WHEREAS, Synod's Board for Parish Education is charged with the responsibility of providing suitable textbooks and other educational materials for the program of Christian training and education in the parish; and

WHEREAS, Synod has appointed a Catechism Committee independent of the Board for Parish Education; and

WHEREAS, The advantages are obvious of having all committees which are charged with the production of materials for parish education purposes work in co-operation with Synod's Board for Parish Education; therefore be it

#### *Resolved*

1. That the Superintendents' Conference in session at Saint Louis, December 6—8, 1949, respectfully request that the present Catechism Committee and the Board for Parish Education work jointly and co-operatively in the production of all Catechism materials;

2. That the Superintendents' Conference respectfully petition Synod in convention at Milwaukee in 1950 to establish by resolution this joint relationship between the Catechism Committee and the Board for Parish Education;

3. That the Superintendents' Conference memorialize Synod to make it a policy of Synod in future to instruct committees appointed or elected to produce parish education materials to work under the guidance and in co-operation with Synod's Board for Parish Education.

SUPERINTENDENTS' CONFERENCE

E. CHAS. MUELLER, *Chairman*

E. W. HAACK, *Secretary*

[709]

### New Bible Translation

WHEREAS, God gave His Word to be read and understood by all; and

WHEREAS, The archaic language of the King James Version is a barrier to a clear understanding of God's Word and continually requires explanation; and

WHEREAS, Sound educational principles demand an understandable language for the learning process; and

WHEREAS, Especially children have difficulty in reading the Bible; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That Synod produce a translation of the Bible in which the language is understandable to the average Bible reader.

THE EAST CIRCUIT CONFERENCE OF THE OKLAHOMA DISTRICT  
THE LUTHERAN CHURCH — MISSOURI SYNOD

ARTHUR PAPE, *Chairman*

CLARENCE C. BOYE, *Secretary*

[710]

### A Family Bible

Until recent years the Bible was easily the finest publication in the home. Its appearance predisposed people to give it a central place in their family life and in their affection.

We must face the fact that the Bible has been crowded out of its central place in the home. (Even leather bindings that distinguish it may not really invite people to read it.) Christian people read, love, and live in a multitude of interesting things; but most of them are not living in the Bible. Faulting our Christian people for this neglect does not help them, nor is it altogether right. Under the avalanche of modern appeals many fine Christians are trying somewhat desperately to cultivate an interest in religious things. We want to give them a Bible that will challenge that interest. More than that, it is our cherished goal to interest even the non-Christian world.

Some defeatists fault the Bible as being intrinsically too difficult—of course, without a serious examination of the difficulty and without an honest effort to help the situation. We know that the intrinsic merits of the Bible enable it to weather any competition: It has the most delightful stories, and it has messages with the most powerful appeal in the world. But we have rarely permitted the Bible to express its intrinsic merits in an equivalent, appealing form.

The result is that the child of today to whom the Bible would be its dearest treasure would seem a bit odd. That is not the child's fault; it is up to us to put the Bible—where it once was when God gave it—into the life of the people; it is up to us to create the materials that will make everyone, child and adult, aware of the fact that the Bible is the most beautiful, interesting, and helpful book there is. To reach such a goal, we need a **FAMILY BIBLE**.

1. The FAMILY BIBLE should be a *fresh translation*.

Since neither God (Jesus) nor His writers spoke an archaic language, such a language in our Bible is an unnecessary difficulty for those who should read it. Especially since there is in modern life a multitude of other obstacles to the reading of the Bible, the Church cannot with a good conscience retain such a serious obstacle as an antiquated language in its Bible.

One attempt to solve the difficulty has been to retell the Bible. As a result we have Bible story books, most of which are inexact, incomplete, and much too wordy. The best retelling gives up the really effective concrete appeal of the Bible text. We need a wording by which the Prophets, Jesus, and the Apostles may speak as they spoke in their day. It must be faithful to the original text: A Christian should be able to put his finger on any sentence of this text and say, "That is what God says."

A Bible that speaks strange words seems cold. But when we let God speak in the words that people think and feel, that are warmed at the bosom of family life, that vibrate with the sorrows and joys of real living, these words breathe life and power into the hearts of people and enable Christian families to grow by an intimate and loving contact with their God.

2. The FAMILY BIBLE should be arranged *chronologically*.

The present arrangement of the Biblical books is not self-evident. It is a confusion that God has not intended. To read the twenty-third Psalm after Nehemiah, Lamentations far away from the fall of Jerusalem, Philemon after Paul's dying words, is nothing divine. That is not how God gave the Bible.

We wish it were all as harmless as many take it to be. For the general reader the Prophets in their present arrangement, and some parts of the New Testament, too, are a somewhat pointless and ineffectual assignment; these sections have necessitated heavy isagogical explanations—hard to learn and easily forgotten by simple people. We're making heroic efforts to help the puzzled reader unscramble what ought never to have been scrambled.

If we had been reasonably successful in clarifying the sequence of the Biblical materials to the average reader, there might be no need of a special production to help him. But while we have supposed that the reader ought to find his own way, we have piled up materials about the Bible instead of leading him into it. Once we realize the complications of the task, that a rather advanced theological study is required to find a path through the Bible, we'll be convinced that we're asking something impossible of the simple reader and that we are spending an unwarranted amount of effort in helping people master the mechanics of the Bible, which ought



to be taken for granted while we teach its contents. The result is that most people have an interest-dulling, confused picture of the Bible, and it is hard to wipe out that first conception. And yet that picture ought to be clarified, also in view of the hopeless muddle that Higher Criticism has made of the Bible. The task of "teaching all things" is difficult enough without adding unnecessary encumbrances.

The difficulty of an unchronological Bible stands in special relief when we try to illustrate it. Page through Tissot's Old and New Testament or any other illustrated Bible, and you are jarred by the sequence of the pictures — that jarring is only an accentuation of the disarrangement of the contents.

The enactment of God's plan of salvation was chronological — that's like saying white is white. Now, to study God's ways with man as they happened, is a basically correct way of understanding His truth.

God gave most of His Word in a chronological sequence. What the collectors and editors did with the revealed books is not the fault of revelation. Now, the setting in which God gave His Word is the best for reading it.

Your own experience in reading a chronological Bible will immediately convince you that such a structure makes reading interesting and richly meaningful. If you have never read the Bible chronologically, the Prophets with the kings under whom they lived, Lamentations with the fall of Jerusalem, Paul's Letters with his travels, there is a new delight waiting for you. All our theologians, teachers, and lay people are entitled to that delight.

More than that, the chronological study of the Bible is Scripture interpreting itself: Contemporary history is the vital "technicolor" setting for the abstract truths of the Prophets and the Apostles; and the doctrinal revelations are, as thought is to practice, a precious enrichment of the bare historical records. Since Biblical history and doctrine essentially belong together, it is basically correct to read and study them together.

3. This FAMILY BIBLE should be a *biographical* series of books.

The titles of these books might be: Adam to Abraham, Joseph, Moses, Joshua, Gideon and Samson, Samuel, David, Elijah and Elisha, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezra, Daniel, Esther; Jesus, Peter and John, Paul.

The arrangement of the Bible in convenient smaller volumes with biographical titles would give it a definitely more inviting appearance. If you work through the Bible from Genesis to Revelation, you realize that you have in your Bible a large col-

lection of literature that cannot without a loss of interest be packed into one book. On one of my shelves I have a complete edition of Shakespeare plus separate volumes of *Hamlet*, *Macbeth*, and a number of other plays. I never grab the complete edition. The massing of many books within one volume does not build interest. Remember that the Bible was not given that way, nor was it first used that way.

4. This FAMILY BIBLE should be richly *illustrated* in color.

We need educational illustrations of places, buildings, and objects as well as decorative illustrations. We also need fairly large print, correctly arranged on the page. The objectives are interest, clarity, and beauty.

The people for whom the Biblical books were first written lived in the actual things — they saw, tasted, and felt them — of which we might at least include the pictures.

There should be no word that isn't in some way made clear to the reader. For each difficult item there is in our modern printing and art a barrage of techniques to make it simple and clear and to bring it within the range of comprehension of the average person.

Illustrations in color are extremely costly and are holding back the production of the best kind of Biblical materials. But we have the confidence that Christian families are eager to supply themselves with the finest materials even if they are costly; so far we haven't seriously challenged them in this respect.

There is only one real obstacle to the production of a FAMILY BIBLE: the high cost of printing and art work. A large sum of money should be set aside for this purpose to encourage our Concordia Publishing House to produce it.

Like the Bible, this material would be strictly undenominational and would have a sale in all circles. This product would be unique; there is nothing like it on the market; it would have no competition. With the right kind of distribution we could expect a world market.

This FAMILY BIBLE, read in the most interesting form, living at the heart of every Christian family, and studied with enjoyment, could be the mightiest influence in the life of the Church. The habit of reading the Bible in this "homey" form would develop a lifelong understanding, conviction, interest, and love for the Word of God.

PASTOR W. F. BECK, St. Louis, Mo.

[711]

### **Reduce the Number of Synodical Publications and Simplify the Choice and Appointment of Editors**

WHEREAS, The number of regular and special publications emanating from various boards and offices of Synod is both confusing and expensive; and

WHEREAS, The need for communication from Synod, its agencies, its Districts, and its member congregations is undeniable; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That the President be given authority to combine the various publications which are regularly and sporadically being issued into one publication for all called workers, at synodical expense, one publication designated as the official information vehicle for the members of Synod and the congregations at large (the *Lutheran Witness* and its counterpart the *Lutheraner*), and one publication designed for the training and use of the lay workers and leaders in the congregations, and one publication containing professional studies to be made available on a subscription basis; and be it

*Resolved*, That the editor of each be appointed by the President of Synod and be responsible to him.

YORK-SEWARD REGIONAL CONFERENCE  
SOUTHERN NEBRASKA DISTRICT

B. HOLM, *Secretary*

[712]

### **Full-Time Editor of "Lutheran Witness"**

The undersigned petition The honorable Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod as follows:

First, that Synod engage a full-time editor in chief for the *Lutheran Witness*.

Secondly, that the editor in chief be given a staff of associate editors necessary to cover the various phases of synodical work. These associate editors, together with the editor in chief, shall form the editorial committee. It is understood that these associates are not to be salaried men.

Thirdly, that the President and the Vice-Presidents of Synod, together with the presidents of Concordia Seminary of St. Louis, Mo., and of Concordia Seminary of Springfield, Ill., and the presidents of Concordia Teachers College of River Forest, Ill., and of Concordia Teachers College of Seward, Nebr., shall appoint (respectively dismiss) the editor in chief and his associates after

consulting with Synod's mission secretaries and after accepting for consideration suggestions from Synod at large.

Fourthly, that the editorial committee be empowered to appoint the necessary staff of correspondents in the field.

Fifthly, in reference to the doctrinal contents, the *Lutheran Witness* shall be under the censorium of a committee of four theological professors, two elected by the faculty of Concordia Seminary of St. Louis, Mo., and two elected by Concordia Seminary of Springfield, Ill.

Sixthly, that the status of the *Lutheraner* remain unchanged.

The above overture is a revision of Memorial 710 presented (but not accepted) at the Saginaw Convention in 1944 by the faculty of Concordia Theological Seminary of St. Louis, Mo., through Dr. Louis Sieck, its president.

Signed: CONRAD J. ENGELDER, Detroit, Mich.  
F. KOLCH, Highland Park, Mich.  
H. F. HENSICK, Dearborn, Mich.  
CAMERON A. MCKENZIE, Detroit, Mich.  
EWARD L. STERZ, Dearborn, Mich.  
EUG. FRIEDRICH, Garden City, Mich.

---

[713]

### Full-Time Editor of "Lutheran Witness"

The East Oklahoma Mixed Conference in regularly assembled sessions at Cushing, Okla., passed the following resolution to be presented as a resolution at the next Synod meeting at Milwaukee in June of 1950.

WHEREAS, The present policy concerning the editorship of the *Lutheran Witness* places an undue burden on our Seminary professors and makes heavy demands upon their time; and

WHEREAS, This organ of our Church, because of its importance, should receive full-time activity; be it

Resolved, That Synod engage the services of a full-time editor for the *Lutheran Witness*.

G. W. GERDES, *Secretary*

---

[714]

### Full-Time Editor of "Lutheran Witness"

The Pittsburgh District Pastoral Conference, assembled October 10—12, 1949, at First Saint Paul's Lutheran Church, 72 South 18th St., Pittsburgh 3, Pa., begs to submit to our honorable Synod, The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, the following resolution and overture:

WHEREAS, The two senior editors of the *Lutheran Witness*, Dr. Th. Graebner and Dr. M. S. Sommer, have retired after thirty years of faithful service; and

WHEREAS, By God's grace, under their editorship, the *Lutheran Witness* has grown from a relatively small church paper to the second-largest Protestant church paper in America; and,

WHEREAS, The large circulation of the *Lutheran Witness* and its attendant influence today warrants the services of a full-time editor; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That Synod express its gratitude to the retiring editors, Drs. Graebner and Sommer, for their many years of competent service, giving thanks to God for His blessing upon their labors; and be it further

*Resolved*, That Synod secure the services of a full-time editor for the *Lutheran Witness*.

CARL B. SCHLUTZ, *Secretary*

---

[715]

**Re: "Lutheran Witness" and "Lutheraner"  
Mailing List**

WHEREAS, In the course of synodical events it is expedient at times for the *Praesidium* and/or the Board of Directors to have direct access by mail into the homes of as many of our communicant membership as possible; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That Synod hereby authorize the *Praesidium* and/or the Board of Directors to use the mailing list of the *Lutheran Witness* and *Lutheraner* whenever in their opinion the welfare of the Church would thereby be served.

L. MEYER

---

[716]

**"Lutheran Witness" Subscription Lists**

WHEREAS, The subscription lists of the *Lutheran Witness* are given in strict confidence and it is our earnest desire to safeguard the use of the same, be it

*Resolved*, That there be no unauthorized use of the subscription lists of the *Lutheran Witness* and that such lists may be used only if our District officials and editorial committees approve.

THE CHICAGO ENGLISH DISTRICT PASTORAL CONFERENCE

HERBERT H. NAGEL, *Secretary*

---

## VIII. FINANCIAL MATTERS

[801]

### Triennial Report of the Board of Directors

With grateful acknowledgment of God's blessing and guidance during the past triennium your Board of Directors herewith submits its report to the forty-first convention.

1. The Board of Directors, as elected at the Chicago Convention in 1947, remained intact until the Lord of the Church called Dr. Paul Schulz to his eternal rest on January 30 of this year. It should be mentioned that an honorary member of the Board, Mr. Henry W. Horst, departed this life in September last year. Since Mr. Martin Salvner also was unable to contribute his share to the work of the Board after being stricken with serious illness and at times a bare majority of the members had to carry on and make important decisions, the Board took steps — though in vain — to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Schulz.

At the time of this writing twenty-six meetings of the Board have been held, and at least one more will have to be called.

#### Organization

2. The first meeting of the Board during the triennium was held September 22—23, 1947. President Behnken was elected as chairman, the undersigned as secretary, and Mr. W. H. Schlueter as treasurer of the Board. Standing committees were chosen as follows: Committee on Colleges, Dr. Paul Schulz and Messrs. E. J. Gallmeyer, J. W. Boehne, Jr., and Theo. Schlake; Finance Committee, Dr. J. W. Behnken, Treasurer Schlueter, Pastor Paul Koenig, and Mr. Schlake; Fiduciary Committee, Messrs. E. Schuettner, Chas. Burde, Walter F. Streutker, and Fred Mueller; Advisory Committee for Valparaiso, the Secretary, Rev. O. Fedder, and Mr. E. Tatge. The following were asked to act as contact men with other departments: the Home Mission Board and the Board for Parish Education, the Secretary; the Lutheran Laymen's League, Mr. E. J. Gallmeyer; the Armed Services Commission, Dr. Paul Schulz. Mr. Theo. W. Eckhart was appointed as Assistant Treasurer. Mr. A. W. Huge continued to serve faithfully as our capable Synodical Auditor.

3. Appointments made by the *Praesidium* in conjunction with the Board of Directors: *The Board for Public Relations*: Prof. A. Huegli of River Forest, Pastors E. C. Fackler of Detroit (later replaced by the Rev. H. W. Gockel), Ad. Meyer of New York, Manfred E. Reinke of La Porte, Ind., and Messrs. Fred J. Strodel of Chicago, J. W. Boehne, Jr., of Washington, and Geo. Halter of

Lakewood, Ohio. *The Committee to Study the Question of Membership in the National Lutheran Council:* Dr. A. Brunn, Dr. L. Meyer, and Messrs. Carl A. Geist of Cincinnati, Arthur L. Miller of St. Louis, and W. C. Dickmeyer of Fort Wayne. Upon the death of Dr. Brunn, President R. R. Ressmeyer served as chairman for several months. When he could no longer serve, the Rev. Walter H. Meyer was chosen in his place. Mr. Geo. Eigel of St. Louis continued to render valuable services as Synodical Attorney. Many legal questions were turned over to him, such as the incorporation of Synod in various States, the question of the charter of Synod, etc. As the terms of the Trustees of Synod's Trust Funds expired, the vacancies were filled by the Board of Directors. We cannot but emphasize that these men, well versed in the problems involved, gave unstintingly of their time to invest the trust funds of Synod according to the regulations. Their report is included in our presentation.

#### General Synodical Matters

4. *Budget Matters.*—The Board of Directors was conscious of the fact that one of its important functions is to "prepare the annual budget of Synod and submit it to the Fiscal Conference for final action" (*Handbook*, Section 2.79, a). Recognizing the fact that under God's gracious blessing Synod grew in numbers, which indicates increased obligations in view of our mission expansion, but should also mean increased ability to meet these obligations, the Board, with the approval of the Fiscal Conference, increased the budget from year to year. It is a matter of record that in spite of all efforts a deficit had to be recorded each year, which had to be taken from our Contingent Fund. Our minutes show that much consideration was given to this problem. Early in the triennium, as our minutes of February 17, 1948, show, definite steps were taken to strengthen the synodical setup for the raising of the budget. We were convinced that our Christian people are able and, if properly instructed, also willing to contribute the necessary funds to carry on the work which the Lord has given us to do. Every effort was made to use the channels set up by Synod to collect the needed amounts. But the Board had to come to the conviction that our Fiscal Office had to be strengthened in the Stewardship Department. Not having the authority to set up a new office, the Board, with the approval of the Fiscal Conference, strengthened the Department of Publicity and Missionary Education by employing a Stewardship Secretary in the person of the Rev. J. E. Herrmann, loaned to us by the Western District, and a Secretary of Finance in the person of the Rev. W. C. Birkner, coming to us on a similar temporary basis from the Central

District. Under their guidance and with the consecrated efforts of our special Stewardship Committee the threatening large deficit for 1949 was held down to a comparatively small amount, and the foundation was laid for better stewardship in the future. The Board recommends to Synod to establish, on a permanent basis, a Department of Stewardship and that the proper regulations for this office be drawn up and embodied in the *Handbook*.

#### **Resolution re Stewardship Secretary or Stewardship Department**

WHEREAS, The principle and practice of the stewardship of the whole Christian life requires wider dissemination and implementation throughout our Church to enable her to fulfill her God-given mission to an ever greater degree; and

WHEREAS, The Special Fiscal Conference of Synod on February 2 and 3, 1949, urged the Board of Directors of Synod to "provide a man whose special duties shall be those usually assigned to a stewardship secretary"; and

WHEREAS, The Board of Directors of Synod is persuaded that the study and promotion of stewardship life is essential to the over-all Kingdom program of our Synod; and

WHEREAS, The promotion of stewardship, missionary education, and publicity about the work of the Church are closely allied and should be integrated and co-ordinated, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That all work coming under the classification of stewardship, publicity, missionary education, and promotion be merged in a department to be called the Department of Stewardship, Missionary Education, and Promotion;

That the Board of Directors be empowered to create such secretaryships as are necessary to adequately staff this department; and

That the Department of Stewardship, Missionary Education, and Promotion shall be responsible to the Board of Directors for the conduct of its work.

5. *Special Collections*. — To revert to the Centennial Thank-offering and the Peace Thankoffering, collected during the previous triennium, your Board was conscientiously concerned about administering the remaining funds within the framework of the allocations made (cf. *Proceedings*, 1947, page 578), so that the moneys so liberally contributed by our people continue to serve their purpose. As to the collection for the most necessary items in our building program, including the building grants made by the last convention, the original goal of \$1,500,000 had to be raised to \$2,050,000, with the consent of the Fiscal Conference. This



effort, known as the "Building for Tomorrow" collection, has not been brought to a conclusion. In conjunction with the Board for Higher Education the most urgent allocations were made from the moneys received. (Cf. Treasurer's report.) Concerning the "Collection for Relief in Europe and Asia" (*Proceedings*, 1947, page 665), see the report of the Treasurer. Much assistance was given of which we have no record.

6. *Synodical Building and Loan Fund.*—According to the action of Synod on Memorial 401 (*Proceedings*, 1947, page 623f.), the Board of Directors appointed the following committee to study this matter: Messrs. A. T. Wilson, George Schudlich, Henry Buck, R. C. Obermann, and Oscar Doerr. Dr. F. C. Streufert, Mr. A. W. Hüge, and the Rev. H. A. Mayer served in an advisory capacity. This committee gave it as its opinion "that the organization of the Synodical Building and Loan Department is not advisable. However, the Board of Directors was requested

"1. To empower the General Church Extension Board to enlarge its fund through gifts and loans, with interest, where necessary.

"2. To continue to confine loans by the General Church Extension Board to Districts and synodical boards.

"3. To permit the General Board to charge the Districts a rate of interest adequate to cover the interest paid and the operating costs of the fund. This will mean a change in *Handbook* Section 8.113 d.

"4. To prepare the proper memorial to bring these suggestions to the attention of Synod.

"It was finally recommended to request the General Church Extension Board through its executives to study the best procedure of administering Church Extension Funds and to encourage and assist the District Boards in the promotion and developments of the best methods of Church Extension."

A separate memorial on this matter is attached to this report.

7. *Retirement Plan for Lay Employees.*—(Cf. *Proceedings*, 1947, pages 619—622.) The revised plan provides for the appointment of a Retirement Committee of six men by the Board of Directors. Regulations were drawn up, which are embodied in the *Handbook*, Article IX, D, Sections 10.61—10.93.

8. *Synodical Board of Social Welfare.*—In accordance with the resolutions of Synod with reference to Memorial 420 (Cf. *Proceedings*, 1947, page 471). The committee appointed by the President, consisting of Dr. C. A. Behnke, Prof. E. E. Foelber, and

Mr. Lewis W. Klitzke, in due time reported to the Board of Directors as follows:

I. The committee held two meetings: the first in Fort Wayne, Ind., in April, 1948; the second, in Buffalo, N. Y., in December, 1948.

II. The committee report is based upon

A. the data on pages 172—174, in the *Statistical Yearbook* of 1947;

B. the fifty-three returns from the questionnaire sent to the institutional missionaries listed in the 1948 *Lutheran Annual*. A copy of the questionnaire is attached to this report.

C. Additional data supplied by the president and the vice-president of the Associated Lutheran Charities.

III. From the evidence at hand, the following facts pertinent to the advisability of creating the office of an Executive Secretary of Social Welfare are brought to your attention:

A. Organized welfare within our Synod has developed into a major activity. To wit: More than fifty institutions and agencies are operating within our Synod and, in a limited degree, within synods affiliated with us in the Synodical Conference and within synods not affiliated with us. The personnel required to perform the services they offer exceeds 2,500; the number of persons served directly is approximately 100,000 a year. The property value is conservatively estimated at 12,000,000 dollars. In 1946 the income was reported to be \$5,780,463, derived largely from the persons served. The amount contributed by our membership for current expenses is estimated at \$250,000.

B. In no instance is an institution or agency owned or controlled by Synod or a synodical District.

C. The attitude of Synod towards organized welfare within its borders has been a benevolent one, as is evidenced from its practice of permitting the synodical Districts to hear and receive reports and requests from institutions and agencies and to pass resolutions encouraging them in their work.

D. The unmet needs expressed by the institutions and agencies in their answers to the committee's questionnaire may be listed and summarized as follows:

1. Leadership centralized in one man, properly trained in theology and social work, to advise institutions and agencies as to the best methods suited to changing conditions in the social order.

2. Availability of a well-organized clearance and recruitment program for staffing the institutions and the agencies with a per-

sonnel that is soundly and loyally Lutheran and well trained for the specific service to be rendered.

3. Leadership in effecting economies and in strengthening generally the financial positions of the institutions and agencies.

4. Leadership in interpreting both to the clergy and to the laity how the institutions and the agencies fit into the general pattern of church work as carried on by Synod organically and the member congregations locally.

5. Leadership for capitalizing on new opportunities such as are now multiplying in the area of child welfare, the result of the growing number of broken homes. The aggressiveness of the Roman Catholic Church in seizing the new opportunities is only too well known.

6. Leadership for providing Synod with up-to-date and exact information on all phases of welfare work.

7. Immediate availability of leadership for setting up quickly efficient agencies and procedures with reference to suddenly developing situations such as the current Displaced Persons problem, in which all sections of Synod will be involved.

8. Leadership in devising such working arrangements *in externis* with non-Synodical Conference groups as will remove duplication of effort and expense, adequately protect our interests, and not involve us in unionistic practices.

9. Leadership in securing for our institutions and agencies proper recognition in Community Chest programs.

10. A responsible voice to interpret the position of the Missouri Synod to the Government. Since the Government is increasing its scope of welfare activity both on a State-wide and national basis, and contacts between the Government and the Church-related agencies and institutions are multiplying, it is at times necessary that the Church-related agencies speak as a united group and as official representatives of the Missouri Synod. Up to the present time the Missouri Synod agencies and institutions had no right to do that. Nor any synodical official. Hence, our institutions and agencies have been compelled to speak only as individual groups or attach themselves to some other church or secular group as expediency dictated.

11. Leadership for preserving the Missouri Synod concept of Christian welfare and for pointing out secularizing practices and tendencies.

12. Leadership for the expanding chaplaincy service in the Government hospitals and sanatoria for veterans, especially of the liaison type.

E. In view of the facts set out under A and D and the demonstrated value of executive secretaryships for other major areas of church work, such as missions, parish schools, and youth service, your Committee recommends that the Board of Directors, being empowered to do so, create the office of Executive Secretary for Social Welfare now.

F. Your Committee further *recommends*

1. That the executive secretary be a man theologically trained and experienced in at least one field of social welfare;

2. That the board of directors of the Associated Lutheran Charities, which has been providing effective leadership, though in a very limited degree, since its members hold full-time positions in their respective institutions and agencies, be designated the official social welfare committee or board of Synod; that this group be augmented by two representatives chosen by the President of the Missouri Synod as synodical advisers with vote, who are to report regularly to the Board of Directors of Synod on the status of organized social welfare within Synod;

3. That Synod make available for the office of social welfare annually the sum of \$10,000. This amount has been arrived at from a study of the present costs of a similar office in the United Lutheran Church.

G. The scope of activity and the duties and responsibilities of the board for social welfare and the executive secretary are determined by the needs as set forth under III D. The precise methods to be used to meet the needs listed there must necessarily be devised by the executive secretary and the board under which he serves.

Underlying the recommendations made above is your Committee's conviction that it has become a matter of wise stewardship for Synod to lend its aid in preserving the truly Missouri Synod character of the social welfare activities within Synod's borders and to enable them to grow inwardly and outwardly in strict conformity with Synod's doctrine and practice.

Since an annual appropriation of \$10,000 was involved and because of other implications the Board of Directors referred the matter to the Fiscal Conference, without recommendation. The Fiscal Conference did not see its way clear to make the appropriation and decided to ask Synod to give this matter further consideration.

9. *Synodical Seal.* — (Cf. *Proceedings*, 1947, page 473.) The committee appointed by the President submitted a number of designs to the Board of Directors, from which the Board made its choice.

10. *Charter of Synod.* — The last convention passed a resolution (*Proceedings*, page 475) enabling the Board of Directors to amend the charter of Synod or eventually obtain a new charter. The need for such action did not arise during the triennium, but we assume that the resolution is still in force. Such questions as a new charter in Indiana and incorporation in Illinois are in the hands of our attorney.

11. *Synodical Office Building.* — Partly because of the high cost of building operations and because the money was more urgently needed elsewhere, the interior arrangements in our downtown office building in St. Louis were delayed. But because the growing need for space in connection with the requirements of Concordia Publishing House made it quite imperative to complete the project, and chiefly because of the advantage of having at least most of the synodical departments together under one roof, the Board decided to let the contracts for the interior office arrangements in our building on South Broadway in the business section of St. Louis. The offices for the Armed Services Commission and the Department of Public Relations are to remain in Washington and New York, respectively, at least for the present.

12. *Voluntary Co-ordinating Council.* — The Board of Directors took the initiative in making arrangements that representatives of the various synodically recognized agencies who expect support from Synod at large will meet as necessary to discuss their plans in order to avoid overlapping and friction in connection with the collection of necessary funds.

### **Seminaries and Colleges**

13. Under the rules as they obtain at present, the Board of Directors gave considerable time to matters pertaining to the physical equipment, repairs, and other building matters in connection with our colleges and seminaries under consultation and in conjunction with the Board for Higher Education, into whose hands Synod has been giving increasingly greater responsibilities in connection with our educational institutions. Action on such matters, including particularly special items referred to the Board of Directors and/or the Board for Higher Education, will be reflected in the reports of the various institutions and the report of the Board for Higher Education. We assume that this will include recommendations as to uniformity in the retirement provisions for our professors.

14. The introduction of the new cost accounting system at our institutions, which was agreed upon jointly by the two boards, is being instituted gradually according to synodical resolution. (*Proceedings*, 1947, page 225.)

15. The problem of regulating the time of service of teacher graduates (cf. *Proceedings*, 1947, page 257) had been referred to the Board of Directors. This question still seems to be unsolved. The Board for Higher Education might be asked to give this consideration.

#### South American Matters

16. Our South American colleges are directly under the supervision of the Board of Directors. Adjustment of the salaries of the professors in South America had to be made from time to time, owing to serious inflation. Much attention was given to the proper maintenance of the college properties. In connection with these matters the visits of Dr. F. C. Streufert to South America in 1948 and 1949 as representative of the Home Mission Board, the President, and the Board of Directors were very helpful, as was also the visit of the Rev. H. A. Mayer early this year.

17. Since we have ample room at the new seminary at Villa Ballester, a suburb of Buenos Aires, and the location is more desirable, and since the Argentine District favored the plan, the preparatory school at Crespo was discontinued, and the institution is now united with the seminary. We respectfully ask that this be ratified by Synod.

#### Report of Board of Trustees of Synod's Trust Funds

18. "The approaching convention of Synod brings to mind that the Board of Trustees of Synod's Trust Funds wishes to make a special report of its activity during the last three years. For the information of the convention it should be stated that your Board of Trustees, consisting of the President and the Treasurer of Synod, *ex officio*, and five laymen appointed by the Board of Directors, is charged with the responsibility of managing, conserving, investing, and reinvesting all of Synod's Trust Funds.

19. "Three years ago your Board was composed of Pres. J. W. Behnken, or one of his Vice-Presidents as an alternate, Treasurer W. H. Schlueter, and Messrs. C. H. Garbers, Emil Harms, August J. Luedke, Theo. Schroeder, and Richard H. Waltke. Messrs. John A. Sauerman and Dr. Paul Schulze were advisory members. During the triennium the Lord saw fit to call unto Himself the souls of Dr. Paul Schulze and Mr. Emil Harms, both of whom served faithfully, diligently, and intelligently from the time of their appointment until the end. We mourn their passing and miss their counsel. Today your Board consists of President J. W. Behnken, Treasurer W. H. Schlueter, and Messrs. C. H. Garbers, August J. Luedke, John A. Sauerman, Theo. Schroeder, and Richard H. Waltke.

20. "Your Board has met regularly four times a year, and an

executive committee has looked after matters between sessions of the Board. As the members of the executive committee are residents of St. Louis, they could meet frequently and on short notice and thus could watch developments and dispose of matters as they arose.

21. "Since the creation of your Board thirteen years ago the responsibility of trust has increased tremendously, as the following tabulation shows:

	April 22, 1937	January 31, 1947	January 31, 1950
Pension Fund .....	\$ .....	\$4,377,894.57	\$ 7,620,130.01
L. L. L. Endowment Fund ..	2,806,322.56	2,855,348.92	2,824,960.25
Sundry Trusts .....	928,192.02	1,761,560.14	2,204,128.14
	<hr/> \$3,734,514.65	<hr/> \$8,994,803.63	<hr/> \$12,649,218.40

22. "During the period of our trusteeship the L. L. L. Endowment Fund has been practically static, Sundry Trusts have shown marked progress, and the Pension Plan is now growing at the rate of more than one million dollars a year.

23. "The L. L. L. Endowment Fund has remained in the custody of the Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Co. of Chicago. For the present a major portion of the Pension Fund is also deposited there. The balance of the Pension Fund and practically all of the Sundry Trust Funds are stored in the Safe Deposit Department of the Mercantile-Commerce Bank and Trust Co. of St. Louis. Access to the securities in Chicago can be had only through trusted bank employees. In St. Louis access is possible only by two of the following three, namely, the Treasurer, the Assistant Treasurer, and the Auditor of Synod, when accompanied by two of a four-member Fiduciary Committee appointed by the Board of Directors.

24. "Investing Synod's Trust Funds has become a problem. All investments must conform to definite rules which have been drafted by this Board and approved by the Board of Directors. The Board of Trustees is determined to remain ultraconservative. At the same time it would like to retain its over-all earning level of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. These two objectives have become increasingly difficult to obtain. Thus far we have succeeded. But the supply of securities that fits into the pattern is becoming constantly less, and the demand for them by other fiduciaries seems to be continually increasing. We shall meet the situation as it develops, but will not sacrifice safety for the sake of earnings.

25. "A number of times your Board has been importuned to set aside a substantial part of the Pension Fund for Church Extension purposes. This matter was referred to Synod's counsel. It was his studied opinion, based upon the law and many court decisions, that it would be illegal for Synod to lend any part of the Pension

Fund to either Districts or congregations. Your Board agrees with Synod's counsel and intends to be governed by his opinion.

26. "The accounting of Synod's Trust Funds is done in the Treasurer's office, and the Trust Funds are properly reflected in the Treasurer's reports. The Auditor of Synod checks the records and securities regularly, and he has made the customary reports to you."

"RICHARD H. WALTKE, *Chairman*"

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF SYNOD

M. F. KRETZMANN, *Secretary*

---

[802]

### **Report on Proposal re Synodical Building and Loan Department**

(Cf. *Proceedings*, Pages 623—624 of the Fortieth Regular Convention, Held in 1947)

Complying with the resolutions offered by Committee 11, the Board of Directors gave further study to the proposal to establish a synodical Building and Loan Department to augment present Church Extension funds, and appointed Messrs. A. T. Wilson, Mr. George Schudlich, Mr. Henry Buck, Mr. R. C. Obermann, and Mr. Oscar Doerr to advise them. At a meeting held September 16, 1949, the Committee, together with Mr. A. W. Huge, Pastor H. A. Mayer, and Dr. F. C. Streufert, as advisory members, met to consider the proposal and its implication. (Mr. Oscar Doerr was unfortunately detained from attending the meeting.)

After a careful study of the regulations governing Synod's Church Extension Board and its established policies as well as the present financial status of the Church Extension Fund, both on the synodical and District level, the following opinion was rendered:

I. WHEREAS, A complicated machinery would be required and many legal difficulties would have to be overcome if a department of Synod would be created to borrow and loan money for building purposes to Districts or congregations; and

WHEREAS, The experience of the synodical Church Extension Board has proved that the District boards can more economically and more efficiently exercise the necessary control over the congregations applying for loans, counsel them on the amount of the loan needed, advise on the building program, and make the collections of interest and capital repayments; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we do not consider the organization of a synodical building and loan association or department.



II. WHEREAS, However, there is a crying need for larger sums of money for the erection of churches, schools, parish houses, parsonages, and teacherages, in spite of the determined and consecrated efforts of self-help on the part of the individual Districts; and

WHEREAS, Some of the congregations and their Districts have practically exhausted all available resources; and

WHEREAS, The funds of Synod's Church Extension Fund are at a very low ebb; therefore be it

*Resolved,*

1. That the Board of Directors of Synod be empowered to enlarge the synodical Church Extension Fund through gifts and, if necessary, also through loans at a low rate of interest;

2. That the Church Extension Board confine loans to Districts or synodical boards as defined in *Handbook* 8.113-c; and

3. That the Church Extension Board be permitted to charge the Districts a rate of interest which will be adequate to cover the interest paid and the operating cost of the General Fund; and

4. That section 8.113-d of regulations of the Church Extension Board on loans, which now reads:

"An administration fee shall be charged at the rate of one per cent per annum on the unpaid balance, payable annually on the anniversary of the loan."  
be amended to read:

"An annual fee to cover the interest paid and the cost of administration shall be charged the respective Districts at a rate to be fixed by the Church Extension Board."

5. That all loans granted after July 1, 1950, shall be charged at the rate of interest established by the Church Extension Board.

March 28, 1950

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF SYNOD

*Resolved,* To support the Memorial of the Board of Directors to expand the capital of the General Church Extension Fund through gifts and loans.

THE BOARD FOR MISSIONS IN NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA

---

# Report of the Treasurer of Synod A. BUDGET RECEIPTS

[803]

District	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
1. Alberta and British Columbia	\$ 6,248.09	\$ 5,849.95	\$ 6,276.87	\$ 7,119.72	\$ 10,277.98	\$ 8,902.07
2. Argentina	1,130.00	1,550.00	90.00	257.00	62.00	268.00
3. Atlantic	94,399.53	94,510.08	77,991.58	81,912.22	75,170.21	71,059.03
4. Brazil	10,194.84	10,978.08	12,603.08	11,551.28	18,245.54	20,408.92
5. California and Nevada	314,000.00	307,300.00	321,000.00	310,210.83	362,151.52	363,106.00
6. Central Illinois	114,286.77	115,524.40	130,848.53	135,389.43	138,968.31	143,454.37
7. Central Illinois	114,286.77	115,524.40	130,848.53	135,389.43	138,968.31	143,454.37
8. Colorado	34,638.16	35,470.37	20,205.83	21,446.25	21,288.66	21,487.51
9. Eastern	33,684.58	62,554.19	63,075.13	61,645.20	82,702.48	81,006.83
10. English	111,157.01	114,766.02	125,002.31	134,943.77	156,644.72	185,520.48
11. Florida-Georgia	34,896.50	42,214.17	41,000.00	40,500.00	5,419.19	6,423.14
12. Iowa East	109,277.04	107,666.33	120,610.17	121,317.43	168,756.23	167,799.06
13. Iowa West	45,719.51	54,710.96	58,803.27	62,437.32	81,921.01	147,051.49
14. Kansas	5,675.16	7,479.06	5,705.79	3,354.26	6,820.00	6,225.56
15. Manitoba and Saskatchewan	321,667.89	316,610.03	323,125.44	335,154.79	352,339.15	351,732.54
16. Michigan	173,362.24	182,734.41	185,371.33	187,666.40	202,233.16	210,932.71
17. Minnesota	21,628.82	4,718.36	4,621.30	1,351.59	6,563.45	1,003.71
18. Montana	83,182.24	18,604.21	17,723.46	17,357.92	30,389.25	32,385.41
19. North Dakota	28,705.38	103,638.76	125,550.29	128,357.31	150,631.32	150,498.03
20. North Wisconsin	28,435.10	260,181.22	270,682.27	300,929.50	327,030.04	385,509.34
21. Northern Illinois	22,052.00	30,500.00	30,500.00	30,000.00	38,008.13	35,369.08
22. Northern Nebraska	12,028.90	12,405.65	10,755.09	9,063.29	38,008.13	41,322.87
23. Northwest	13,740.16	14,483.83	14,121.20	14,056.33	28,014.82	25,251.88
24. Oklahoma	8,587.77	151,370.28	15,586.91	19,414.96	23,974.30	25,251.88
25. Ontario	135,000.00	151,766.85	166,882.30	175,318.35	233,000.10	215,003.88
26. South Dakota	22,478.34	25,992.99	26,755.01	23,861.83	29,761.33	33,503.33
27. South Wisconsin	14,666.26	15,057.36	17,073.38	19,828.46	10,818.54	11,991.35
28. Southern	12,190.08	13,910.90	14,702.89	15,000.00	78,519.15	75,120.23
29. Southern California	55,786.48	57,477.66	61,976.98	63,465.98	75,206.36	75,453.59
30. Southern Illinois	28,962.19	36,620.94	40,754.23	41,028.71	69,105.85	84,466.00
31. Southern Nebraska	17,155.34	36,676.91	37,212.25	39,009.96	44,933.37	52,930.76
32. Texas	178,576.87	190,046.20	216,223.15	222,744.12	271,514.47	285,262.44
33. Western	\$2,336,018.35	\$2,445,010.41	\$2,588,920.35	\$2,681,908.12	\$3,199,690.43	\$3,305,210.61
34. Total Receipts from Districts	1,255,000.00	1,350,000.00	1,500,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,500,000.00
35. Concordia Publishing House	73,843.53	79,932.16	80,283.90	76,928.98	72,388.80	64,775.28
36. L. L. L. Endowment Fund Earnings	4,513.01	5,817.94	5,577.16	5,937.35	5,971.15	5,991.48
37. Permanent Support Fund Earnings	5,472.34	5,988.25	6,397.25	6,788.46	6,839.00	7,009.74
38. Legacy Earnings	15,321.15	35,038.78	12,443.75	25,953.90	51,319.48	77,443.38
39. Requests	20,459.66	70,387.93	20,980.00	18,754.84	30,962.96	24,357.13
40. Miscellaneous Receipts						
41. GRAND TOTALS	\$2,550,628.64	\$2,776,985.47	\$2,864,601.41	\$2,918,171.65	\$3,467,171.82	\$3,634,787.62
42. GRAND TOTALS (Exch. C. Line 9)						

## B. BUDGET DISBURSEMENTS

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
<b>Missions</b>						
1. Blind Missions	\$ 49,400.00	\$ 54,900.00	\$ 62,000.00	\$ 79,500.00	\$ 10,158.50	\$ 13,877.65
2. Deaf Missions					90,000.00	85,000.00
3. European Missions	964.50		13,000.00	35,000.00	45,000.00	54,140.83
4. Finnish Church in North America	325,190.33	376,928.56	480,610.54	498,731.34	574,885.20	600,000.00
5. Foreign Missions	330,783.75	352,468.43	441,436.20	532,468.43	548,480.62	550,915.00
6. Home Missions in North and South America	72,572.34	77,238.98	98,021.05	124,835.07	122,500.00	139,463.83
7. Negro Missions in North America	65,000.00					
8. Negro Missions, Debt Liquidation	9,174.64	23,000.00	56,760.37	47,814.55	52,492.10	75,000.00
9. Negro Missions in Africa	9,794.99	15,732.87	19,663.82	20,000.00	25,055.19	24,389.43
10. Student Service Commission	5,942.17	6,478.96	10,324.41	14,191.30	13,242.61	14,959.38
11. Secretary of Missions	138,773.27	162,762.84	23,902.08	9,337.85	8,300.28	5,153.93
12. Wartime Mission and Conservation Fund						
13. Total for Missions ("C" — Line 1)	\$1,007,895.99	\$1,069,500.64	\$1,185,718.47	\$1,361,901.73	\$1,490,114.50	\$1,562,700.05
<b>Higher Education</b>						
14. Colleges and Seminaries, Operating Costs	\$ 509,857.77	\$ 587,291.87	\$ 650,716.03	\$ 740,626.34	\$ 879,070.98	\$ 947,574.09
15. Colleges and Seminaries, Maintenance	99,211.09	82,108.57	203,596.02	236,492.75	261,932.90	249,345.63
16. Board for Higher Education	2,650.61	6,175.14	12,657.84	13,726.15	14,799.28	16,500.63
17. Professors' Conference			4,250.30			
18. Teaching Course for Seminary Students	2,735.00	2,050.00	3,527.00	4,379.70	3,014.93	3,921.34
19. Accounting System Introduction					1,434.36	971.35
20. Accreditation					1,267.14	700.00
21. Planning for Senior College						192.13
22. Total for Higher Education ("C" — Line 2)	\$ 614,284.47	\$ 677,625.58	\$ 874,747.19	\$ 995,134.94	\$1,161,519.49	\$1,219,105.17
<b>Support and Pension</b>						
23. Support and Executive Office	\$ 363,499.83	\$ 406,837.80	\$ 418,421.77	\$ 445,094.22	\$ 547,246.90	\$ 547,757.48
24. Candidate Subsidy	1,291.48	2,751.50	5,044.09	6,463.22	8,657.25	10,635.51
25. Death Benefits	7,275.00	11,650.00	6,925.00	9,950.00	12,275.00	13,275.00
26. Accounting, St. Louis Office	8,180.06	8,422.24	10,114.18	13,158.56	13,717.82	14,869.25
27. Special Pension Contribution	486.74	337.70	1,352.58	286.85	960.02	466.50
28. Total for Support and Pension	\$ 380,733.11	\$ 429,999.24	\$ 441,857.62	\$ 474,952.85	\$ 582,856.79	\$ 587,003.74
29. ("C" — Line 3)						
<b>Parish Education</b>						
30. Parish Education ("C" — Line 4)	\$ 18,119.57	\$ 27,173.42	\$ 35,104.06	\$ 52,072.24	\$ 60,076.02	\$ 65,826.49

## BUDGET DISBURSEMENTS — Continued

	1944	1945	1948	1947	1948	1949
<b>Publicity, Missionary Education, and Stewardship Council</b>						
28. Publicity and Missionary Education	\$ 48,261.83	\$ 44,976.03	\$ 80,255.94	\$ 87,528.63	\$ 92,588.29	\$ 108,881.64
29. Stewardship Council						40,023.10
30. Total Publicity, etc. ("C" — Line 5)	\$ 48,261.83	\$ 44,976.03	\$ 80,255.94	\$ 87,528.63	\$ 92,588.29	\$ 148,904.74
<b>Administration</b>						
31. Appeals, Board of	\$ 1,140.93	\$ 1,002.86	\$ 995.20	\$ 3,703.90	\$ 253.77	\$ 1,262.00
32. Auditing Department	4,613.81	4,807.64	5,488.27	5,483.24	6,106.08	6,110.48
33. Chicago Office			941.92	1,056.38	780.00	720.00
34. Collection Materials	5,879.79	7,751.04	3,576.44	6,231.58	2,213.61	2,298.31
35. Convention Expenses	7,751.04	— 100.00		22,589.37		
36. Conventions Proceedings	3,319.21	32.73		7,738.31		
37. Directors, Board of	2,224.54	2,746.54		3,065.58		
38. Equipment, Office	1,268.37	833.81		6,419.66		
39. Fidelity Bond (* Three-Year Premium)	4,02.32	405.00		4.43		
40. Fiscal Conference	2,821.37	3,844.77		4,213.74		3,746.70
41. Fiscal Office	15,353.82	17,233.21		21,161.02		7,848.43
42. Foreign Exchange	94.38	36.23		2,738.16		12,257.47
43. Government Relations	50.00	2,283.45		3,714.97		1,036.64
44. Legal Department	232.06	775.57		— 1,277.26		23,866.06
45. Mimeograph Department	35.00	— 69.72		— 1,566.57		213.49
46. Periodicals — Gratis	520.52	4,215.64		2,036.10		673.00
47. Presidents, College of	9,806.01	10,483.69		32.50		2,551.86
48. President's Office				28.55		68.06
49. Public Relations, Department of				3,467.55		5,087.37
50. Reserve for Fire and Tornado Insurance				7,082.76		14,007.16
51. Secretary's Office	2,498.90	2,334.21		13,792.31		27,520.60
52. Statistics, Bureau of	6,292.42	6,689.85		25,000.00		25,000.00
53. Statistical Yearbook (+ Two Years)	3,589.59	183.65		3,818.08		4,022.53
54. Transportation Department				8,296.29		8,754.47
55. Trust Funds, Trustees of				8,045.61		7,413.48
56. Vice-Presidents' Allowance and Expenses	299.40	330.63		1,834.70		1,624.71
57. Credit for Interest Earned	7,642.30	311.47		337.44		473.19
58. Total for Administration ("C" — Line 6)	\$ 65,343.99	\$ 76,822.49	\$ 125,287.17	\$ 152,490.32	\$ 140,679.21	\$ 187,301.43

# FINANCIAL MATTERS

587

## BUDGET DISBURSEMENTS — Continued

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
<b>Standing and Special Committees</b>						
59. Catechism Committee	\$ 177.48	\$ 257.61	\$ 456.36	\$ 163.18	\$ 4,538.30	\$ 456.99
60. Centennial Committee	374.07	1,188.00	1,385.00	13,635.41	23,151.03	4,131.95
61. Church Architecture Committee	353.39	886.07	847.42	885.10	887.20	908.40
62. Concordia Historical Institute	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	3,500.00	3,500.00
63. Constitutional Matters						118.22
64. Co-ordination, Committee on	1,359.51	720.50	801.34	757.81	612.18	453.59
65. Doctrinal Unity, Committee on	19.00	25.49	21.56	32.32	597.23	598.51
66. Finnish Church Committee	18.78	12.75	15.27		10.00	12.50
67. Foreign Correspondent	1,412.48	1,154.34	1,425.10	1,666.25	353.64	738.32
68. "Handbook" Revision and Review	454.81	467.07	362.96	441.76	690.36	8,000.00
69. Hymnology and Liturgics				1,285.17		1,557.83
70. Intersynodical Relations						17,917.46
71. KFUO Radio Station	885.91	865.01	1,315.40	1,151.60	1,329.12	226.87
72. Lodge Committee	1,087.11	2,293.09	2,498.09	5,405.96	373.87	738.32
73. Press Committee			6,391.49	196.03		1,557.83
74. "Statement" Committee	107.53	148.49	164.82			191.89
75. Sunday School Teachers' Training					135.01	50.32
76. Synodical Radio Committee	570.48	307.28	250.98	207.87	4,104.72	4,817.45
77. Teachers' Placement Committee	870.96	584.69	867.48	1,915.94	880.33	372.93
78. Young People's Work, Committee on	1,663.24	1,264.13	1,309.73	1,915.94	2,314.81	1,415.36
79. Sundry Items				1,404.95	2,563.34	2,073.61
80. Total for Standing and Special Committees	\$ 11,354.75	\$ 12,144.52	\$ 20,113.00	\$ 31,212.64	\$ 45,941.14	\$ 47,542.70

("C" — Line 7)

## C. BUDGET RECAPITULATION

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
<b>Disbursements</b>						
1. Missions	\$1,007,695.99	\$1,069,500.64	\$1,185,718.47	\$1,361,901.73	\$1,490,114.50	\$1,562,700.05
2. Higher Education	614,284.47	677,625.58	874,747.19	995,134.94	1,161,519.49	1,219,105.17
3. Support and Pensions	380,733.11	429,999.24	441,857.62	474,952.85	582,856.79	587,003.74
4. Parish Education	18,119.57	27,173.42	35,104.06	52,072.24	60,076.02	65,826.49
5. Publicity, Missionary Education, and Stewardship Council	48,261.83	44,976.03	60,255.94	87,528.63	92,588.29	148,904.74
6. Administration	65,343.99	76,882.49	125,287.17	152,490.52	140,679.21	167,301.43
7. Standing and Special Committees	11,354.75	12,144.52	20,113.00	31,212.64	45,941.14	47,542.70
8. Total Disbursements	\$2,145,793.71	\$2,338,301.92	\$2,743,083.45	\$3,155,293.55	\$3,573,775.44	\$3,798,384.32
9. Total Receipts	2,580,628.64	2,776,985.47	2,864,601.41	2,916,171.65	3,467,171.82	3,634,787.62
10. Operating Surplus	\$ 434,834.93	\$ 438,683.55	\$ 121,517.96	\$ 239,121.90	\$ 106,603.62	\$ 163,596.70
11. Operating Deficit						

## FINANCIAL MATTERS

589

## D. COLLEGES AND SEMINARIES

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
1. Austin	\$ 12,413.60	\$ 13,483.32	\$ 14,078.24	\$ 16,481.14	\$ 18,565.71	\$ 19,698.81
2. Bronxville	35,596.01	40,667.91	47,011.58	49,152.64	54,171.42	57,190.35
3. Buena Vista	2,861.01	3,013.70	7,105.66	6,010.14	5,514.39	9,175.74
4. Concordia	26,312.86	22,635.62	26,573.42	28,720.98	34,747.15	36,958.71
5. Crespo	2,717.24	2,889.73	3,239.62	3,662.36	7,653.75	3,790.53
6. Edmonston	14,248.90	17,500.01	18,455.75	19,115.85	22,901.40	24,792.16
7. Fort Wayne	40,933.39	41,052.83	46,987.90	54,827.37	65,311.13	65,508.42
8. Milwaukee	43,150.10	51,429.93	53,121.77	59,626.78	63,783.58	67,939.36
9. Oakland	20,682.42	22,284.70	25,204.91	26,945.95	30,240.06	32,782.62
10. Portland	10,943.69	10,826.32	13,970.23	18,208.72	26,957.12	25,533.01
11. Porto Alegre	8,644.03	10,124.77	10,777.98	13,033.08	22,365.92	34,311.13
12. River Forest	74,552.25	88,451.61	102,993.94	119,326.93	141,339.56	156,654.41
13. St. Louis	83,231.90	108,319.46	110,256.59	121,540.22	134,433.80	145,771.94
14. St. Paul	33,532.55	36,383.97	40,915.39	48,272.43	54,045.23	54,800.06
15. St. Paul	39,324.66	45,069.32	51,863.70	56,504.82	77,880.88	80,803.35
16. Seward	28,787.53	32,616.42	34,332.94	42,095.40	46,730.22	52,982.43
17. Winfield	28,009.23	32,148.40	36,303.74	41,138.39	45,794.60	52,707.39
18. Gross Operating Costs	\$ 506,211.37	\$ 578,898.03	\$ 643,643.36	\$ 724,663.30	\$ 852,435.92	\$ 921,381.42
19. Less Rent and Tuition Received	20,904.77	18,198.75	26,305.68	23,443.84	22,429.78	31,239.84
20. Net Operating Costs	\$ 485,306.60	\$ 560,699.28	\$ 617,337.68	\$ 701,219.46	\$ 830,006.14	\$ 890,141.58
21. Rents Paid for Professors' Residences	18,026.17	16,872.59	18,759.58	18,239.80	14,823.46	13,716.12
22. Rental Payments on Bldg. and Loan Plan	6,325.00	9,720.00	14,618.77	21,167.08	34,241.38	43,716.39
23. Totals (See Exhibit B, Line 12)	\$ 509,657.77	\$ 587,291.87	\$ 650,716.03	\$ 740,626.34	\$ 879,070.98	\$ 947,574.09

## FINANCIAL MATTERS

## E. PEACE THANKOFFERING

## Receipts

1. Net Receipts to January 31, 1947 .....		\$4,649,852.41
2. Receipts during Fiscal Year 1947 .....	\$ 28,546.73	
3. Receipts during Fiscal Year 1948 .....	1,928.57	
4. Receipts during Fiscal Year 1949 .....	556.35	
5. Receipts during Triennium .....		31,031.65
6. Total Receipts .....		<u>\$4,680,884.06</u>

## Allocations and Disbursements

	Allocation	Disbursements and Transfers
7. Postwar Reconstruction and Missionary Expansion .....	\$2,119,744.87	\$1,662,051.30
8. Synodical Building Fund .....	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00
9. Synodical Office Building .....	200,000.00	200,000.00
10. Postwar Contingencies .....	500,000.00	499,309.07
11. Mission Expansion at Home and Abroad .....	361,139.19	350,000.00
12. Total Allocations and Disbursements .....	<u>\$4,680,884.06</u>	<u>\$4,211,360.37</u>

## Recapitulation

	Balance January 31, 1950
13. Postwar Reconstruction and Missionary Expansion .....	\$ 457,693.57
14. Postwar Contingencies .....	690.93
15. Mission Expansion at Home and Abroad .....	11,139.19
16. Balance, Jan. 31, 1950 (See Exh. P, Line 39) .....	<u>\$ 469,523.69</u>

## Postwar Reconstruction and Missionary Expansion

17. Postwar Reconstruction and Missionary Expansion (See Exh. E, Line 7) .....	\$2,119,744.87
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------

## Disbursements

18. Bibles for Norwegian Refugees .....	\$ 2,409.64
19. Church Extension Funds, Argentina .....	5,000.00
20. Church Extension Funds, Brazil .....	10,000.00
21. American Bible Society, German Bibles .....	150,000.00
22. Dr. Pieper's <i>Dogmatik</i> .....	10,759.23
23. Catechisms and Hymnals for Prisoners of War .....	8,333.33
24. Bavarian Lutheran Church (Dr. Meiser) .....	5,000.00
25. Theol. Books for Students in Germany .....	5,000.00
26. Foreign Students to St. Louis Seminary .....	7,036.35
27. Sundry Relief and Trip Expenses .....	29,458.83
28. Catechisms for Distribution in Germany .....	2,166.66
29. Mexican Chapels .....	55,870.50
30. Church Building, Balboa, Canal Zone .....	20,000.00
31. Home Mission Expansion Program .....	9,896.21
32. Montevideo, Uruguay .....	37,500.00
33. Novo Hamburgo, Brazil .....	7,500.00
34. Penha, Brazil .....	7,500.00
35. German Library .....	737.99
36. Rehabilitation of Bombed Chapels and Homes in China .....	50,000.00
37. Restoration of Equipment in China .....	10,000.00
38. Manila, Philippine Islands .....	50,000.00
39. China Rehabilitation .....	12,931.87
40. Wanhhsien Assembly Hall .....	5,000.00
41. Wanhhsien, Purchase of Property .....	5,000.00
42. Hospital at Enshih .....	9,290.00
43. Center in Japan .....	23,962.00



## FINANCIAL MATTERS

591

44. Mission in New Guinea .....	5,000.00
45. Barracks to be Used as Churches .....	93,185.00
46. American Bible Society, Japanese Bibles .....	35,000.00
47. Alsace Synod, Loans for Orphanage .....	12,715.75
48. Altar and Communion Sets and Candles .....	1,217.14
49. Equipment at Friedburg, Germany .....	1,500.00
50. German Publishing House .....	5,000.00
51. Audit and Dorn Expenses, Brazilian Publishing House .....	2,065.97
52. Brazilian Publishing House .....	29,000.00
53. Brazilian District Loan, a/c Brazilian Publishing House .....	35,000.00
54. Church Building in Honolulu .....	30,000.00
55. Testaments, Books, and Periodicals .....	104,014.77
56. Renovation of Building in Chinatown .....	75,000.00
57. Cellulose for Religious Publications .....	220,449.97
58. Correspondence School at St. Louis Sem. .....	5,000.00
59. Training City Mission. for Clinical Work .....	2,980.00
60. American Bible Society for Cellulose .....	50,000.00
61. United Relief for Displaced Persons .....	1,000.00
62. Copenhagen, Grant Loan .....	1,800.00
63. St. Matthew's Lutheran Church for the Deaf, Long Island, N. Y. ....	15,000.00
64. Christ Church for Deaf, Cleveland, Ohio .....	15,000.00
65. Deaf Congregation, Washington, D. C. ....	12,476.63
66. Trinity Congregation, New York .....	18,000.00
67. Rev. Walter G. Kunstman, Travel Expense .....	781.13
68. Equipment for Institution in Germany .....	75,040.00
69. Buenos Aires, Residence for President .....	15,000.00
70. Rio de Janeiro, Residence for President .....	15,000.00
71. Antwerp Congregation, Rev. Hellings .....	200.00
72. Paris Congregation, Rev. Kreiss .....	300.00
73. Moreira, Brazil Orphanage .....	3,000.00
74. Church World Service, a/c Barrack, Gross-Oesingen .....	5,450.00
75. German Edition <i>Go and Tell</i> .....	21,338.45
76. Regular Edition <i>Go and Tell</i> .....	82,278.73
77. Regular Ed. <i>See His Banners Forward Go</i> .....	18,056.94
78. Spanish Translation of Dr. Mueller's <i>Dogmatics</i> .....	590.00
79. Bad Boll Conferences (2) .....	26,735.52
80. Rev. Kiviranna .....	971.00
81. Family Worship Hour .....	15,000.00
82. Church Extension Fund, Florida-Georgia District .....	17,500.00
83. Church Extension Fund, Southern California District .....	10,000.00
84. Church Extension Fund, California and Nevada District .....	7,500.00
85. Church Extension Fund, Oregon and Washington District .....	7,500.00
86. Church Extension Fund, Southeastern District .....	7,500.00
87. Rehabilitation of Alsace Churches .....	2,000.00
88. Colored Missions for Pensacola and Mobile .....	12,500.00
89. London Chapel for Polish D. P. ....	5,043.38
90. London D. P. Mission .....	2,008.31
91. Total Disbursements .....	<u>\$1,662,051.30</u>
92. Balance, January 31, 1950 (See Exh. E, Line 13) .....	<u>\$ 457,693.57</u>

**Synodical Building Fund**

93. Synodical Bldg. Fund (See Exh. E, Line 8)	\$1,500,000.00
94. Transferred to Synodical Building Fund	<u>1,500,000.00</u>
95. Balance, January 31, 1950	<u>\$ 00.00</u>

**Synodical Office Building**

96. Synod. Office Bldg. (See Exh. E, Line 9)	\$ 200,000.00
97. Transferred to Synodical Office Building	<u>200,000.00</u>
98. Balance, January 31, 1950	<u>\$ 00.00</u>

**Postwar Contingencies**

99. Postwar Contingencies (See Exh. E, Line 10)	\$ 500,000.00
100. Transferred to Synodical Building Fund	\$ 299,309.07
101. Transferred to Synodical Office Building	<u>200,000.00</u>
102. Total Transferred	<u>\$ 499,309.07</u>
103. Balance, January 31, 1950 (See Exh. E, Line 14)	<u>\$ 690.93</u>

**Mission Expansion at Home and Abroad**

104. Mission Expansion at Home and Abroad	\$ 680,884.06
105. Transferred to Church Extension Fund	\$ 200,000.00
106. Transferred to Home Missions	<u>100,000.00</u>
107. Transferred to Negro Missions	<u>50,000.00</u>
108. Transferred to Postwar Reconstruction	<u>319,744.87</u>
109. Total Transferred	<u>\$ 669,744.87</u>
110. Balance, January 31, 1950 (See Exh. E, Line 15)	<u>\$ 11,139.19</u>

**F. RELIEF IN EUROPE AND ASIA****Receipts**

1. Net Receipts to January 31, 1947	\$2,249,283.99
2. Receipts during Fiscal Year 1947	\$1,077,751.16
3. Receipts during Fiscal Year 1948	<u>495,178.37</u>
4. Receipts during Fiscal Year 1949	<u>148,676.68</u>
5. Receipts during Triennium	<u>1,721,606.21</u>
6. Total Receipts	<u>\$3,970,890.20</u>

**Disbursements**

7. German Publishing House	\$ 2,141.84
8. Finnish War Orphans in Sweden	<u>2,000.00</u>
9. Orphans in Finland	<u>10,000.00</u>
10. Relief Materials for Deutsches Hilfswerk	<u>100,000.00</u>
11. Berlin Relief	<u>11,697.86</u>
12. Alsace Relief	<u>1,000.00</u>
13. Student Relief	<u>3,350.00</u>
14. Bethel bei Bielefeldt	<u>3,500.00</u>
15. High School	<u>2,141.84</u>
16. Free Church Relief	<u>1,839.70</u>
17. Schweizer Hilfswerk	<u>1,000.00</u>
18. Luxembourg Orphanage	<u>525.00</u>
19. Deutsches Hilfswerk	<u>105,329.80</u>
20. Breslau Synod Relief	<u>1,000.00</u>

## FINANCIAL MATTERS

593

21. Transportation	18,725.79
22. Wiesbaden Relief	100.00
23. Frankfurt Relief	100.00
24. Finnish Relief	5,313.73
25. Copenhagen Food Committee	20,000.00
26. Tyska Kyrkokontoret	233,064.00
27. Surplus Army Supplies for Central Europe	100,000.00
28. Dried Milk for Austria	50,000.00
29. Dried Milk for Germany	40,000.00
30. Dried Milk for Poland	10,000.00
31. Canadian Lutheran World Relief, Food Stuffs and D.P.	110,000.00
32. Canadian Lutheran World Relief, Expenses	6,190.00
33. Canadian Lutheran Revolving Fund	15,000.00
34. Canadian Lutheran World Relief, Collection in Canada	121,402.39
35. Clothing Special	1,020.87
36. Automobiles	14,674.35
37. Repairs on Eleemosynary Institutions in Germany	50,000.00
38. World Council for Expenses	25.00
39. Supplies and Packages to Europe	1,867,557.04
40. Lutheran World Relief, Inc.	65,000.00
41. Special Remittances to Switzerland	1,287.90
42. Medical Kits and Clinical Supplies	1,179.12
43. Church World Service for Raw Wool and Cotton	200,000.00
44. Church World Service for Child Feeding	311,387.65
45. Transportation to South America	2,720.00
46. Shoes for German Chaplains	1,600.00
47. China Relief	5,000.00
48. Prisoners of War	3,020.39
49. Free Church Survey	300.00
50. Convention, Meeting and Display Exp.	986.75
51. Blankets, Surplus Army Supplies	18,385.00
52. Church World Service for Student Supp't	10,000.00
53. Kreiss for Orphans	200.00
54. Addressograph	4,808.71
55. Church World Service, India and Pakistan	10,000.00
56. Furniture for Refugees	16,352.70
57. DeValbonne Sanatorium for Lepers	50.00
58. Stuttgart Office	7,953.63
59. Latvia, Displaced Persons	2,265.94
60. Raw Material	51,909.72
61. Displaced Persons, c/o Rev. Friedrich	250.00
62. Mrs. Ching	100.00
63. N. L. C. Commission for Orphaned Miss.	38,012.75
64. Chaplain Maddox	13.50
65. Displaced Persons	26,668.47
66. Refund to Wisconsin Synod	3,740.00
67. Sperlingshof Orphanage	400.00
68. Deaconess Work	58.16
69. Relief Work, a/c Steiniger	700.00
70. Senlis Orphanage	1,005.25
71. M. Graudenz & J. Brandle	220.00
72. Dr. Nopitch — Mothers' Rest Home	3,728.29
73. Foreign Mission Evacuees	18,543.43
74. Total Disbursements	<u>\$3,716,106.57</u>
75. Balance, January 31, 1950 (See Exh. P, Line 42)	<u>\$ 254,783.63</u>

**J. ARMED SERVICES COMMISSION**

1. Balance, January 31, 1947 ..... \$ 824,517.35

**Receipts**

2. Receipts during Fiscal Year 1947 ..... \$ 7,502.49  
 3. Receipts during Fiscal Year 1948 ..... 140,552.64  
 4. Receipts during Fiscal Year 1949 ..... 1,816.17  
 5. Total Receipts during Triennium ..... \$ 149,871.30

**Disbursements**

6. Disbursed to or by order of the  
Commission during Fiscal Year 1947 ..... \$ 195,702.77  
 7. Disbursed to or by order of the  
Commission during Fiscal Year 1948 ..... 253,815.86  
 8. Disbursed to or by order of the  
Commission during Fiscal Year 1949 ..... 105,150.65  
 9. Total Disbursements ..... \$ 554,669.28  
 10. Balance, January 31, 1950  
(See Exh. P, Line 31) ..... \$ 419,719.37

**K. CONTINGENT RESERVE FUND**

1. Balance, January 31, 1947 ..... \$ 286,191.53

**Credits**

2. Interest, General Investments, Fiscal Year  
1947 ..... \$ 51,926.10  
 3. Interest, General Investments, Fiscal Year  
1948 ..... 54,292.69  
 4. Interest, General Investments, Fiscal Year  
1949 ..... 51,607.24  
 5. Refund of Subsidy ..... 150.00  
 6. Proceeds, Sale of Trailer ..... 681.02  
 7. Total Credits ..... \$ 158,657.05

**Debits**

8. 1947 — Grants to Station KFUA, 1947 ..... \$ 10,000.00  
 9. Grants to Negro Mission Church  
Extension ..... 25,000.00  
 10. Deposit for Laymen's Retirement  
Fund ..... 50,000.00  
 11. Operating Deficit, 1947  
(Exh. C, Line 11) ..... 239,121.90  
 12. 1948 — Payment in 1948 Applying to 1947  
Budget ..... 3,700.90  
 13. Grant to Station KFUA, 1948 ..... 18,000.00  
 14. Settlement of Accident Claims ..... 4,298.00  
 15. 1949 — Adjustment of Item in 1948 Budget ..... 250.00  
 16. Transferred to Negro Missions to  
Offset an Overdraft of 1948 ..... 10,549.48  
 17. Total Debits ..... \$ 360,920.28  
 18. Balance, January 31, 1950 (Exh. P, Line 36) ..... \$ 83,928.30

**L. POSTWAR RESERVE**

1. Balance, January 31, 1947 ..... \$1,000,010.50

**Debits**

2. Operating Deficit, 1948 (Exh. C, Line 11) \$ 106,603.62

3. Refund of an Overpayment ..... 7.75

4. Operating Deficit, 1949 (Exh. C, Line 11) 163,596.70

5. Total Debits ..... \$ 270,208.07

6. Balance, January 31, 1950 (Exh. P, Line 40) \$ 729,802.43

**M. INSURANCE RESERVE**

1. Balance, January 31, 1947 ..... \$ 25,000.00

**Receipts**

2. Budget Appropriation, 1947 ..... \$ 25,000.00

3. Budget Appropriation, 1948 ..... 25,000.00

4. Budget Appropriation, 1949 ..... 25,000.00

5. Total Appropriations ..... \$ 75,000.00

6. Interest on Investments, 1947 ..... \$ 616.05

7. Interest on Investments, 1948 ..... 1,238.55

8. Interest on Investments, 1949 ..... 1,894.51

9. Total Interest Earned ..... \$ 3,749.11

\$ 103,749.11

**Disbursements**

10. Seward, Storm Damage, 1947 ..... \$ 1,074.00

11. Seward, Storm Damage, 1949 ..... 240.31

12. Total Disbursements ..... \$ 1,314.31

13. Balance, January 31, 1950 (Exh. P, Line 63) \$ 102,434.80

**G. CENTENNIAL THANKOFFERING****Receipts**

1. Receipts to January 31, 1947 ..... \$ 108.34

2. Receipts during Fiscal Year 1947 ..... \$1,358,836.97

3. Receipts during Fiscal Year 1948 ..... 11,273.84

\$1,370,110.81

\$1,370,219.15

4. Receipts Less Refunds during 1949 ..... 269.32

5. Gross Receipts ..... \$1,369,949.83

6. Collection Expenses ..... 126,846.59

7. Net Receipts ..... \$1,243,103.24

## Disbursements

8. Radio Mission in Foreign Fields .....	\$ 284,241.38
9. Foreign Mission Expansion .....	136,950.02
10. Scholarly Research and Publications .....	3,382.69
11. Visual Education .....	15,421.73
12. Speech Laboratory Equipment .....	1,018.14
13. Students Centers in St. Louis and Springfield .....	210,438.88
	<u>\$ 651,452.84</u>
15. Balance, Jan. 31, 1950 (See Exh. P, Line 33)	<u>\$ 591,650.40</u>

## H. SYNODICAL BUILDING FUND

("Building for Tomorrow")

1. Balance, January 31, 1947 .....	\$ 356,693.12
2. Transferred from Peace Thankoffering (See Exh. E, Line 94) .....	1,500,000.00
3. Transferred from Peace Thankoffering, (See Exh. E, Line 100) .....	299,309.07
4. Receipts to January 31, 1950 .....	1,302,701.42
5. Gross Receipts .....	\$3,458,703.61
6. Transferred to Specific Funds .....	1,104.72
	<u>\$3,457,598.89</u>
7. Less Collection Expense .....	58,008.29
8. Total Available Funds .....	<u>\$3,399,590.60</u>
Disbursements	
9. Austin .....	\$ 23,395.01
10. Bronxville .....	83,755.40
11. Buenos Aires .....	184,853.80
12. Concordia .....	122,540.78
13. Edmonton .....	7,843.60
14. Fort Wayne .....	83,034.96
15. Milwaukee .....	137,658.35
16. Oakland .....	281,354.77
17. Portland .....	186,669.23
18. Porto Alegre .....	135,246.80
19. River Forest .....	402,257.94
20. St. Louis .....	111,088.62
21. St. Paul .....	51,883.52
22. Seward .....	164,910.98
23. Winfield .....	98,143.88
24. New York, N. Y., Residence for Director of Public Relations .....	25,107.98
25. Total Disbursements .....	<u>\$2,099,745.62</u>
26. Balance, Jan. 31, 1950 (See Exh. P, Line 44)	<u>\$1,299,844.98</u>

## N. CHURCH EXTENSION FUND

## Receipts

1. Repayments of Loans: 1944	\$ 269,966.76	
2.     1945	180,829.58	
3.     1946	139,358.40	
4.     1947	72,859.97	
5.     1948	121,762.42	
6.     1949	159,055.66	
7. Total Repayments		\$ 943,832.79
8. Administration Fees: 1944	\$ 7,124.66	
9.     1945	4,661.80	
10.    1946	4,248.75	
11.    1947	5,468.04	
12.    1948	8,694.79	
13.    1949	12,262.50	
14. Total Administration Fees		\$ 42,460.54
15. Contributions: 1944	\$ 2,238.01	
16.     1945	18,481.23	
17.     1946	4,720.40	
18.     1947	6,354.63	
19.     1948	6,824.81	
20.     1949	4,054.42	
21. Total Contributions		\$ 42,673.50
22. Loan Adjustment, E. P. C.		25,250.00
23. Peace Thankoffering Grant		200,000.00
24. Total Receipts		<u>\$1,254,216.83</u>

## Disbursements

25. New Loans: 1944	\$ 51,500.00	
26.     1945	107,500.00	
27.     1946	184,000.00	
28.     1947	446,500.00	
29.     1948	392,942.00	
30.     1949	304,046.00	
31. Total New Loans		\$1,486,488.00
32. Expenses: 1944	\$ 1,593.80	
33.     1945	1,539.86	
34.     1946	1,310.63	
35.     1947	1,234.54	
36.     1948	1,176.89	
37.     1949	518.31	
38. Total Expenses		\$ 7,374.03
39. Total Disbursements		<u>\$1,493,862.03</u>

## Recapitulation

40. Total Disbursements (Line 39)	\$1,493,862.03
41. Total Receipts (Line 24)	<u>1,254,216.83</u>
42. Net Disbursements	<u>\$ 239,645.20</u>
43. Balance, Jan. 31, 1944	\$ 472,559.51
44. Net Disbursements (Line 42)	<u>239,645.20</u>
45. Balance, Jan. 31, 1950 (See Exh. P, Line 34)	<u>\$ 232,914.31</u>

## O. PENSION FUND

	1-31-39	1-31-42	1-31-44	1-31-46	1-31-48	1-31-50
<b>Pension Fund Assets</b>						
1. Investments	\$ 170,000.00	\$ 931,060.00	\$1,962,531.00	\$3,413,194.00	\$5,373,301.00	\$7,606,325.00
2. Amortization	6,292.21	5,883.80	1,557.07	792.44	5,446.72	35,891.94
3. Cash	9,331.92	3,946.16	15,449.82	79,322.56	— 19,418.35	— 22,086.93
4. Total Pension Fund Assets	\$ 185,624.13	\$ 940,889.96	\$1,979,537.89	\$3,493,309.00	\$5,359,329.37	\$7,620,130.01
<b>Pension Fund Liabilities</b>						
5. Pension Fund	\$ 184,510.79	\$ 877,028.14	\$1,828,839.06	\$3,192,382.49	\$4,902,733.05	\$6,915,269.82
6. Annuity Reserves	—	4,142.68	12,334.53	16,805.88	23,217.84	39,097.18
7. Contingent Fund	—	8,396.58	22,824.03	45,337.27	64,703.22	99,449.60
8. Retirement Reserve	—	34,235.11	80,513.37	150,736.39	252,263.83	440,461.68
9. Investment Depreciation Reserve	—	9,022.66	12,782.12	34,141.31	34,141.31	34,466.31
10. Earnings, Current	1,113.34	8,064.79	18,270.81	29,820.27	61,992.99	74,600.47
11. Earnings, Deferred	—	—	3,973.97	24,085.39	20,277.13	16,784.95
12. Total Pension Fund Liabilities	\$ 185,624.13	\$ 940,889.96	\$1,979,537.89	\$3,493,309.00	\$5,359,329.37	\$7,620,130.01

## Pension Fund Earnings

Fiscal Year 1938	\$ 1,113.34	Fiscal Year 1945	67,343.35
Fiscal Year 1939	7,580.17	Fiscal Year 1946	91,292.48
Fiscal Year 1940	5,060.57	Fiscal Year 1947	117,606.10
Fiscal Year 1941	16,404.30	Fiscal Year 1948	135,337.43
Fiscal Year 1942	23,338.88	Fiscal Year 1949	149,427.44
Fiscal Year 1943	34,173.96	Total	\$691,646.94
Fiscal Year 1944	42,968.92		



**P. BALANCE SHEET****January 31, 1950****ASSETS****Current Assets**

1. Cash .....	\$ 631,107.11	
2. Investments .....	3,760,000.00	
3. Advances to Colleges .....	28,149.26	
4. Advances, Sundry .....	96,309.35	
5. Automobile Funds .....	2,089.56	
6. Total Current Assets .....		\$4,517,655.28

**Prepaid Disbursements**

7. Equipment .....	\$ 4,081.70	
8. Missions .....	105,504.41	
9. Public Relations Residence .....	3,030.99	
10. Stewardship Film .....	6,734.44	
11. Residences, Professors', President's, and Sundry .....	494,827.05	
12. Total Prepaid Disbursements .....		\$ 614,178.59

**Pension Fund Assets**

13. Investments .....	\$7,606,325.00	
14. Amortization .....	35,891.94	
15. Cash .....	— 22,086.93	
16. Total Pension Fund Assets .....		\$7,620,130.01

**L. L. L. Endowment Fund Assets**

17. Investments .....	\$2,824,680.00	
18. Cash .....	280.25	
19. Total L. L. L. Endowment Fund Assets .....		\$2,824,960.25

**Sundry Trust Funds Assets**

20. Investments .....	\$2,181,920.09	
21. Amortization .....	2,676.98	
22. Cash .....	— 1,231.90	
23. Bequests, Investment Suspense .....	21.00	
24. Bequests, Cash .....	20,741.97	
25. Total Sundry Trust Funds Assets .....		\$2,204,128.14

**Lay Retirement Fund Assets**

26. Investments .....	\$ 260,350.00	
27. Cash .....	6,555.07	
28. Total Lay Retirement Fund Assets .....		\$ 266,905.07
29. Total Assets .....		<u>\$18,047,957.34</u>

**LIABILITIES****Current Liabilities**

30. Archaeological Research .....	\$ 25.00	
31. Armed Services Commission .....	419,719.37	
32. Blind Literature .....	3,584.80	
33. Centennial Thankoffering .....	591,650.40	
34. Church Extension Fund .....	232,914.31	
35. College and Seminary Deposits .....	254,775.87	
36. Contingent Reserve Fund .....	83,928.30	
37. Home Mission Reserve .....	100,000.00	
38. Notes Payable .....	288,896.10	
39. Peace Thankoffering .....	469,523.69	
40. Postwar Reserve .....	729,802.43	
41. Relief Funds .....	37,092.75	
42. Relief in Europe and Asia .....	254,783.63	
43. Students Disbursements Accounts .....	31,336.86	
44. Synodical Building Fund .....	1,299,844.98	
45. Synodical Office Building .....	243,649.72	
46. Transitory Accounts .....	90,225.83	
47. Withholdings .....	79.83	
48. Total Current Liabilities .....		\$5,131,833.87

**Pension Fund Liabilities**

49. Pension Fund .....	\$6,915,269.82	
50. Annuity Reserves .....	39,097.18	
51. Contingent Fund .....	99,449.60	
52. Retirement Reserve .....	440,461.68	
53. Investment Depreciation Reserve .....	34,466.31	
54. Earnings, Current .....	74,600.47	
55. Earnings, Deferred .....	16,784.95	
56. Total Pension Fund Liabilities .....		\$7,620,130.01

**L. L. L. Endowment Fund Liabilities**

57. L. L. L. Endowment Fund .....	\$2,697,890.43	
58. Investment Depreciation Reserve .....	95,495.97	
59. Earnings, Deferred .....	31,573.85	
60. Total L. L. L. Endowment Fund Liabilities .....		\$2,824,960.25

**Sundry Trust Funds Liabilities**

61. Annuity Endowments .....	\$ 417,666.11	
62. Bequests, Pending Liquidation .....	20,762.97	
63. Insurance Reserve, Fire and Tornado .....	102,434.80	
64. Legacies .....	1,330,898.52	
65. Permanent Support Fund .....	241,703.84	
66. Investment Depreciation Reserve .....	55,372.87	
67. Earnings, Current .....	22,916.29	
68. Earnings, Deferred .....	12,872.74	
69. Total Sundry Trust Funds Liabilities .....		\$2,204,128.14

**Lay Retirement Fund Liabilities**

70. Lay Retirement Fund .....	\$ 266,905.07	
71. Total Lay Retirement Fund Liabilities .....		\$ 266,905.07
72. Total Liabilities .....		<u>\$18,047,957.34</u>

Herewith is presented a report on Synod's fiscal business. The report is intended to inform the convention and anticipate the questions that may arise. For comparative purposes, budget data are given for six consecutive years — Exhibits "A to D." The reports on the Peace Thankoffering — Exhibit E — and the Centennial Thankoffering — Exhibit F — cover those accounts since their beginning. Most of the remaining accounts give the facts for the last triennium only. Staff members of the Fiscal Office will be in attendance throughout the convention in an endeavor to be of such service as they may. Questions may be addressed to any one of them.

W. H. SCHLUETER, *Treasurer*

[804]

### Re Ten Million Dollar Mission and Education Fund

1. During the four-year period of 1946—1949, *synodical budget* expenditures were as follows:

1946	\$ 2,864,601.41
1947	2,916,171.65
1948	3,467,171.82
1949	3,634,787.62

Total \$12,882,732.50

2. During this same period of time the Board of Directors had at its disposal for allocation from *extra-budget* funds out of the PTO, CTO, BFT, and Relief Funds a total of \$11,494,820.52. This was allocated to:

Missions	\$ 1,678,126.94
Education	312,219.06
Buildings	4,101,781.53
Relief	5,283,576.19
Miscellaneous	119,116.80

Total \$11,494,820.52

(The above extra-budget total does not include the sum of approximately \$25,000,000 expended through non-synodical channels for relief in war-torn areas nor hundreds of thousands of dollars given by our people directly — not through congregational, District, or synodical channels — for charitable purposes within and without Synod.)

3. These \$11,500,000 extra-synodical budget expenditures are of paramount significance to our world-wide Kingdom work, for

- With a few exceptions, these funds made possible the acceptance of specially urgent opportunities to serve our God in areas not provided for in the synodical budget;
- They provided for either essential expenditures for the *normal* expansion of existing mission work, or they made possible an answer to emergency cries from all parts of the world to "come over and help us";

c. Through the availability of these moneys our work has enjoyed, under the blessing of God, a greater forward movement than in any comparable period in the one hundred years' history of the Missouri Synod. These funds provided grants for at least some of the urgent requests for special projects and made it possible for the Missouri Synod to enter the second century of its existence with an unprecedented impetus for Kingdom work throughout the world. To gain a full appreciation of what this has meant to our world-wide missions, it is but necessary to contemplate the status of our work today if there had been no funds available for these unforeseen and emergency needs in Europe, Africa, South America, Central America, Mexico, the Canal Zone, Hawaii, the Philippines, Japan, China, India, foreign broadcasts, the tremendous volume of relief, and, last but not least, in our home mission fields and in the building program for our educational institutions in North America.

4. Most assuredly we of the Missouri Synod have no valid reason to believe that the years in the immediate future will offer less urgent or fewer opportunities in all parts of the world than have the years of the immediate past. We can confidently expect from God that He will continue to give the same and ever greater opportunities for Kingdom building to us in this next triennium.

5. During these past years our people have willingly and cheerfully given more than most of us, in our little faith, expected them to give. If anyone had had the temerity in 1946 to predict that within the next four years our people would give almost as much for extra-budget purposes (for budget purposes \$12,000,000 — for extra-budget purposes \$11,500,000), he would have been labeled a dreamer. And please bear in mind, the above total does not include the twenty-five million given for relief.

6. We furthermore know that God continues today to give our people more than sufficient material and spiritual capital to maintain and to accelerate our expanding Kingdom work.

7. It is furthermore in total harmony with our faith, prayers, and experience that we can expect from God an ever greater measure of the grace of giving in the coming years.

8. Thus, taking all factors into consideration and projecting ourselves into the next triennium, we know that a large sum of money will be necessary (over and above a normal increase in the synodical budget from year to year) to meet even only the most urgent of those many obligations which will continue to devolve upon our Synod as a chosen people for Kingdom work.

9. The problem is: to bring the need into the consciousness of everyone whom God expects to help meet that need.

10. With the help of God this can be done. No one has any doubt of this. Everyone will agree that if we can put the story to our people, our people will respond gladly.

11. Therefore the question is not whether or not it should be done, but how to do it.

12. An ever larger group of our laity is expecting a real challenge for Kingdom work from the leaders of the Church. One of the growing demands of our laity is that we draw it closer into the work and delegate to it more responsibility.

13. The time is propitious for the inauguration, during the next triennium, of a lay movement which will have as its goal the collection of a Ten Million Dollar Mission and Education Fund.

14. God expects our Church to go to His people — and straightway we shall find the funds. We need to loose them and bring them to our Lord. "And if any man say ought unto you, ye shall say, 'The Lord hath need of them.'"

15. Keenly conscious that our Church looks to its chosen officers, especially the *Praesidium* and the synodical Board of Directors, to blaze an ever widening trail in an ever increasing forward tempo in these latter days; and

motivated by the command of our Lord and Savior "to go and preach"; and

urged on by the desperate need of man for the message of God's reconciliation to man by His Son Jesus Christ; and

encouraged by the glorious response of an ever increasing number of our Christians who are giving more time, talent, and treasure for Kingdom work; and

challenged by God's sure promises to attempt to reach out to ever wider Kingdom horizons; we

the synodical Board of Directors of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod submit to Synod in convention assembled in Milwaukee, 1950, the following resolutions for adoption:

16. WHEREAS, During the past four-year period from 1946 to 1949 our members gave for non-budgeted, missionary, educational, and relief projects the sum total of \$11,500,000; and

17. WHEREAS, These moneys were made available to the church at large by the Peace Thankoffering, the Centennial Collection, the Building for Tomorrow Collection, and Relief Funds; and

18. WHEREAS, The above total of \$11,500,000 does not include the sum of approximately \$25,000,000 given by our people through non-synodical channels for war relief — nor additional millions of

dollars for non-budgetary items within and without Synod — which in no wise have strained the giving ability of our people; and

19. WHEREAS, These funds made it possible for our Church to appropriate larger sums for urgent mission and educational projects in the fields of Home Missions — in North and South America, Central America, Mexico, Hawaii, Japan, the Philippines, China, India, Africa, and Europe; and

20. WHEREAS, These gifts over and above the regular budget of our people in these postwar years have made possible an unprecedented expansion in our missionary and educational endeavors throughout the world and have given our Kingdom work a greater impetus and forward movement than has been attained at any other time in the history of our Church; and

21. WHEREAS, God continues to show us needs and wide-open and compelling opportunities in our work of missions and education throughout the world, which, if not met, will slow down, hamper, and in some instances bring to a standstill the impetus of our work and prevent adequate planning and preparation for the future of which our people must be told; and

22. WHEREAS, There is at present an ever growing consciousness of the missionary imperative in the hearts of our people; and

23. WHEREAS, An ever increasing number of our laity is expecting the Church to present to it a program of Kingdom work commensurate with the spiritual and material gifts which the Lord has showered upon The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod and is eagerly willing to participate in an expansion program; and

24. WHEREAS, We have tangible proof that God is showering an ever greater measure of the grace of giving upon our people; and

25. WHEREAS, We have the evidence of the past four years that our people are willing to give larger sums for the spiritual and physical succor of their fellow men if apprised of the need; and

26. WHEREAS, God expects the Church to bring the needs of the Kingdom to those people who receive from Him the spiritual and material resources to meet those needs; and

27. WHEREAS, Our mission and education boards and commissions have projected a program of Kingdom work over and above a normal budgetary increase of approximately ten per cent per annum, which calls for an expenditure of millions of dollars in the next years; therefore be it

28. *Resolved*, That The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, in convention assembled in Milwaukee, 1950, instruct the Board of Directors to inaugurate a

## TEN MILLION DOLLAR MISSION AND EDUCATION FUND

and be it furthermore

29. *Resolved*, That this Mission and Education Fund be used to help promote the expansion of all branches of synodical work throughout the world; and be it furthermore

30. *Resolved*, That the Mission and Education Fund include a sum total adopted by the convention for building projects for our ministerial and teacher training program; and be it furthermore

31. *Resolved*, That the Board of Directors be instructed to make the collection of this fund a lay movement; and be it furthermore

32. *Resolved*, That the Board of Directors appoint a committee from the laity of our Church which shall in full co-operation with the synodical and District officers and our pastors and teachers be responsible for carrying out Synod's Ten Million Dollar Mission and Education Fund resolution; and be it furthermore

33. *Resolved*, That Synod urgently request every congregation to appoint a committee from its midst which will co-operate with the synodical Mission and Education Fund Committee; and be it furthermore

34. *Resolved*, That the Mission and Education Fund Committee, in co-operation with the Fiscal Conference, designate an opportune period of time within the next triennium in which these Ten Million Dollars shall be solicited from our people; and be it finally

35. *Resolved*, That the allocation of all Mission and Education Funds be made by the Board of Directors.

36. *Soli Deo Gloria!*

## THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

DR. J. W. BEHNKEN, <i>Chairman</i>	MR. E. J. GALLMEYER
DR. M. F. KRETZMANN, <i>Secretary</i>	REV. PAUL KOENIG
MR. W. H. SCHLUETER, <i>Treasurer</i>	MR. MARTIN A. SALVNER
MR. JOHN W. BOEHNE	MR. THEO. H. SCHLAKE

Endorsed by the *Praesidium*:

DR. J. W. BEHNKEN, *President*  
 DR. H. HARMS, *First Vice-President*  
 REV. F. A. HERTWIG, *Second Vice-President*  
 REV. W. F. LICHTSINN, *Third Vice-President*  
 DR. E. J. FRIEDRICH, *Fourth Vice-President*

Additional and detailed data on the needs of the Kingdom which make this Mission and Education Fund an imperative in the onward march of our Church will be made available to the convention.

St. Louis, April, 1950

[805]

### **Report and Recommendations on Non-Budget Items**

The following committee was appointed by the President and Vice-Presidents of Synod "to study the matter of non-budget items and to submit its recommendations to the next convention": Mr. E. Balke, Mr. A. Schnack, Mr. A. T. Wilson, and Revs. A. Zeile and J. E. Herrmann. Mr. A. T. Wilson, because of busy schedules, was excused at his own request from serving on the committee. Mr. E. Balke was chosen chairman and Rev. J. E. Herrmann secretary of the committee.

The action of the 1947 convention on Memorials 803 and 47 (unprinted) was as follows:

"WHEREAS, Non-budget items and the manner of their collection are at times causing concern within Synod; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the President of Synod appoint a committee to study the matter of non-budget items and submit its recommendations to the next convention."

Your Committee in session on March 25, 1950, agreed that no full or final solution of the problems assigned to it can be found at this time. We are agreed that basically the ultimate solution for the proper distribution of funds must wait upon a deeper appreciation and wider exercise of the principles and practice of proportionate giving and more guidance for our membership concerning the relative importance of various phases of Kingdom work requiring their support. The whole matter requires further study through mutual consultation by the Board of Directors of Synod and the agencies under consideration. Recognizing the need of these agencies within Synod and the splendid service they have rendered, your Committee is persuaded that its recommendations will prove helpful to all concerned in the matter of non-budget items. Our recommendations are not to be considered as discriminatory in nature, but are offered in order to assist the agencies in their projects and programs which play a vital but supplementary role in the work of the Kingdom and Synod.

Your Committee *recommends*

1. That the Board of Directors of Synod and the agencies included in this report organize a co-ordinating council as soon as possible on which the Board of Directors and all the agencies concerned be represented. This council shall serve as a clearinghouse for the timing and co-ordination of all projects and programs of the agencies belonging to the council and which call for financial support beyond the boundaries of any synodical District;



2. That this co-ordinating council during this triennium develop certain policies which will serve as effective guidelines for these agencies until the next synodical convention;
3. That this co-ordinating council present these guidelines to the 1953 synodical convention for its review and further consideration;
4. That the financial needs of Synod be recognized as having priority over the financial needs of agencies within Synod which solicit funds beyond the boundaries of a synodical District and beyond their own membership;
5. That the above-mentioned agencies inform the constituency of Synod of their individual and combined annual budget needs in time for congregations to give these needs full consideration in their congregational budget;
6. That congregations be encouraged to decide for themselves from the information received from these agencies on what basis and to what extent they purpose to support the causes represented by these agencies beyond their own membership;
7. That any solicitation in any given congregation be undertaken only with the approval of that congregation;
8. That the agencies employ such methods of solicitation as meet with the general approval of our congregations and that they continue to give careful thought to the selection of their field representatives;
9. That the agencies concerned consult with the Board of Directors of Synod before launching out upon any major expansion of their program requiring collections from congregations or solicitations from individuals.

COMMITTEE ON NON-BUDGET ITEMS

J. E. HERRMANN, *Secretary of Committee*

[806]

### Co-Ordination of Financial Campaigns

Our Redeemer Evangelical Lutheran Church of Dallas, Tex., respectfully submits the following recommendations and resolution to the English District, The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, in convention at River Forest, Ill., June 14—17, 1949.

WHEREAS, We are in wholehearted accord and sympathy with certain activities within the Church, such as the Lutheran Hour, Valparaiso University, Building for Tomorrow, etc., since we know that they are vitally necessary to promote the welfare and growth of the Church; and

WHEREAS, Campaigns to finance these activities are being conducted at irregular intervals during the church year, sometimes conflicting with each other and frequently conflicting with regional projects and individual church programs, with detrimental results for these most worthy Synod-wide activities; and

WHEREAS, Such irregular campaigns make it extremely difficult for members of the individual churches adequately to plan their charitable giving, both civic and religious; and

WHEREAS, Better timing of such programs through co-ordinated planning would enable local churches reasonably to anticipate all the requests which might be made during the year, and, in turn, individual members would then systematically plan their giving, instead of contributing haphazardly, thus attaining greater blessings for all these worthy causes; and

WHEREAS, It is believed that the various activities could be more forcefully presented by means of motion pictures and slides which would vividly portray their work and needs and reach a greater number of people more effectively than by having representatives traveling great distances and incurring considerable expense while reaching relatively few people; that such media could be employed at times most propitious for local groups and would engender more enthusiasm among individual members than abstract presentations through addresses to smaller groups by special representatives; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we respectfully petition the honorable English District of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod to study this matter more fully and to memorialize the triennial convention of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, convening in 1950, with a view toward establishing an over-all program of co-ordinated planning whereby the needs of all agencies of the Church, except unforeseeable emergencies, might be financed in such a manner that the interests of all will be best served, yet not conflict with one another, and in such a manner that the individual congregation may be able to anticipate on an annual basis their fair share for the work of the church at large.

Respectfully submitted,

OUR REDEEMER EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH  
by GLENN D. CARLSON, *Secretary*

Dallas, Tex., May 15, 1949

Your Committee concurs in the recommendations offered in this memorial.

THE ENGLISH DISTRICT  
C. F. DANKWORTH, *Secretary*

[807]

### **Assign Responsibility for Preparation and Presentation of Synodical Budget**

WHEREAS, The responsibility for the preparation of the synodical budget is not at present fixed by Synod, be it therefore

*Resolved*, That the President of Synod direct the preparation of the synodical budget and its presentation for approval, and that the Fiscal Conference review the initial budget and adopt its final form.

YORK-SEWARD REGIONAL CONFERENCE  
SOUTHERN NEBRASKA DISTRICT  
B. HOLM, *Secretary*

---

[808]

### **Unified Budget**

In convention assembled at Camp Pioneer, Angola, N. Y., June 27—July 1, 1949, The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, Eastern District, adopted the following overture:

WHEREAS, Our congregations are becoming surfeited with frequent special drives for funds; and

WHEREAS, The maintenance and expansion of our colleges require frequent outlay of funds; and

WHEREAS, Our people more and more favor a unified budget for all purposes; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we recommend that the triennial appropriations for building fund needs be prorated in the annual synodical budget.

MARTIN W. MUELLER, *Secretary*

---

[809]

### **Annual Building Fund Donation**

At our regular September voters' meeting a motion was made and passed to make a recommendation to Synod that a permanent annual building fund donation be established in preference to large special drives.

It was generally felt that a regular annual donation would yield greater returns over a period of years and thereby enable Synod to maintain its buildings in proper condition.

If Synod should be in accord with our point of view, you may feel fully assured we will heartily support any such plan.

OUR SAVIOUR LUTHERAN CHURCH  
FAIR LAWN, N. J.  
R. O. KLAHNE, *Secretary*

[810]

### **Discontinue Special Drives to Raise Funds for Building Purposes**

WHEREAS, The members of Christ Lutheran Church of Washington, D. C., recognize the obligation of each member congregation of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod to properly support the Synod in a well-balanced building program; and

WHEREAS, The members of Christ Lutheran Church of Washington, D. C., are of the opinion that the present synodical practice of conducting sporadic special drives to raise funds for such purposes is wasteful and inefficient; and

WHEREAS, The members of Christ Lutheran Church of Washington, D. C., are of the opinion that any synodical building program should be projected over a period of years according to a well conceived plan; now, therefore,

The members of Christ Lutheran Church of Washington, D. C., *memorialize* The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod at its 1950 synodical convention at Milwaukee, Wis., to discontinue special drives to raise funds for building purposes, and that each member congregation be requested to include in its annual dues such amounts as Synod may deem necessary to carry on a long-range building program.

CHRIST LUTHERAN CHURCH  
Washington, D. C.

[811]

### **Switch Endowments from Secular Securities to Church Extension Funds**

WHEREAS, The Pastoral Conference of Circuit M of the Central District has discussed the question of having Synod switch its investments of both permanent and endowment funds from purely secular securities to Church Extension funds; and

WHEREAS, We are not unmindful of the difficulties involved in such an undertaking, but in view of the crying needs caused by the compelling opportunities of these days, we feel that the subject is worth a thorough study in all of its ramifications; and

WHEREAS, We trust that such a study will result in the release of some millions of dollars for investment in the securities that directly advance the work of the Church, but which moneys are now tied up in low-income secular securities; and

WHEREAS, We are confident that such a switch could be made without added risk to principal and with some assurance of gain as to income; therefore be it

*Resolved*, Unanimously, that the above conference respectfully petition the convention of Synod, assembled in Milwaukee, Wis., in June, 1950, to give thorough consideration to this problem of switching its investments of both permanent and endowment funds from purely secular securities to Church Extension funds.

CIRCUIT M PASTORAL CONFERENCE  
OF THE CENTRAL DISTRICT

EDWARD W. KOEHNEKE, *Secretary*

4001 Central Ave., East Gary, Ind.

---

[812]

### **Board of Trustees Seek Investments in Safe Church Property**

WHEREAS, The Atlantic District of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, assembled in convention at Bronxville, N. Y., June 27 to 30, 1949, resolved that Synod be memorialized to encourage the Investment Committee to seek safe investments which will yield larger interest earnings; for instance, investments in safe church property; therefore

We respectfully *memorialize* the honorable Synod assembled at Milwaukee, Wis., June 21—30, 1950, to encourage the Investment Committee to seek safe investments which will yield larger interest earnings; for instance, investments in safe church property.

THE ATLANTIC DISTRICT

CARL M. ZORN, *Secretary*

---

[813]

### **General Church Extension Funds for Negro Congregations**

WHEREAS, There has been a change in the status of Negro work so that it now comes under the supervision and direction of several of the Districts of Synod; therefore

The Southeastern District of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod does herewith *memorialize* Synod to make it possible for the General Church Extension Board to loan money through the Districts for the building of necessary chapels and churches for Negro congregations in their Districts; and be it known that it will be the policy of the Southeastern District to make loans for the same purpose out of its own Church Extension Fund.

THE SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT

EDGAR C. RAKOW, *Secretary*

[814]

### Special Loan Department

In convention assembled at Camp Pioneer, Angola, N. Y., June 27—July 1, 1949, The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, Eastern District, adopted the following overture:

**WHEREAS**, The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod has various funds and balances which are invested in Government Bonds and other securities; and

**WHEREAS**, Many congregations of our Synod are forced to borrow money from secular sources in order to finance their building programs; therefore be it

**Resolved**, That the Eastern District memorialize Synod to institute a Special Loan Department by which available funds can be invested in member congregations; and be it further

**Resolved**, That Synod's Board of Directors set up the necessary rules and regulations governing such loans.

MARTIN W. MUELLER, *Secretary*

[815]

### Protect Congregations and Their Synod from Financial Exploitation

**WHEREAS**, The congregations of Synod individually cannot judge the bookkeeping and auditing standards and practices of special projects and unofficial intrasynodical collections; and

**WHEREAS**, Too many such collections can work to the harm of synodical, District, and congregational budgets; be it therefore

**Resolved**, That before any such collection or fund-raising enterprise be initiated, the College of Presidents shall approve the purpose and the financial goals, if the collection crosses District lines, while the Visitors' Conference of the District shall approve similarly where the collection is to be held within one District; and be it

**Resolved**, That in all cases of such collections the body granting permission shall satisfy itself that the institution or organization benefiting from the collection is using standardized financial systems recommended by national organizations (e. g., a hospital those of the A. H. A., an orphanage or old folks' home those of the Community Chest, a college or institution of higher learning those of accrediting associations); and be it

**Resolved**, That upon completion of the effort the report of the examination by a certified public accountant accompany the financial reports furnished to the authorizing group; and be it

*Resolved*, That the ratio of the promotional cost to the amount raised in the various Districts of Synod be a matter of public regard; and be it

*Resolved*, That no organization or enterprise regardless of previous blanket approval be exempted from these provisos.

YORK-SEWARD REGIONAL CONFERENCE  
SOUTHERN NEBRASKA DISTRICT

B. HOLM, *Secretary*

[816]

### **Executive Secretary of Social Welfare**

WHEREAS, The President of Synod appointed a survey committee in accordance with instructions of Synod in 1947 to study the advisability of engaging a full-time executive secretary of social welfare; and

WHEREAS, The findings of this committee resulted in the recommendation that the office of full-time executive secretary be established; and

WHEREAS, The President and Board of Directors of Synod endorse these findings; and

WHEREAS, This office has not been established because the Fiscal Conference was unable to see its way clear to appropriate the necessary funds; and

WHEREAS, The need for this office has become increasingly urgent; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That funds shall be made available by the Fiscal Conference for the establishment of this office of executive secretary early in the next triennium.

THE ASSOCIATED LUTHERAN CHARITIES  
WITHIN THE SYNODICAL CONFERENCE

H. F. WIND, *President*

A. H. BRINGEWATT, *Secretary*

[817]

### Publication of Salaries

It is suggested that the following *proposal* be discussed and voted upon at the 1950 convention of our Synod:

That the salaries our professors at our various institutions and other Synod officials receive be published in the *Lutheran Witness* annually. (The salaries paid them should be no secret and especially so when Synod's budget is stressed so greatly and the members who support it are asked for higher needed budgets. If it is shown specifically where Synod's money goes and why it is specifically needed here and there, it will help considerably in reaching the necessary goal.)

ALFRED OPITZ, Pratt, Kans.

[818]

### Report of Board of Support and Pensions

The Board of Support and Pensions herewith submits its report for the past triennium to the honorable convention.

The personnel of our Board underwent a number of changes. The Executive Secretary, Rev. F. G. Kuehnert, retired from active service with the Board on October 31, 1948, after having directed its activities and endeavors ever since it was created by Synod in 1917. His efforts during the thirty-one years of his tenure of office brought comfort and relief into the lives and homes of thousands of Veterans of the Cross and their dependents. Under his energetic direction the Pension Fund was inaugurated, and its membership has grown in a very satisfactory manner. Since November 1, 1948, Pastor Kuehnert has been enjoying his well-deserved retirement. Pastor Edwin A. Sommer of Beardstown, Ill., became his associate on July 15, 1947. Since Pastor Kuehnert's retirement, Pastor Sommer has been the Executive Secretary of our Board.

The only two other members of the original Board, appointed in 1917, and permitted to serve with Rev. F. G. Kuehnert for thirty-one years, Mr. Theodore Doering and Mr. C. H. Dehning, were called away by death, Mr. Doering in May, 1949, and Mr. Dehning in February, 1950. Both men gave willingly and wholeheartedly of their time and abilities in the service of Synod's Board of Support and Pensions and its thousands of beneficiaries. President J. W. Behnken appointed Mr. Arthur Hahn of St. Paul's Church in Melrose Park to replace Mr. Doering. The Board deferred till this convention the act of filling the vacancy caused by Mr. Dehning's death. Mr. George Halter of Cleveland, Ohio, was elected to membership on this Board in 1947. However, because he had also been asked to serve on the Board for Public Relations,



he tendered his resignation as a member of our Board. Mr. Alfred Handrich of Milwaukee was appointed by President J. W. Behnken to fill this vacancy.

After having been located in Crystal Lake, Ill., for thirty-two years the office of our Board was moved on November 1, 1949, to the Fiscal Office of Synod upon the urgent request of Mr. Walter H. Schlueter, Treasurer, and Mr. Theodore Eckhart, Assistant Treasurer, of Synod.

The General Board met in plenary session at least twice each year to discuss and to take action on problems growing out of our Support and Pension activities, to determine on policies, and to formulate recommendations for this convention. Dr. George A. Huggins, our actuary, attended most of these meetings.

For the purpose of disseminating information, answering questions, and personally inviting the non-members to join the Pension Fund, the Executive Secretary, Rev. Edwin A. Sommer, attended six District conventions in 1948 and eight such conventions in 1949, as well as a number of District and regional pastoral and teacher's conferences. He also met with the graduating classes at our seminaries in St. Louis and Springfield and Concordia Teachers College in River Forest. Many personal calls were made on non-member pastors, professors, and teachers in Illinois and Wisconsin.

The Executive Committee of five members met regularly almost every month to take action on current Support requests and Pension business.

We wish to thank the members of the District Boards of Support for their splendid co-operation in Support and Pension matters. Without their willing assistance our work would be greatly hampered and poorly done.

We offer the following tabulation of Support benefits during the past six years:

	Persons Supported					Applications	Old Age Beneficiaries	Disbursements	Old Age Benefits	Death Benefits
	Workers	Wives	Widows	Children	Total					
1944	232	167	506	295	1,253	739	259	\$358,492.12	\$106,962.89	\$ 7,275.00
1945	221	157	506	257	1,203	750	312	401,251.01	145,503.31	11,650.00
1946	210	151	502	231	1,155	741	356	412,334.83	169,255.04	6,425.00
1947	220	157	496	252	1,174	741	382	437,889.89	187,276.30	10,600.00
1948	213	133	520	255	1,179	753	449	545,969.17	247,314.33	12,275.00
1949	213	144	508	218	1,137	742	481	549,282.48	278,893.54	13,275.00

The Old Age Benefits are included in the total disbursements; the Death Benefits, however, are separate items of appropriation

and expenditure. During the period October 1, 1937, to January 31, 1950, the sum of \$100,875 was disbursed in the form of Death Benefits to the families of 471 deceased Pension Fund members.

Often the question is asked: What has become of the L. L. L. Endowment Fund? It is definitely still intact. It totals \$2,697,890.43, and its earnings are designated for the support of the Veterans of the Cross. In 1949 these earnings totaled \$64,775.28 and were a part of Synod's appropriation in behalf of our beneficiaries.

You will see that our disbursements were increased by more than \$100,000 in 1948 over 1947 as a result of the resolution of the Chicago Convention whereby the Old Age Benefit was increased from \$50 to \$60 a month, and all Support grants were increased by approximately 20 per cent if there was actual need. Thus the average benefit paid to each account is about \$450 a year. The average benefit to a retired or disabled worker is approximately \$720 a year, and the benefit to the widow \$360 a year.

A further cause for the increase was the resolution to grant a special Old Age Benefit of \$60 a month to those workers in Synod who had retired prior to October 1, 1937, and who at the time of such retirement were at least 65 years of age. The widows of such retired workers were to receive \$30 a month. The president of Synod, Dr. J. W. Behnken, ruled that this special benefit should be made available to those retired workers and their widows who could show need for this special benefit. Practically all retired workers coming under the above classification already were receiving Support. Six retired workers made application for the special benefit; and since they had shown need, favorable action was taken. Forty-one widows coming under the above classification were also already receiving Support. No new applications from such widows were required. Inasmuch as Support benefits were being remitted regularly to all but six of these special old-age beneficiaries, the increased cost to Synod was not as large as had been anticipated. We found that, upon increasing the Support already granted to retired workers to \$60 a month and to widows to \$30 a month, our disbursements were increased by approximately \$13,000 annually. These beneficiaries are now receiving this special Old Age Benefit regularly, without making annual formal application therefor. It is of interest to know that thirty-two of these retired workers and thirty-eight widows in the same classification are still receiving this special Old Age Benefit.

We wish also to report that, having been granted permission by Synod's Board of Directors to do so, Synod's resolution, passed at the Fort Wayne Convention, regarding the Widow's Old Age Benefit, was made retroactive in behalf of twenty-six widows who husbands were members of the Pension Fund but died prior

to February 1, 1942, and at the time of their death had not yet reached age 68. Until the convention in 1941, 68 was retirement age. In fairness to these widows our Board felt that they, too, should become the recipients of the Old Age Benefit of \$30 a month because their husbands were beyond age 65 at the time of their death. The added cost as a result of this action was approximately \$3,300.

The total expenditures during 1949 in behalf of our 1,834 beneficiaries was \$579,485.58. The operating cost of our Board was \$15,386.86. The total cost was \$594,872.44. However, the accounts of the retired and disabled or deceased members yielded Pension credits in the sum of \$45,589.96. After these Pension credits were subtracted from the gross expenditures, the actual cost to Synod in payment of Pension and Support was \$549,282.48.

It is our mutual hope and the expectation of all concerned that in the not too distant future the earned benefits of the Pension Fund will appreciably reduce the sum requested as an appropriation from Synod's treasury for Support. Just how long this will take we are not prepared to state or even predict. We do know that the participation of workers in Synod is continuing at a satisfactory rate, although there still are almost 1,000 workers in Synod who have not yet joined the Pension Fund. Following are:

### Pension Fund Statistics

Total Registration on January 31, 1950

Pastors .....	3,927
Teachers .....	1,545
Professors .....	184
Workers Not Serving Congregations .....	430
Female Workers .....	201

6,287

Members Died .....	466
Members Retired .....	417
Members Withdrawn, No Longer Active in Synod .....	184

1,067

Total Active Members .....

5,220

Congregations Enlisted .....	3,830
Institutional Boards .....	74
Synod's and the Districts' Salary-Paying Boards .....	52

The percentage of participation on the part of our workers is about 86 per cent. This is much more favorable than the participation of ministers in other Protestant church pension groups, which is only 60 per cent. In only a few of the Protestant denominations is participation obligatory.

The participation of our congregations is also improving and at present stands at about 80 per cent. It has been our observation that a congregation will seldom refuse to participate in the Pension

Fund if the matter is presented properly. Here again it is interesting to observe that only 60 per cent of the congregations in other Protestant groups are participating, with the exception of two large church bodies in which the congregations are obliged to take part. The fact that our pastors and teachers are participating in such a favorable manner is very commendable. However, Synod as such and we as a Board of Synod are most desirous of winning all workers and congregations for the Pension Fund.

A number of reasons are given for non-participation: Financial inability to make personal contributions because of low salaries, the assertion that commercial insurance provides better benefits, contracting for sizable insurance benefits prior to the inauguration of the Pension Fund, and the failure of our Pension Fund to assure to the disabled worker under age 65, or to his widow, a definite and fixed pension. Under our existing regulations a disabled worker is eligible to receive only his earned annuity and must make annual formal application for Support to provide his most urgent needs. At the beginning of the present year we had 60 disabled workers under age 65 on our roll of beneficiaries, whose earned disability annuity averages only \$36 a year.

When a Pension Fund member under age 65 dies, his widow also is eligible to receive only the earned annuity. The sum is relatively small because the accumulations to the credit of the individual Pension Fund member are small, inasmuch as the Fund has been in operation only a matter of twelve years. Contrary to the opinion held by many pastors and teachers, a widow does not automatically receive \$30 a month pension. This applies only to the widow of a retired Pension Fund member who receives \$60 a month Old Age Benefit or to the widow of a Pension Fund member who was still active at the time of his death and was more than 65 years old at that time. To receive a larger benefit than the actual earned annuity, the widow must also make annual formal application for Support in addition to the earned annuity.

A study of the benefits paid by other Protestant Pension Funds reveals the fact that in many cases, especially in the larger denominations, a fixed disability pension is paid which ranges from \$400 to \$1,500 a year, the average being \$600. The Pension and Support now being paid by this Board to disabled workers averages about \$60 a month. It is our opinion that Synod should resolve to pay a minimum Disability Pension in the sum of \$60, this Disability Pension to be subsidized from Synod's treasury in the same manner in which the Old Age Benefit now is being subsidized. We expect the cost for this Disability Pension will increase our needs by about \$7,500 a year.

We also wish to bring to your attention the fact that the aver-

age Pension and Support being paid to widows of Pension Fund members is about \$30 a month. We therefore make the same kind of recommendation in behalf of the widows of Pension Fund members, namely, that Synod go on record instructing the Board of Support and Pensions to pay a Widow's Pension in the sum of \$30 a month to every widow of a Pension Fund member whose account is paid in full at the time of his death. The additional sum necessary to provide this special benefit will be approximately \$22,500 a year. We therefore offer the following two *amendments* to the regulations of the Pension Fund:

#### **Special Disability Benefit or Pension**

A worker retiring from active service in the church before age 65 because of disability shall be granted a free subsidy from Synod's treasury during the period of this disability to increase his earned pension annuity to such an amount as may from time to time be determined by Synod.

*This Disability Pension shall be in the sum of \$720 a year.* Deductions in this Disability Annuity, or Pension, shall be made in the same manner now obtaining with regard to the Old Age Benefit as set forth in 10.47 b (2). It is taken for granted that the disabled worker shall make periodical reports as to his physical condition and also with regard to his earnings from part-time work during such a period of disability.

We recommend that this Disability Annuity be made effective as of February 1, 1951, in favor of all disabled Pension Fund members now receiving their earned annuity only, or Support in addition to this earned annuity.

#### **Special Widow's Benefit or Pension**

A widow whose husband passed away prior to age 65 shall be granted a free subsidy from Synod's treasury during the period of her widowhood to increase her earned pension annuity to such an amount as may from time to time be determined by Synod.

*This Widow's Pension shall be in the sum of \$360 a year.* Deductions in this Widow's Annuity, or Pension, shall be made in the same manner now obtaining with regard to the Old Age Benefit as set forth in 10.47 b (2).

We also recommend that this Widow's Annuity be made effective as of February 1, 1951, in favor of all widows of Pension Fund members who have passed away since the inauguration of the Pension Fund, subject, of course, to such regulations as already obtain with regard to the Widow's Old Age Benefit. To explain, permit us to say that a widow who has married again is not eligible to receive this proposed Widow's Pension.

We know that there has been much agitation throughout our country these past few years calling for pensions in behalf of labor in big industry. The Federal Government also is intent upon

improving Social Security benefits to an increasingly larger number of people. We believe that the congregations in Synod appreciate the services rendered by their pastors and teachers and surely regard them as even more important, necessary, and beneficial for time and eternity than the work of those who are following secular employment. At the present time our congregations and salary-paying organizations are contributing to the Pension Fund at the rate of 4% in behalf of their workers. We wish to advise you that the contributions of congregations in other Protestant church bodies, except for the groups that are much smaller than ours, runs from 6% to 15%. The average of such congregational participation so far as the number of participating groups is concerned is nearer 9%.

To improve and increase the earned benefits of the Pension Fund to the individual members, we recommend that the employer's contributions be increased from 4% to 8%. The member's contributions are to remain at 4%.

Participation at this increased per cent will eventually produce a pension that will begin to compare with the pension big business already is paying to its retiring workers after age 65. To illustrate: A young man may join the Pension Fund at age 25 and make personal contributions at the rate of 4% on an average salary of \$2,500 a year. If his employer contributes in his behalf at the rate of 4% until retirement after age 65, his earned pension will be approximately \$972 a year. If the employer's payments are made at the rate of 8%, his earned pension will be about \$1,458 a year.

The accumulation to the credit of a Pension Fund member who still has ten to twenty years of service before him will provide him with a larger earned annuity than would be the case if the employer's payments are not increased from 4%. As a result, the subsidy from Synod required to pay the minimum pension of \$60 a month will not be so large and in many cases will not be needed at all after the advanced rate of 8% has been in force a number of years.

Because we recognize that every Pension Fund member has a disposable equity in the Pension Fund—at least to the extent of his personal contributions—we propose the following two amendments to the Pension Fund regulations:

10.45 g

Resolved that this section be amended to read as follows: In the event of the death of a worker before entering upon an Old Age or Disability Annuity and of his leaving no widow and no minor orphans, that part of his accumulation which originated from his personal contributions (see 10.43 a-c) shall be remitted to his adult children in equal shares unless he has

otherwise stipulated in his last will and testament. If there are no adult children, or if the member has failed to make designation as hereinbefore provided, then the entire accumulation shall be added to the Pension Contingent Fund.

#### 10.45 gg

In the event that the member before entering upon an age or disability annuity has elected, which privilege of election is hereby made a part of the Pension Plan, a partial refund option under which, if the amounts paid in annuities to the member and to his surviving widow and/or minor orphans, if any, aggregate less than the personal accumulation of the member at the time any such annuity was entered upon, then an amount equivalent to the excess of such personal accumulation over such annuity payments shall be paid to such living beneficiary as may have been designated by the member; otherwise such excess payments shall be paid to the legal representative of the member or of the surviving widow, as the case may be. The value of the reduced annuity payable under the terms of this option shall be the actuarial equivalent of the full annuity otherwise payable.

A like privilege of election shall be extended to the widow of the member who dies prior to the date of entering upon an age of disability annuity.

We also believe it to be to the best interests of Synod itself and also to those pastors and teachers who receive their salary from Synod or from a District in Synod that the following *amendment* be adopted:

#### **Amendment and Addition to Section Referring to "Workers"**

##### 10.41 f

Participation in Synod's Pension Fund shall be required of every pastor, professor, missionary, teacher, deaconess, or other full-time church worker who after July 1, 1950, accepts a position in, and receives his salary from, The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod or from a District in Synod.

The possibility of setting up a group-insurance program in behalf of members of the Pension Fund was given much study. Your Board dealt with a reputable agent of one of the largest mutual insurance companies in the country to learn the cost of such insurance to the worker in Synod and to Synod itself. It was the unanimous opinion of the Board, which discussed this problem in three separate plenary sessions, that we should not recommend a group-insurance program to Synod for the following reasons:

1. Young men can get insurance from commercial companies at very much the same rate as group insurance would cost them;
2. Such a group-insurance program would require additional costly accounting; and
3. The collection of the premiums presents a great problem.

Synod at present is paying a Death Benefit of \$250 to the widow or family of every deceased Pension Fund member whose account is in good standing at the time of his death. Group insurance would not provide an increase in the Death Benefit in behalf of those members who have already retired. Our purpose in paying a Death Benefit from Synod's Budget is to aid the worker's or the pensioner's widow and to encourage participation in the Fund and promptness in paying the contribution. Because the value of the dollar has decreased since the Death Benefit was fixed at \$250 and also as a further inducement to our active workers to join the Pension Fund or to continue the regular and prompt payments of Pension dues, we *recommend* that

*The Death Benefit be increased from \$250 to \$500, subject to the same type of deductions obtaining at the present time where the account of the deceased member is not paid in full. The cost of the Death Benefit to Synod would thus be increased from \$14,000 to \$28,000 a year. This increased special benefit should become effective as of February 1, 1951.*

In December, 1948, our new Pension manual, *The Pension Catechism*, made its appearance. It is our hope that this new manual will be found helpful in understanding the plan and benefits of the Fund.

Last fall Memorial Wreath cards were mailed out to all workers in Synod. We hope our pastors and teachers will make frequent use of this method of receiving contributions for the Board of Support and Pensions current treasury, but more particularly for the Pension Contingent Fund, from which benefits will accrue to Pension Fund members in years to come.

Though the matter we still wish to bring to your attention is herewith presented at the very end of a lengthy report, yet we sincerely hope everyone who receives a copy thereof will give heed to our plea for Annuity Gifts to Synod's Pension Contingent Fund. An Annuity Gift is made by a person who wishes to give a certain sum of money to an organization for the purpose of receiving an annuity therefrom. The rate is determined by the age of the donor. Payments are made for life. The residuum, of course, must be used for the Pension Contingent Fund.

We plead with you to entrust such an Annuity Gift in any sum with Synod for the eventual benefit of the Pension Contingent Fund. Veterans of the Cross and their dependents will become the eventual beneficiaries. For what better cause could you make a gift of this kind? Your loving gratitude to those who serve you with the life-giving Word will thus be given expression, and you will receive the benefit of such a gift as long as you live. The rate of such annuities to you is generous. Write to this Board for the annuity rates.



The annuity plan provides the donor with an income for life as checks will be sent in January and July of each year; the plan is convenient as it eliminates worry and responsibility of investing funds during old age; it avoids unwise investments as Synod's competent Board of Trustees invests the gift; and at the same time this gift will be a testimonial of the donor's love for God and for those servants of the Word who have directed and guided him on the way of godliness and salvation.

EDWIN A. SOMMER, *Executive Secretary*

### Pension Fund Balance Sheet

Assets				
	Sept. 30, 1947	Sept. 30, 1948	Sept. 30, 1949	
Investments .....	\$4,946,923.00	\$5,940,362.00	\$6,993,971.00	
Amortization (Bond Premiums) .....	744.58	3,170.83	13,327.37	
Cash (Uninvested) .....	—1,501.06	75,082.45	144,580.92	
	<u>\$4,946,166.52</u>	<u>\$6,018,615.28</u>	<u>\$7,151,879.29</u>	
Liabilities				
Pension Fund (Members' Accum. Credit) ..	\$4,457,054.42	\$5,387,911.05	\$6,406,909.10	
Annuities (Accumulated Credit) ..	23,560.57	28,977.74	30,342.50	
Contingent Fund .....	57,388.04	70,888.84	92,955.80	
Retirement Fund .....	252,792.85	344,252.05	422,491.93	
Reserve for Invest. Depreciation ..	34,141.31	34,172.56	34,172.56	
Earnings on Investments .....	121,229.33	152,413.04	165,007.40	
	<u>\$4,946,166.52</u>	<u>\$6,018,615.28</u>	<u>\$7,151,879.29</u>	
Fiscal Years				
	10-1-46—9-30-47	10-1-47—9-30-48	10-1-48—9-30-49	Three-Year Total
Pension Fund Receipts .....	\$ 884,776.79	\$ 975,885.39	\$1,077,935.08	\$2,938,597.26
Interest				
Distributed .....	89,627.57	110,584.56	133,632.58	333,844.71
Graduates' Subsidy Credit .....	6,420.44	8,493.23	10,425.36	25,339.03

### Pension Fund Financial Report

#### Receipts — New Money

During the last three fiscal years Synod's Pension Fund has received large sums of money in the form of personal and employers' contributions. Receipts are listed in the above schedule according to fiscal years, which run from October 1 through September 30. More than \$1,000,000 was received during the last fiscal year of the Fund, the largest income per year since the Fund was started in 1937. The daily volume of receipts continues to be quite large. The individual sums received are small, which means that the number of remittances are very large. These are processed as soon as received; checks and drafts are prepared for deposit, remittance slips prepared when necessary (blue for personal, buff-

colored for employer's), receipts mailed, and finally the remittances are posted to the various accounts. The Fund is growing each business day at the rate of about \$6,500.

#### *Balance Sheet*

This schedule reflects all Assets and Liabilities of the Fund as of the close of the fiscal years shown. All investments are made by Synod's Board of Trustees. Heretofore only Government Bonds have been bought, but the Board of Trustees has begun to diversify investments of Synod's Trust Funds, which includes the Pension Fund, and has bought some Utility and Industrial Bonds, with AAA rating preferred, but no lower than AA. Every precaution is being taken to safeguard the principal, with yield of secondary importance.

#### *Earnings on Investments*

At the close of each fiscal year of the Pension Fund, earnings are distributed and credited to the individual Pension Fund accounts. We now have about 11,000 accounts (5,700 workers' personal accounts and 5,300 employers' accounts in behalf of workers), and the interest is computed separately on each account. This is quite a task and involves much work and figuring. So far interest credits have been made at the rate of  $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ , which is the rate the Fund has been earning. The Balance Sheet reflects earnings before distribution to the various Pension Fund accounts.

#### *Year-End Statements*

After the interest credit has been entered on the accounts, a statement is sent to each active member. This statement shows the beginning balance, amount of interest credit for the fiscal year, amount of personal contributions, amount of employer's contributions, and other credits, if any. A letter explaining the statement and reflecting the Balance Sheet in comparative form is sent along. Members are encouraged to notify us in the event our figures do not agree with personal records.

#### *Graduate Subsidy*

The above schedule shows that this special benefit distributed to those eligible amounted to \$10,425.36 during the last fiscal year. This new benefit was begun in 1943 and has been granted since then to all graduates from our seminaries and teachers' colleges who join within 12 months after they become eligible and whose employing organization is making full 4% contributions. For the first two years of his membership the worker personally remits 2% of his salary, Synod supplying the remaining 2% from budget funds. For the next two years the worker remits at the rate of 3% and Synod 1%. After that he remits at the full rate of 4%.

If you have any questions, please remember that your inquiry will receive our prompt and courteous attention.

CHARLES E. GROERICH, *Financial Officer*

Respectfully submitted this 25th day of March, 1950, in Chicago, Ill., to The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, to be presented at the convention June 21—30, 1950, at Milwaukee, Wis.

THE BOARD OF SUPPORT AND PENSIONS

REV. OSCAR FEDDER, *Chairman*

REV. B. W. JANSSEN

REV. CARL PFOTENHAUER

ADOLPH W. OBERMANN, *Recording Secretary*

E. A. GROTH

ARTHUR C. SOMMER

EDGAR H. STRIETER

ALFRED H. HANDRICH

ARTHUR H. HAHN

REV. EDWIN A. SOMMER, *Executive Secretary*

---

[819]

### Change in Pension Regulations

WHEREAS, Our workers are not included in the Social Security system of our Government and our Pension System takes the place of the Federal Social Security; and

WHEREAS, A worker who withdraws from membership of Synod for conscience' sake or for any other reason after years of service finds it impossible to join any other pension system because his years of service have been spent in the service of Synod; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That a worker who withdraws his membership from Synod be entitled to continue his pension; and be it furthermore

*Resolved*, That all references that a person drawing pension must belong to a certain church body be stricken.

It is very necessary that this resolution or a similar resolution be passed in view of conditions which obtain in The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod at the present time.

MARTIN KELLER

---

[820]

### Change in Pension Regulations

The Board of Directors of the Atlantic District in its meeting of February 27, 1950, resolved to memorialize Synod in the matter of Support and Pensions, requesting it to adopt the following regulations:

1. A disability pension of \$50 a month to be granted every Pension Fund member in good standing who must retire because of disability prior to age 65 and whose disability prevents him from having gainful employment.
2. A widow's pension of \$30 a month to be granted to every widow whose husband's Pension Fund account is fully paid up at the time of his death prior to the age of 65.
3. Participation to be required in the Pension Fund of every worker who is on a synodical or District payroll.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE ATLANTIC DISTRICT

CARL M. ZORN, *Secretary*

[821]

### Amend Pension Fund Regulations

WHEREAS, In many pension plans benefits to the worker are based on years of service; and

WHEREAS, There often is a marked decline in the health and strength of many workers in our Church after they have been active for forty years; and

WHEREAS, A continuing of full-time service of such workers may result in the further deterioration of the health of the worker and of his work; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That Synod amend its Pension regulations permitting any worker to retire (with the full benefits of the Pension Plan) who has been active in Synod for forty years or longer.

We respectfully submit this proposed amendment as an extra right for a worker to retire. The worker who, through no fault of his own, was compelled to leave the work in our Church for a certain period during his working years would still have the privilege to retire at 65.

In addition to the benefits named above, we feel, the adoption of this amendment would, in many instances, make it unnecessary for the worker to make a declaration of his assets, which in the past often has been a painful ordeal.

ST. JOHN'S EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH  
MERRILL, WIS.

W. E. TEWES, *President*  
A. L. BUETER, *Secretary*  
CARL PETERMAN  
ROBT. H. KROHN  
EMIL A. HINZ

[822]      **Increase Certain Pension Fund Benefits**

WHEREAS, The present Pension Fund still does not operate in the case of those members of the fund in good standing who die before the age of 65, but rather the relicts are dependent upon the Board of Support; be it

*Resolved*, That the Pension Fund terms go into effect in case of accidental or premature death as though the person who was enrolled and in good standing in the Pension Fund was a member to the age of 65, and that this principle operate till the need for the Board of Support passes through the growth of the Pension Fund.

YORK-SEWARD REGIONAL CONFERENCE  
SOUTHERN NEBRASKA DISTRICT

B. HOLM, *Secretary*

---

[823]      **Re Pension Funds**

WHEREAS, The accumulation of interest does not pay for the pensions paid out at the present time; and

WHEREAS, When Synod is in debt, it will pay a higher rate of interest also for funds to pay out the pensions that it receives from its pension funds; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That until the time that the old age benefits can be fully met by the accumulations of the pensions, 10 per cent of the contributions be used to pay out pensions, and 90 per cent be put aside on interest.

MARTIN KELLER

---

[824]      **Reduce Age of Retirement**

WHEREAS, The office of the holy ministry is a greater strain on the nervous system than many other occupations are; and

WHEREAS, Under present-day conditions this strain is increased and the health of some of the workers breaks down before they reach the age of 65; and

WHEREAS, It is necessary that everything humanly possible be done to preserve the health of our workers; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the age of retirement be reduced to the age of 60.

It is hoped that by doing this the health of the workers will with the blessing of God be preserved for at least limited but very valuable service.

MARTIN KELLER

[825]

### Change in Retirement Age

WHEREAS, Under present-day conditions the active ministry is becoming increasingly more strenuous and the health of some of the workers becomes impaired *before* they reach pension age; and

WHEREAS, It is in the best interest of *Synod* that everything possible be done to preserve the health of the workers; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That at least a certain number of workers be permitted to retire and to receive their full old age benefit *after thirty years of service*, before they have reached pension age.

These workers, relieved of the heavy strain which the active ministry imposes, and retiring *before* their health breaks down, will be able to still render much valuable service in the kingdom of God, and some might be able to return to full-time service again after a year or two of rest.

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

This could be done within the framework of the present system. Since inception of the Pension System quite a number of workers have not retired at pension age. Some continue to serve in full capacity for five years or more. God granted them good health. Money *which otherwise would have had to be paid out* was saved. These savings should be used to preserve the health of the workers; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That each year the Pension Board figure out approximately how much money in that way is being saved by *Synod*; and

That each year the Pension Board permit as many of the workers who have had *thirty years of service*, but have as yet not reached pension age, to retire and to receive the old age benefit, *as this sum would warrant*.

This plan if adopted might mean quite a saving of *manpower* and money.

MARTIN KELLER

[826]

### Adequate Pensions for Professors after Retirement

We, the Faculty of Concordia College at Fort Wayne, Ind., respectfully *ask* the honorable Synod to consider providing an adequate pension for professors when their retirement becomes necessary.

It is obvious that in frequent cases a professor at our seminaries and colleges dreads retirement chiefly because of financial reasons.

It would also be easier for a local board to ask a professor to resign if it knew that a professor's wants after retirement are ade-

quately taken care of for the rest of his life. For this reason we suggest that a professor be given at least 50% of the current professor's salary plus rent for the period of his retirement.

THE FACULTY OF CONCORDIA COLLEGE  
Fort Wayne, Ind.

ERNEST C. LEWERENZ, *Secretary*

[827]

### Retirement Age of Teachers

WHEREAS, The present-day demands on teachers are such that but a few men in the teaching ministry retain sufficient physical strength and vigor up to the present retirement age of 65; and

WHEREAS, It is not to the best interests of the local congregation nor of the church at large that a worker be forced to continue a few years longer under greatly impaired health and strength, so that he might be eligible for retirement benefits; and

WHEREAS, Some teachers are "eased" out of office if they can no longer produce as in younger years (NOTE. This is especially true in the smaller, one- and two-room, elementary schools. In larger schools the older teachers can more easily be assigned a lighter load.);

Therefore we memorialize Synod to lower the retirement age of teachers to 60 years or to 35 years of service to the Church. (NOTE. We would also heartily endorse this same retirement plan for the pastors, if desired, even though they can usually serve to an older age and are not as easily forced to resign when they "slow up" because of advanced age.)

THE NORTHERN NEBRASKA DISTRICT TEACHERS' CONFERENCE

JOHN W. SIEMERS

THEODORE KOLLMORGEN

[828]

### Revise Upward the Amount Allowable to Widows

WHEREAS, The Atlantic District of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod assembled in convention at Bronxville, N. Y., June 27—30, 1949, resolved that Synod be memorialized to revise upward the amount allowable to widows; therefore

We respectfully memorialize the honorable Synod assembled at Milwaukee, Wis., June 21—30, 1950, to revise upward the amount allowable to widows.

THE ATLANTIC DISTRICT

CARL M. ZORN, *Secretary*

[829]

### Increase Widows' Annuities

In convention assembled at Camp Pioneer, Angola, N. Y., June 27—July 1, 1949, The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, Eastern District, adopted the following resolutions pertaining to Synod's Pension Plan:

1. *Resolved*, That we memorialize Synod to increase the payment to widows;
2. *Resolved*, That we memorialize Synod to investigate the possibility of group insurance to augment the very limited income of widows from the present annuity paid.

MARTIN W. MUELLER, *Secretary*

[830]

### Withdrawal from Pension Fund

WHEREAS, *The Pension Catechism*, page 43, states that a congregation may not "expect the refund of its payments made in behalf of a worker who discontinues his payments of the Pension dues or resigns," "because these contributions should be considered as having been made for the benefit of all of Synod's Pension Fund members"; and

WHEREAS, The above contention that the contribution of a congregation "should be considered as having been made for the benefit of all of Synod's Pension Fund members" is not the ruling of Synod, but only an interpretation of Synod's Board of Support and Pensions of Synod's regulation: "all accumulations made for this account under Section 10.43 d-h shall be transferred to, and become a part of the Contingent Fund as defined by Section 10.41 c" (*Handbook* 10.49 a); and

WHEREAS, Synod grants a worker the right to terminate his membership in the Pension Fund and to withdraw all payments made by him and the interest thereon, by stating, "A worker leaving the service of Synod or any component part thereof before the retirement age, except for disability, relinquishes all claims for benefits provided under Sections 10:45 and 10.47. He shall have the right, however, to withdraw all payments made by him under Section 10:43 a-c and the interest thereon" (*Handbook* 10.49 a); and

WHEREAS, Justice and fairness demands that a congregation should also be granted the right to terminate its contributions to the Pension Fund and under certain conditions to withdraw payments made by it; and

WHEREAS, Synod has made no regulation regarding the disposition of the congregation's "contribution to the Pension Fund"



in the event that a congregation withdraws from the Pension Fund and/or terminates its membership in Synod; now therefore be it

*Resolved*, That in the event that a congregation withdraws from the Pension Fund, the full amount contributed by the congregation, plus accrued interest, shall be returned to the congregation, with this proviso that in no case shall such refund include any amount contributed by the congregation in behalf of a worker who still retains his membership in the Pension Fund, and/or who remains in the service of Synod or its component parts, and/or who is receiving benefits under the Pension Plan; and be it furthermore

*Resolved*, That in the event that both worker and congregation resign from membership in Synod (Article XIII, 4, of the Constitution notwithstanding) the full payment made by the worker to the Pension Fund, and the contribution made by the congregation in behalf of such worker, plus accrued interest, shall be returned to the worker and the congregation, respectively.

IMMANUEL EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CONGREGATION

MISSOURI SYNOD

MICHIGAN CITY, IND.

CHARLES E. OLMSTEAD

*Recording Secretary of the Congregation*

The same memorial was submitted by

Attested: REDEEMER LUTHERAN CHURCH, FREEPORT, ILL.

ROBERT V. LOEWE, *Secretary*

JOHN N. SANDER, *President*

REV. C. J. SCHUTH, *Pastor*

(Signed) (REV.) A. T. KRETZMANN, Crete, Ill.

(DR.) P. E. KRETZMANN, Cuba, Mo.

Signatures attested by (REV.) H. D. MENSING

Tinley Park, Ill., April 5, 1950

[831]

### Pension Fund and Church Extension

The following resolution was adopted on June 21, 1949, by the Michigan District at its 71st Convention in Saginaw and is herewith presented to The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod for action at its 1950 Convention:

WHEREAS, Neither the General Extension Fund of Synod nor the Extension Funds of the various Districts are able to furnish

sufficient moneys for the building of much-needed chapels and schools for our mission congregations; and

WHEREAS, The Pension System of Synod has a trust fund of six and one-half (6½) million dollars being invested largely in Government bonds; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we of the Michigan District of the Missouri Synod, assembled in convention in Saginaw, Mich., June 19—23, 1949, *petition* The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod to make some of these moneys from Synod's Pension Trust Fund available for Church Extension work.

MICHIGAN DISTRICT

HENRY C. MILLER, *Secretary*

[832]

### Loans from Church Extension Fund

WHEREAS, The present Church Extension Fund of Synod and of most Districts are inadequate to meet the building needs of subsidized and self-supporting congregations; and

WHEREAS, Congregations are now spending large sums of money for interest on loans from banks and other loaning institutions; and

WHEREAS, Such loans from banks will become more frequent as Synod expands and grows unless Synod itself provides more funds for such building needs; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the regulations of Synod applying to the investment of the Pension Fund be changed to authorize the investment of not to exceed one fourth thereof in a Special Church Extension Fund, to be made available as loans to congregations over and above the sums now available to them under existing regulations governing the Church Extension Fund, the rates of interest to be charged for such loans from the Special Church Extension Fund to be not less than four per cent (4%) per annum.

THE CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA DISTRICT

C. FICKENSCHER, *President*

R. J. JAGELS, *Secretary*

## IX. APPEAL MATTERS

---

[901]

### Report of Board of Appeals

The convention in 1947 increased the membership of the Board of Appeals from seven to eleven. The personnel of the Board acting on the one case before it was as follows: Prof. Paul F. Koehneke, chairman; Rev. H. J. A. Bouman, vice-chairman; Prof. Erwin Schnedler, secretary; Rev. Kurt Daib; Rev. E. E. Mayer; Rev. F. E. Schumann; Mr. Theodore W. Markworth; Mr. Paul Brandt; Mr. E. C. Jacobs; Mr. Walter H. Kuhlman; Mr. M. F. Lobitz. — Rev. W. C. Wangerin, a member of the Board since its inception in 1941, was called to his eternal home on September 19, 1948; Pastor Schumann succeeded him as a member of the Board, while Pastor Bouman was named to succeed him as vice-chairman. — Mr. Lobitz substituted for Mr. Carl Thrun, who for reasons which the Board considered valid asked to be excused from participation in the Owensville-Melcher case.

To date five meetings have been held during the triennium, all of them devoted to a consideration of the Owensville-Melcher appeal. The convention at Saginaw in 1944 refused to receive the Board's decision on this appeal and referred the case to a new committee, usually called Appeals Board Number Two. This latter Board submitted an opinion to the Chicago Convention in 1947, but the Committee of Review found error in procedure and remanded the case to the Board of Appeals.

Accordingly the present Board of Appeals carefully examined the case on the basis of the mass of documents that have accumulated and on November 28, 1949, rendered an opinion in favor of the appellants.

At the date of this writing an appeal from the Minnesota District has been referred to the Board. The Board hopes to hold a hearing and to conclude this case before the convention of Synod.

PAUL F. KOEHNEKE, *Chairman*  
ERWIN SCHNEDELER, *Secretary*

---

[902]

### Revision of Appeals System Regulations

WHEREAS, Experience in the use of the regulations of Synod's present Appeals System and the study of the same show that the regulations should be revised; and

WHEREAS, The cases which may come under the jurisdiction of the Appeals Boards are too limited; and

WHEREAS, There is a great deal of unnecessary repetition in the regulations; and

WHEREAS, The material is not arranged to make it conform to the ordinary natural progression of a case so as to clarify it and make it easier of application; and

WHEREAS, The Boards under the Appeals System should have certain increased powers; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Southwest Conference of the Minnesota District of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod petitions for a revision of the Appeals System Regulations.

SOUTHWEST MINNESOTA PASTORAL CONFERENCE

REV. J. G. STEINMEYER, *Chairman*

REV. G. L. KATH, *Secretary*

---

## X. MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS

[1001]

### Report of the Board for Audio-Visual Education

1. Your Board for Visual Education was created at the 1947 synodical convention in Chicago. The initial meeting of the Board was held October 22 and 23, 1947. The Board was organized under the chairmanship of Pastor Herman Bielenberg of Oil City, Pa. Mr. Walter Steinberg was chosen secretary.

2. Mr. Paul Dahlman of Dallas, Tex., was unable to serve. In his place Mr. Ernest Tieman of Bloomington, Ind., was appointed by the President of Synod.

3. A total of 12 plenary meetings were held, and, in addition, meetings were held of various subcommittees of the Board.

4. With a view to carrying out the resolution of Synod "that the Board shall engage a man well qualified in the field of visual education," your Board solicited nominations through the *Lutheran Witness*. Nine nominations were submitted.

5. Mr. Melvin Schlake was engaged to serve the Board as executive secretary temporarily to give the Board opportunity to study further the qualifications of the various candidates.

6. The Board at its meeting February, 1949, offered the position of executive director to Mr. Ernest Tieman of Bloomington, Ind. When Mr. Tieman declined acceptance, the position was offered, on unanimous vote, to Pastor Karl Maier of Waynesboro, Va. He, too, declined. The matter was given further careful study, and the Board resolved at its March, 1950, meeting to postpone action until after the 1950 convention.

### Finished Business

7. A complete, illustrated catalog listing filmstrips, slides, motion pictures, etc., was issued in 1948.

8. A correlation of Encyclopedia Britannica Films with our parish school textbooks was ordered and completed. The films were placed on rental through Concordia Publishing House.

9. The Swedish African Mission Film "I Am with You" was screened by your Board with a view to adapting it to our use through various changes, including the adding of English dialog. While the film had definite value and emotional appeal, your Board did not feel justified in investing large sums in a production of this kind. (The Protestant Film Commission later bought the film and adapted it.)

10. Serious consideration was given to the Auviac System of sound filmstrips, produced by Pastor Howard Halter. The films had much to commend them. After submitting the films to our

evaluating committee, and after consultation with our School Board and the Board for Parish Education, it was not to adopt the Auviac System.

11. To inform educators of Synod of the relative religious productions of non-synodical sources, an evaluation committee was set up under Board member Professor Brandhorst. The following individuals and groups co-operated in the evaluation: Pastor A. Karl Boehmke, Washington, D. C.; Pastor Lynn Mann, Hickory, N. C.; Pastors E. J. A. Marxhausen, Coon Rapids, Minn.; Teacher W. Steinberg, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. M. Maehr, Lincoln, Nebr. (Audio-Visual Board, South Nebraska District); Mr. Osthoff, Houston, Tex. (Audio-Visual Board, Texas District); Mr. E. P. Grefe, Enid, Okla. (Audio-Visual Board, Oklahoma District); Mr. P. Pohlmann, Bellflower, Calif. (Audio-Visual Board, Southern California District). Several hundred productions were used with various age groups. The evaluations were completed and made available for publication and distribution.

12. Considerable attention was given to the matter of film libraries or depositories in various sections of the country. This investigation failed to show that this would be practical.

13. On the basis of original footage shot in Africa by Miss Justus Kretzmann, your Board produced the African mission film "Bringing Light." Favorable reports have been received on this film.

14. In the summer of 1949 your Board was approached for a view to filming the Hollywood Bowl Association's outdoor production "The Pilgrimage Play." Your Board suggested to Cordia Publishing House that it underwrite the production and take over the distribution. This production, in color, is now being distributed. Present favorable trends in offerings indicate that the investment will speedily be recovered.

15. The sound filmstrip "Pushing Doorbells with a Purpose" was brought to completion by your Board.

16. The sound filmstrip "Japan Has Open Doors," using black and-white photographs taken by Mission Director Schmidt, is now completed and distributed.

17. The films "Power of God" and "Reaching from Heaven" have been distributed by the Board through the facilities of Cordia Publishing House. The films continue in favor, and reports have been good.

#### Under Consideration

18. The film "Freedom," a silent picture made in Europe depicting the life of Dr. Martin Luther, was screened. The possibility of bringing it up to date by adding sound, music, and commentaries is being considered.

passed. The film was excellently photographed in parts. Its basis for filmstrips, was also suggested.

A series of filmstrips on the Bible stories which form the Sunday school lessons is being prepared. The following lessons are being prepared: Jesus at Twelve; Gethsemane; The Last Supper; Caiaphas; Pilate; The Crucifixion; and The Resurrection.

A stewardship motion picture has been under consideration a long time. Our Board has acted only in an advisory capacity in this project, through a subcommittee. Several scripts have proved unacceptable.

Some Philippine footage has been received. It is being prepared for a film on our work in that area.

A South American picture is under way. A script has been prepared by the Calvin Company. Professor Rupp is shooting the picture.

A filmstrip on our work in New Guinea is under way.

The matter of instructing Seminary students in photography with a view to securing better pictures from mission fields was discussed. Plans are being considered as to a practical way of carrying this out.

Topics included in the deliberations of your Board, and on the high priority consideration, are productions on colleges and universities; Luther's life; "The Church Through the Ages"; promotions on Sunday school and Christian day school; Rally Day, classes; every-member canvass; etc. We have under way plans for exploring television possibilities.

As important as the problem of production of audio-visual material is the problem of utilization. Increasing attention must be given to the problems involved in utilization.

### Organization

At a meeting of your Board, held with representatives of the Board of Directors and Mr. Dorn of Concordia Publishing House on March 6-7, 1950, a basis of operation was agreed upon. It was hoped that, with this important point solved, an executive committee may be secured shortly and that the work of your Board may proceed forward unhampered by organizational difficulties.

#### THE BOARD FOR AUDIO-VISUAL EDUCATION

W. H. BIELENBERG, <i>Chairman</i>	MR. H. STOEPPELWERTH
W. STEINBERG, <i>Secretary</i>	MR. ERNEST TIEMAN
A. G. EGGERS	PROF. C. T. BRANDHORST
DR. KARL MAIER	O. A. DORN, <i>Advisory Member</i>

[1002]

**Audio-Visual Aid Branch Office in Twin Cities**

WHEREAS, Audio-visual aids of all kinds are now a part of the parcel of our congregational educational program; and

WHEREAS, Demands for such aids will increase as the program goes on; and

WHEREAS, The present office at Concordia Publishing House in St. Louis will have to expand considerably; and

WHEREAS, Many congregations in our larger Lutheran area go to the nearest audio-visual aid supply house for the aids they need for convenience; and

WHEREAS, In an emergency, distance from the center of distribution is important when a congregation needs some audio-visual aid to supplement a certain program; and

WHEREAS, A branch office or offices would give the pastors in the vicinity an opportunity to select the aids they want for their own use; and

WHEREAS, It would also give pastors in the vicinity an opportunity to preview the aids offered; and

WHEREAS, The manager of such a branch office could act as an audio-visual aid counselor to the congregations and pastors;

WHEREAS, It is desirable to have reliable equipment and information regarding such equipment and reliable service of such equipment; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That we, the members of the undersigned congregation, do respectfully petition Synod to establish an audio-visual aid branch office in Minneapolis, Minn. (St. Paul could be considered.)

CHRIST LUTHERAN CHURCH OF SUPERIOR, WISCONSIN

A. H. LAESCH, *Pastor*

E. P. MUELLER, *Secretary*

The same memorial was submitted by

ST. STEPHEN'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH  
DULUTH, MINN.

ARNOLD E. WENGER, *Pastor*

A. ETHIER, *Secretary*

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MINNESOTA DISTRICT  
OF THE LUTHERAN CHURCH — MISSOURI SYNOD

ARNOLD E. WENGER, *Secretary of the Board of Directors, Minnesota District*

In meeting assembled, April 12, 1950.



### Audio-Visual Aid Branch Office in Twin Cities

It would be a distinct advantage to have a branch of Concordia Publishing House's Audio-Visual Aid Department in the Minnesota District; and

At present the great majority of our pastors and churches in the Minnesota District for convenience' sake do not have the film library of Concordia Publishing House of Minnesota, but those of other church groups and independent communities in the Twin Cities; and

Our District Committee on Christian Education places much stress and importance upon the proper use of audio-visual aids; and

Lengthy negotiations with Concordia Publishing House for an audio-visual aid branch office in Minnesota have been in progress; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Trinity First Lutheran Church of Minneapolis, respectfully petition Synod to instruct Concordia Publishing House to open an audio-visual branch office in Minnesota, preferably in the Twin Cities.

TRINITY FIRST LUTHERAN CHURCH

ALVIN F. FEHNER, *Pastor*

HAROLD L. RASMUSSEN, *Secretary*

### Report of the Concordia Historical Institute

The Concordia Historical Institute, founded by interested pastors and laymen of Synod in 1927, received a formal sanction of its work by the General Synod of 1929. Since its foundation the Institute has been ably supported by a small but growing membership. It has been able to publish its official organ, *Concordia Historical Quarterly*, without interruption.

It must be evident to every one that the collection and preservation of our historical antiquities must not be neglected if we wish to leave in the hearts of coming generations an appreciation of the work of our synodical fathers. We believe that this work begun by the Institute will prove its worth to Synod more and more as time goes on, and we earnestly bespeak for it the prayers and support of the members of Synod. We can assure Synod that every precaution is being taken to safeguard the collection that are being entrusted to our care.

With sincere thanksgiving to the Lord of the Church we are

able to report to your venerable body that the work of our institute has made further progress during the past triennium.

Many members of Synod have sent us items of historical interest, such as congregational histories, congregational collections, documents, letters, conference minutes, journals, diaries. We are gradually getting our catalog up to date. We have been able to assist students of church history by making our collection available to them for their special field and by helping them to obtain material from other sources.

A great loss was suffered through the resignation due to the death of Dr. Karl Kretzmann, first full-time curator, in January, 1933. This gifted scholar stood in the front rank of historians of the Lutheran Church of America, and when he went to his eternal home, our Institute and Synod suffered a loss which was felt also far beyond the confines of our synodical body. The Rev. August R. Suelflow, assistant to Dr. Kretzmann, became his successor, and he is serving in that capacity today.

For the benefit of delegates not conversant with the work of a historical institute we list the following details of service rendered.

1. The Institute is becoming ever better known as a research organization for our pastors and local congregations. Histories of congregations and institutions apply for the names and biographical information of pastors and teachers, and information on early history. Genealogists have also been helped in their work through information which they obtained from our Institute.

2. Our Seminary students and postgraduate students are making use of our research library more than ever before. For them our Institute furnishes the only information available to them on their thesis topics.

3. Students at State universities writing theses on the Lutheran Church in America invariably turn to our Institute for information on Lutheranism in a particular area, or on one of the problems which confronted the Lutheran Church in the past, for instance, slavery and the race question.

4. Visitors to the campus of the Seminary make it a point to see the historical collection and museum pieces in our Institute.

5. Our *Quarterly* enjoys a wide reputation as a Lutheran historical magazine. Also secular universities have shown interest in it. Now in its 23d volume, it has become a well-known storehouse of historical information otherwise unobtainable.

6. Unique service is rendered to Synod itself, since we are doing a particular job for our Synod which no one else is doing, our aim being to collect and preserve everything which pertains

by of our Church. Since we are the official depository of many invaluable and precious documents have been in our archives.

Institute's usefulness to the Church is determined by the need at its disposal. We, the Board of the Institute, expect the organization's regular income, as in the past, in such as will serve the more immediate purposes of the Institute, the amounts necessary as a supplement to this income we present our requirements to the Fiscal Conference next fall. Respectfully submitted, for the Concordia Historical Institute, Board.

THEODORE GRAEBNER, *Chairman pro tem*

THEO. W. ECKHART, *Treasurer*

## Report of Department of Public Relations

### Purpose of Public Relations for the Missouri Synod

The purpose of public relations for a Church like ours must be Jesus Christ. In that sense, every member of our Church is a public relations officer.

God has given our Church a great deal. We must let it shine so that men may see and glorify, not us or even our organization, but rather our Father which is in heaven.

The Public Relations Department of Synod purposes to act as an instrument, even though a humble one, in glorifying Christ, in the building of public understanding of the Missouri Synod and through the removal of misunderstanding and misconceptions of our Church, which often lie as artificial obstacles to the Gospel of Christ's Gospel.

### Department Created by Synod in 1947

The Department of Public Relations was established by the Missouri Synod at the last synodical convention, held at Chicago in 1947. In response to many requests over a period of years, Synod established a new department for the purpose of interpreting the Missouri Synod and its work to the American public and to the world. The public relations objectives were specified in the resolution which created the department was asked to:

1. To coordinate the work of the then existing District Press Committees and otherwise provide for the dissemination of news through press and radio;

2. To present the Lutheran viewpoint on issues of the day;

3. To answer attacks on our Lutheran Church;

4. Keep abreast of legislative developments with a view to serving our constitutional guarantees of the separation of Church and State, and maintain contacts with the Department in the interest of Synod's missionary and educational program.

The resolution provided for a board of seven members for the appointment of an executive secretary who should hold position of Director of Public Relations for Synod.

At the same time the Fiscal Conference was instructed Synod to allocate "ample funds for the establishment of the department which would compare favorably with those of leading church bodies."

#### **Personnel of the Department**

President John W. Behnken appointed the following members to the Board for Public Relations: The Revs. Ernest C. Fackler, Detroit, Mich., Adolf F. Meyer, Yonkers, N. Y., and Manfred E. Reiser, La Porte, Ind.; Messrs. John W. Boehne, Jr., Washington, D. C., George Halter, Cleveland, Ohio, and Frederick Strodel, Chicago, Ill.; and Dr. Albert G. Huegli, River Forest Ill. Pastor Fackler resigned from the Board for reasons of health. The Rev. H. W. Gockel, St. Louis, Mo., was appointed to take his place.

After careful consideration of a number of candidates, the Board elected Professor Oswald C. J. Hoffmann, Bronxville, N. Y., Executive Secretary and Director of Public Relations. His appointment was confirmed by Synod's Board of Directors.

Headquarters for the new department were opened in New York City on September 1, 1948, at 1819 Broadway, Columbia Circle. The Washington office for Governmental relations was opened a month later at 736 Jackson Place, N. W., in close proximity to the White House. Miss Olinda Roettger became the Washington secretary.

#### **District Public Relations Departments**

It became apparent immediately that an effective public relations program required the development of an organization which would eventually reach the grass roots level, that is to say, the congregations of Synod and the communities which they serve.

The first steps in this direction were taken by the District Synod with the establishment of District Departments of Public Relations for all 32 Districts in the United States and Canada. In response to requests from Synod's department, these District Departments, with few exceptions, have established public relations representation for all the circuits or areas within the District. They carry out effectively the directive given in 1947. Both a recognition of need and a sense of loyalty to Synod prompted the District

ate so generously. It is safe to say that, largely because of the work performed voluntarily by District public relations men, the work of the Missouri Synod has been heard by more people during the past year and a half than in any comparable period in our 100-year history.

### Press

The New York office has been the center for the distribution of Missouri Synod news to the press of the nation. The wire services, the Associated Press, United Press, and International News Service, have co-operated excellently in nation-wide coverage, including statements by President J. W. Behnken on various subjects, including Federal aid to education and euthanasia. Radio commentators and reporters have shown their willingness to relay Missouri Synod news carried by the wire services. Particular mention is due Religious News Service, which has carried Missouri Synod news and viewpoints extensively and has reported them with a fair and understandable understanding.

District Public Relations Departments have contributed materially to more adequate coverage through local daily and weekly newspapers and local radio outlets.

A number of the nation's magazines have printed articles concerning the Missouri Synod, among them *Time*, *Newsweek*, *Coronet*, and *Look*. The fine Christian response of the Missouri Synod to the complimentary references in the last named has helped to build friendly and productive relationships.

### Radio and Television

Synod's department is acutely conscious of the possibilities which radio and television hold for good public relations. Particular attention for the promotion of radio must go to Synod's Radio Hour and to the Lutheran Hour.

In fact that two synodical agencies, the Department of Public Relations and the Synodical Radio Committee, are concerned with radio as a medium of mass communication, has and very likely will cause, a certain amount of confusion. This is particularly true of many Districts which have assigned the management of all mass media, including press, radio, television, and other channels of communication, to a single public relations officer. The Board for Public Relations feels strongly that a more efficient and efficiency call for co-ordination of Synod's radio and television relations. It is, therefore, submitting a proposal, at the time of this report, for Synod's consideration.

The use of television programs on the work of Synod have been demonstrated in various places with the co-operation of the

Department of Public Relations. The American Lutheran Publication Bureau in New York, for example, has produced telegrams for Synod's work among the blind and deaf, its mission among the Chinese, its mission to the underprivileged, and on a highlight from Synod's history: the first Christmas tree to be set up in the American church, featuring the story of one of Synod's Presidents, Dr. Henry C. Schwan.

### Governmental Relations

The Washington office of the department has been busy answering requests for information from synodical and District officials and from congregations, maintaining contact with key governmental agencies and bureaus, keeping abreast of legislative developments, and representing the interests of Synod both at home and abroad.

The department either testified or helped to offer testimony before Congress on a number of bills affecting our Church or our members. Such legislation included displaced persons, social security, and Federal aid to education. The Board for Parish Education operated in the preparation of testimony on the latter two.

A strong protest against continuation of the Vatican mission, formerly headed by Myron C. Taylor, was sent by President Eisenhower to the President of the United States and to the Secretary of State. Whether this and similar protests will have any effect remains to be seen.

Several other departments of Synod have assured us that they have effected economies as the result of handling of passports, visas, military permits, etc., by the Washington office of public relations. In addition, personal contact with Governmental officials has made possible more effective action both on the part of the Government and of the Church.

### Civic and Other Organizations

Personal relationships have been established with the representatives of organizations outside our Church too numerous to mention.

New understanding of our Church and its work has resulted from many of these relationships. In other instances, misunderstandings of long standing have been removed.

A great deal more remains to be done in this area. With the help of God and the active co-operation of both pastors and laymen, the building of understanding through group contact will become a most effective means in promoting good public relations for our Church.

### Attacks

Several noteworthy attacks were made on our Church or its representatives of the Church during the past year and the department took active notice of these attacks. As a result the *New York Times*, *Christian Century*, *Minneapolis Star*, and several other prominent publications carried articles in defense of Martin Luther, the Lutheran Church, and the Missouri Synod. The department co-operated in a national answer to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's ill-informed attack on Walter A. Maier.

These attacks were nullified by prompt action before they reached the public.

### Information Service

The department maintained an information service for synodical officials to the extent that such activity was possible with the means of staff.

### News Service

Work was made on the establishment of a regular news service to report important events and developments within Synod received considerable coverage through the use of items from the news service and radio editors throughout the country.

### Convention Coverage

The Department of Public Relations is in charge of press and coverage of the 1950 synodical convention. A special committee has been appointed to take charge of this arduous and important task.

### Proposed Program for the Future

The future plans of the department are:

- Development of a parish program of public relations which may be adapted for use by each congregation of Synod.

- Development of a news service for a regular flow of news throughout the nation's channels of communication.

- Establishment of a division of radio and television relations to promote greater availability and use of this medium for the spread of the Gospel (in co-operation with the Board of Home Missions and the Radio Committee).

- Development of closer liaison with the motion picture industry (in co-operation with the Visual Education Department of Synod and Concordia Publishing House).

- Building of understanding and removal of existing misunderstandings about purpose and program of Synod through publication of a reference book for public sale and circulation to the American public;

2. Personal contacts with various groups in the country;
3. Support of activities consistent with the principal program of Synod;
4. Placing of material suitable for publication in the newspapers and magazines.

#### Request for Action

The Board for Public Relations asks consideration of the following resolution:

*Resolved,*

1. That the Board for Public Relations be augmented from seven to nine members in such a way that two members (one a clergyman or teacher and the other a layman) in the future specifically represent the interests of radio and television; and
2. That the activities formerly assigned to Synod's Radio Committee and to the Department of Public Relations be co-ordinated in a division of radio and television within the Department of Public Relations.

THE REV. ADOLF F. MEYER, *Chairman*  
DR. ALBERT G. HUEGLI, *Secretary*

[1006]

### Report on Station KFUE

Our Synod's Radio Station KFUE on the campus of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, in December, 1949, celebrated its silver anniversary. This happy occasion was observed in a special service of thanksgiving in the auditorium of Concordia Seminary. Anniversary broadcasts, too, brought the event to the attention of the Station's listeners. At the same time Dr. J. H. C. Fritzsche completed twenty-five years as member of the KFUE Radio Committee, which has guided the affairs of the Station. Dr. Hohenstein, too, is rounding out a quarter of a century as president of the Station. During this period the Station has been blessed by God and from small beginnings has grown into a station having an estimated value of nearly \$400,000 and an operating budget in excess of \$10,000 per month. The latest project is the construction of an annex to the KFUE building in order to provide desperately needed space. This was dedicated in 1948. Its cost, due to the increased price of materials and wages, exceeded the amount originally planned in the picture of the Station's expansion program and amounted to \$138,000.



During the past triennium the Station has again sought to the best of its ability its mission as a broadcasting service of our Church. Religious programs, carefully selected to meet the varying needs of the different types of listeners, had a large place on the daily schedule of broadcasts. The St. Louis area and of some distance beyond it deserve recognition for their readiness, in spite of other duties, to serve on these programs as speakers and lecturers. Among regularly scheduled religious broadcasts may be mentioned Sunday morning services by Pilgrim Lutheran Church, which have been on the air now for over twenty consecutive years; the devotions of the Seminary student body during the months the school is in session; and the programs of the Lutheran Church which KFUE has been the originating Station. The heritage of our Church was likewise given a prominent place in the daily programs. Ample evidence is available that under the leadership of the Station has been an effective missionary agency which has reached with its messages of salvation into areas where by any other means might be inaccessible.

Necessarily secular programs also had to be featured, but every effort was made to keep these on a high plane consistent with the character of the Station. Particularly the rich musical programs carried by the Station have attracted the attention of listeners who are not connected with our Church. Also the fact that the Station's programs are free of annoying commercial announcements is appreciated by many non-Lutherans. In some years, while limited to AM broadcasting, the Station was forced to go off the air one hour after sundown. But with the addition of FM facilities it is now possible for KFUE to extend its broadcasts over the entire day. Accordingly, the evening broadcasts of the Station by means of FM have been extended until

appointment by the Board of Concordia Seminary, which is responsible for the administration of the Station, the following persons are at present serving as the KFUE Radio Committee: Dr. J. H. Ziegler, chairman; Mr. Robert Niedner, vice-chairman; Mr. Paul H. Schick, treasurer; Dr. G. V. Schick, secretary; Mr. Theo. E. Lottmann, Mr. Charles S. Lottmann, Rev. John Oppliger, Mr. Wilhelm, Mr. George C. Stohlmann, Dean L. C. Wuerffel; Rev. H. H. Hohenstein (*ex officio*), Director H. H. Hohenstein (*ex officio*). The committee functions also as synodical Radio Committee. One of the problems facing the Station that of securing financial support is the most pressing. Although KFUE is the property of the Synod it has received relatively little financial aid from Synod's treasury during the quarter century of its existence. The large

sums needed to meet the mounting operating costs and to funds for the expansion of Station KFUE have mostly been from friends in response to solicitations. It is with deep gratitude that the Station recognizes the Synod-wide interest and support it has enjoyed, which, in spite of mounting costs, enabled the Station to avoid a deficit in its operating account although it was necessary to make a loan in order to carry its expansion program to the point to which it has now advanced. It is our prayer that our Lord may make our people willing to continue their support of Station KFUE also in the future.

We feel constrained at this point to call Synod's attention to the fact that the excess of income over operating costs is becoming dangerously small, a situation which gives much concern to the Radio Committee. Station KFUE has been anxious to increase the power of its AM broadcasts from 5,000 to 10,000 watts of interest of increasing its range. But the Federal Communications Commission for some time has frozen all such grants. When permission for the use of increased power is secured in the future it will be necessary for the Station to move its AM broadcasting equipment to a less congested area. This change is part of the Station's expansion program and will require additional funds beyond those available at the present time, not only to effect the transfer, but also to meet the considerably increased operating costs. The latter, particularly, will demand a steady income throughout the year.

Synod's convention in 1947 voted an annual appropriation of \$18,000 from its budget for the support of Station KFUE. In view of financial difficulties the average amount which the Station has received from this source for the years 1948, 1949, and 1950 will be in the neighborhood of only \$12,000 annually. In view of the continually increasing expenses and in view of the valuable services the Station is rendering Synod, and considering that Synod owns the Station, our committee earnestly pleads that Synod increase the amount granted Station KFUE to \$29,000 per year.

KFUE RADIO COMMITTEE  
GEORGE V. SCHICK, Secretary

[1007]

### Report of Synodical Radio Committee

At its convention in 1947, Synod provided a grant of \$18,000 annually for the Synodical Radio Committee to carry on its work. In its memorial to Synod the committee had proposed as one of its projects the arranging of "regular annual Radio Conference" in order to endeavor to stimulate those in attendance to greater effort.

...ing the Gospel, to give out information on procedures, exchange mutually helpful experiences." Synod's financial it possible to arrange two such conferences. The First Lutheran Radio Conference met at St. Louis, Mo., on and 11, 1948. A total of 104 individuals from 25 States attended sessions. The Second Annual Radio and Television met Nov. 9 and 10, 1949, also at St. Louis. It was attended by 109 individuals from 25 States. The agenda for both included papers and discussions on topics of interest to those engaged in religious broadcasting. The resolutions of both conferences show that the meetings were regarded as profitable and that it is desirable to continue them. Reports of the work of each of the conferences were made and made available to interested parties.

In the past triennium the project of providing radio scripts carried out only to a small extent, owing to financial limitations. In the past, the Committee sponsored National Lutheran Weeks and encouraged all our pastors to take advantage of opportunity which radio affords to bring the Gospel to the ears of the masses.

Among the important projects which should engage the attention of the Radio Committee in the future are 1) a more extensive program of furnishing information to the pastors of our Synod regarding to AM and FM broadcasting and assisting them in their work on local stations. 2) The production of electrical recordings for the use of our pastors. 3) Establishing and maintaining personal contact with individual pastors, the managers of radio stations, and particularly with the radio committee and advisory boards of the various Districts of Synod, in order to co-ordinate in the fullest measure in each area the efforts for broadcasting the Gospel. 4) Assisting Synod in establishing radio stations in Europe, Asia, and elsewhere as the opportunity may arise. 5) Exploring the possibility of utilizing radio in the service of the Church's work.

In view of the great importance of the work that the Synodical Radio Committee has been doing, and in view of the large amount of work remains to be done, the Committee respectfully petitions Synod to grant it the sum of \$5,000 annually.

SYNODICAL RADIO COMMITTEE  
GEORGE V. SCHICK, *Secretary*

---

[1008]

### Report of the Synodical Centennial Committee

Under instructions of the 1944 and 1947 conventions the Synodical Centennial Committee has arranged and supervised publication of the following works: *A Century of Grace*, a history of Synod by Prof. W. A. Baepfer; *My Church*, a history of Synod for the young people by Dr. H. O. A. Keinath; *The Devotional Bible*, Volumes I and II, meditations on the four Gospels for family use by Dr. A. Doerffler, Drs. M. F. Kretzmann, and Th. Hoyer, and the Rev. H. W. Gockel; *The Abiding Word*, Volumes I and II, a collection of doctrinal essays delivered to the 1945 and 1946 District conventions on subjects suggested by the Committee, edited by Dr. Th. Lams; a translation of Dr. Francis Pieper's *Christian Dogmatics*, Volume I; homiletical materials for Synod's centennial by Dr. Neitzel; *The Missouri Synod Schools at the Threshold of the Second Century*, an essay for teachers' conferences by Mr. Kramer. By arrangement with Concordia Publishing House, English and German orders of jubilee services, a children's service *Built on a Rock*, by Teacher J. A. Koss, and a centennial pageant by Teachers J. A. Koss and W. T. Graf, *Rise, Ye Lion-Hearted*, were also issued.

We are happy to report that sales demand has made necessary second printings of *A Century of Grace*, *The Devotional Bible*, Volume I, and *The Abiding Word*, Volume I.

The first volume of Dr. Pieper's three-volume masterpiece, *Christian Dogmatics*, reached the market this spring. Dr. Engelder served as chief editor and translator, assisted by Dr. W. W. F. Albrecht, F. E. Mayer, and L. F. Blankenbuehler. After Dr. Engelder's death the services of Dr. J. T. Mueller were secured to supervise final preparation of Volume II for the printer. Volume II is now ready to go to press. Volume III, translated by Dr. Engelder, is in the process of completion at this time. The issuance of these latter two volumes will bring the Committee's work to conclusion.

By resolution of the 1944 convention the materials listed were published under synodical subsidy in order to stimulate the widest possible circulation and use. Receipts for Synod from 1944 up to this time approximate \$20,000. Similar returns will be received as sales continue, to reach a final total of about \$40,000.

The committee consists of the undersigned chairman and secretary, Drs. E. T. Lams and H. M. Zorn, and Mr. G. A. Flansburg. In 1947 Dr. Th. Hoyer, chairman since 1941, was compelled to withdraw by reason of other work. Dr. H. B. Hemminger, a member since 1941, was called to his eternal reward in 1948. Through the activity Mr. O. A. Dorn has offered the Committee

in planning the printing and promotion of the various

order to bring to completion the program approved by the 1947 conventions, we respectfully request Synod to confirm the authorizations issued in 1947:

That the Committee publish Dr. Pieper's *Christian Dogmatics*, volumes II and III;

That agreements made with editors and Concordia Publishers be fulfilled;

That the funds necessary to carry out this work be made available to the Committee.

SYNODICAL CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE

H. W. ROMOSER, *Chairman*

A. H. KRAMER, *Secretary*

---

### Report of Committee on Allocating C. T. O. Funds for Scholarly Research

The Committee on Allocating C. T. O. Funds for Scholarly Research was created to carry out certain resolutions of the Chicago Convention, *Proceedings*, 1947, pp. 61, 322, and 554. These resolutions were originally requested by the Lutheran Academy for Scholarship and were included in the recommendations of the Chicago Conference, 1946 (p. 94). The Chicago Convention resolved to give representation from the Board for Parish Education to a committee which would be appointed to allocate these funds. The original committee was constituted in accordance with a letter of Dr. Behnken, dated December 27, 1947. This letter was written in the name of the Praesidium and requested Vice-President W. F. Lichtsinn, Mr. Arthur L. Miller, and Chaplain H. Scharlemann to serve as a group in allocating the funds set aside for research.

This Committee of three met for the first time on April 19, 1948. Pastor Lichtsinn was made its chairman, and Mr. Miller its secretary. This meeting was concerned primarily with matters of orientation. It considered some preliminary proposals both by the Lutheran Academy for Scholarship and by the Board for Parish Education. At this time it was not ready to take up specific projects, but it did agree that the scope of the Committee's work should include the following three matters:

1. The projects to receive attention;

2. The amount of money to be allocated to each project;

3. A system of general supervision and reporting on the use of the funds allocated.

In its second meeting the Committee agreed that it would be desirable to enlarge its membership. Dr. Behnken therefore was asked to enlarge the Committee. An invitation for suggestions as to suitable research projects was inserted in the church papers. The Committee also agreed to develop a project brief for more expeditious handling of projects suggested and recommended to it.

The enlarged Committee, including Professor Martin Coyner and Pastor Roger Sommer, met on December 6, 1948, to consider the proposed project brief and to take up certain of the recommendations and suggestions brought before the Committee. A revised project brief was adopted by the Committee at this meeting. This brief was sent to every person and group which had responded to the notices in the church papers.

A total of 46 projects have received the attention of the Committee. Of these the following 11 have been approved:

### 1. A Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament

This recommendation came to the attention of the Committee through the faculty of Concordia Seminary in St. Louis and also by way of a suggestion made by Pastor William F. Beck of St. Louis. The proposal, as originally submitted, envisioned a straight translation of a third (1937) edition of Bauer's *Woerterbuch*. Further inquiry, however, revealed that a fourth edition of this work would soon be available and that the University of Chicago had negotiated for the rights of translation to the new edition.

From later developments it became evident that if a Greek-English lexicon of the New Testament were to be produced, it would require a total of four years of concentrated effort and continuous research by a group of responsible and reputable scholars. This whole project was put under the direction of Dr. William Arndt of Concordia Seminary. His staff is headed by Dr. F. W. Gingrich of the University of Chicago. The Committee on Allocating C. T. O. Funds for Scholarly Research set aside a total of \$80,000 to this project. This sum includes salaries for an adequate staff, the salary of a part-time substitute for Dr. Arndt at the Seminary, and the price of publication. To implement this project a contract was drawn up between the University of Chicago and Synod. This contract was signed by both parties on November 30, 1949.

### 2. A Luther Anthology

The Pastoral Conference of greater Milwaukee and the faculty of Concordia College in that city submitted a suggestion for the preparation of selections, in translation, from Luther's major writings. This project involved the allocation of the sum of

\$12,000. Arrangements were made with Concordia College, Milwaukee, Wis., to secure the services of Professor Ewald Plass for this work.

This undertaking will require at least four years to complete. The anthology, as proposed, will contain some 3,600 passages. The volume is expected to include cross-references and necessary introductions, explanations, and bibliographical notations.

### **3. A Restudy of Marriage, Divorce, and Family Life**

This proposal came as a suggestion from the Board for Parish Education and the Committee on Family Life. It required the allocation of \$25,000. Since Synod itself had resolved on a program of this kind, the Committee's action consisted primarily in making the necessary funds available to the proper people.

This project is concerned with a study of all Bible passages and Church essays in the field of marriage, divorce, and family life. It was intended to analyze modern views and practices, to examine recent studies in psychology, sociology, medicine, law, and economics. It includes, moreover, a survey of the most effective ways and means by which adequate information may be given to clergy and laity. This work is designed to undergird the Christian concept of marriage and the family by developing a constructive program to avoid marriage failures and to build happy Christian homes.

### **4. Reprint of *Babylonian Genesis***

This particular project of reprinting the book *Babylonian Genesis* by Dr. Alex Heidel, University of Chicago, came before the Committee as part of a larger proposal. The Committee did not feel that the larger project would meet any great need within our Church, but that a reprint of the "*Babylonian Genesis*" would be of help to interested people within the Church. The Committee resolved to subsidize the printing of a revised edition at a cost of \$1,000.

### **5. European Theological Literature**

In the fall of 1948 the faculty of Concordia Seminary in St. Louis submitted a proposal that part of the Scholarly Research Funds be devoted to the purchase of the best in German and Scandinavian theological literature published during the last thirty years. This project grew out of the experiences at Bad Boll. These conferences in Europe revealed that the Seminary had not kept up with the production of theological literature in Europe.

This is a two-year project, involving the purchase of some 2,000 volumes, to be housed in a special section of the Pritzlaff Memorial Library at Concordia Seminary. The sum of \$8,000 was granted for the execution of this project.

### 6. Workshop in Religious Education

The Board for Parish Education brought before the Committee a proposal that a Workshop in Religious Education be held to study methods and materials for the teaching of religion in Lutheran elementary schools. Some of the problems to be studied were to include such matters as objectives, grade groupings, content, course arrangement, criteria for materials and memory work.

This project was approved at a cost of \$1,500. The project was headed by Mr. William A. Kramer, and for its execution a group of about thirty persons were assembled, including members of the Board for Parish Education, District superintendents, professors of religious education from the various seminaries, and a limited number of competent pastors and teachers. Its results are already available and have been put to use.

### 7. Tests and Measurements

The Synodical Convention of 1947 established a Lutheran Educational Measurements Bureau under the supervision of the Board for Parish Education. The Board for Parish Education appointed a committee on tests and measurements. This Committee began work on such projects as tests on Biblical information, achievement tests on the Catechism, and a group test on Christian personality. The Committee allocated \$5,000 to carry out these projects. The project on Biblical information is headed by Dr. T. G. Stelzer; the Catechism test is under the direction of Dr. H. J. Boettcher; and Professor W. O. Kraeft is heading the task of developing personality tests.

These projects have been made possible by the allocation of \$5,000 to the Board for Parish Education.

### 8. Curriculum for Secondary Schools

Representatives of our Lutheran high schools requested financial assistance in the work of preparing an adequate curriculum for Lutheran secondary schools.

Information revealed that to date an adequate curriculum had been prepared only in the field of religion and that it had taken a period of almost ten years to complete this one subject. The high school representatives suggested that if the funds were made available, a complete curriculum could be prepared within the next three years and that in this way it would be possible to provide a curriculum designed to increase the values inherent in a high school education geared to a Lutheran philosophy of education.

The sum of \$10,000 was allocated for this particular under-



taking. It is hoped that this study will not only help the high schools presently established, but that it will encourage other communities and groups to want to organize similar secondary schools.

#### **9. The First Twenty-Five Years of Missouri Synod**

This proposal came to the Committee from the Research Committee of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, the Literature Board of Synod, and Concordia Historical Institute. It represents one volume in a larger set known as the Concordia Historical Series. This volume is intended to present an exhaustive history of our Church during its first twenty-five years. Professor H. Keinath was selected as the leader of this particular project. The sum of \$1,000 was allocated to cover the cost of this project.

#### **10. Documents in the History of the Lutheran Church in America**

This is another volume in the Concordia Historical Series. It is to cover the documents drawn up in the formation of congregations, synods, and parishes in the Lutheran Church, with an historical evaluation of their significance. Dr. W. G. Polack of Concordia Seminary is to produce this volume. The Committee allocated the sum of \$4,000 to this project.

#### **11. Cultural Institute**

This proposal was made by the Lutheran Academy for Scholarship, supported by the Lutheran Collegiate Association, the Student Service Commission, and Valparaiso University. The project is to embrace a study by authorities in their respective fields on the cultural impact and potential of the Lutheran Church, with particular reference to the growing influence of our Church on the American way of life.

As presently envisioned, this institute will be held at Valparaiso University in the summer of 1951 under the leadership of the Lutheran Academy for Scholarship. Out of it should come a greater awareness of the cultural influence of the Lutheran Church. A sum of \$2,500 was allocated for this project.

#### **Financial Summary**

The total funds made available to the Committee on Allocating C. T. O. Funds for Scholarly Research amounted to \$213,250. Of this amount some \$150,000 have been allocated. Another \$10,000 have been set aside tentatively to carry out a possible program for developing a philosophy of Christian education, as suggested by the Board for Parish Education.

### Recommendations

This Committee recommends that

1. A committee be appointed to continue the work of supervising the use of funds already allocated and to make further allocations to the extent of funds available.
2. That, in addition to the sums already available, Synod include in its annual budget the sum of \$15,000 to carry on special research projects.

WALTER F. LICHTSINN

ROGER SOMMER

MARTIN H. SCHARLEMANN

ARTHUR L. MILLER

MARTIN COYNER

[1010]

## Emergency Planning Council Report

1947—1950

### Our Church Today

Christ expects the Church to be always at its best. Life in this atomic and hydrogen-bomb era is, to say the least, foreboding. The standards of living, despite illusory predictions, are dropping lower and lower. Christian moral codes have in all too many instances been replaced by humanistic and pagan ideologies. The road back to God, which many prophesied would be teeming with penitent humanity, has only occasional travelers. The influx into churches is merely sporadic. Add to this the hard struggle of rehabilitation, through which many nations of Europe are going, and there stands before the Church of today a world sick and maimed, discouraged and disillusioned.

Out of the vortex of this maelstrom of immorality and irreligion, chaos and frustration, there arises a hand beckoning for help. God in His wrath has visited His creation with these holocausts, these evil times. But He is also a God of mercy. Today He sends us, the bearers of His compassion and love for over a century, to proclaim undaunted the Gospel of Jesus Christ to all the world and to administer the balm of Christian benevolence to the peoples of Europe and Asia.

The cries for help have not gone unanswered by our Church. Through an unprecedented physical and spiritual relief program that reaches into nineteen countries, distributes thousands of tons of food and clothing, allocates millions of dollars, brings His Word to tens of thousands of unbelievers, the Missouri Synod has opened its arms unto suffering, bleeding, dying humanity. Through its relief work our Church has answered the call of distraught and despairing peoples and changed hate to love, fear to confidence, despair to courage, apathy to faith.

**Relief Expenditures \$4,155,030.35**

During the past triennium there were allocated for the purpose of relief, reconstruction, rehabilitation, and mission expansion a total of \$4,155,030.35.

The above amount comprises expenditures out of Relief funds for Europe and Asia of \$2,492,979.05, and out of the Peace Thank-offering, \$1,662,051.30. It represents actual cash transactions supervised and approved by the synodical Board of Directors.

It is impossible to give an exact figure of the over-all totals expended by individual congregations, organizations within congregations, and individual members of our churches who made their contributions in the form of direct gifts to organizations or individual families in need in war-torn areas. A conservative estimate of these contributions in cash and kind during the past war years easily totals more than \$25,000,000.

This twenty-five-million figure does not include contributions made by our people and congregations to CROP (Christian Rural Overseas Program), to which organization some \$100,000 worth of products have been given.

**Other Agencies**

These activities of relief, reconstruction, rehabilitation, and mission expansion were channeled to countries in Europe such as Germany (including the Russian Zone), Austria, Greece, Italy, Finland, France, Yugoslavia; in Asia countries as China, Japan, Korea, Pakistan, Okinawa, Palestine, the Philippines. Furthermore, the millions of pounds of food and clothing and the millions of dollars expended by the Emergency Planning Council's vast relief program were channeled through a number of agencies, notably, Church World Service, National Lutheran Council, Lutheran World Relief, Church Relief Agencies in Germany, Red Cross, American Bible Society, Swedish Relief.

**Emergency Planning Council Activities**

The origin of the Emergency Planning Council goes back to 1942, when war workers, shifting populations, P. O. W.'s and urgent postwar plannings presented immediate problems to our Synod. Since that time the Emergency Planning Council, with the aid of our consecrated people, has written many notable chapters into the annals of time, has accomplished that which at first was thought not accomplishable, and has expedited an enviable relief program.

Since the scope of this report is to deal only with the past triennium of Synod, 1947—1950, we shall confine the following pages primarily to those relief activities which transpired since the Centennial Convention in 1947, when a \$2,500,000 collection was voted for the cause of world relief.

### Units for Europe

By September of 1947 the Emergency Planning Council relief office activities had reached large proportions. Shipments of clothing, food, medicines, spiritual literature, orphans' care, child-feeding programs, were in progress at an accelerated pace. To enable our people to assist all the more in their labor of love and to meet the ever-increasing need abroad, a "Units for Europe" program was launched throughout Synod. This program supported six phases of relief work in which our Church was active — food, clothing, medicine, orphans' care, a child-feeding program, and spiritual relief. One "unit" of \$7.50 provided assistance to these six phases of relief in a proportionate measure.

Launched in early October, this "units" program met ready response from our people. A file of 40,000 screened (bona fide) names of needy families abroad was quickly established for the flood of food packages provided by our people through their \$7.50 unit contributions. So generous was the response that the Emergency Planning Council office by necessity was compelled at times to mail as high as 20,000 eleven-pound food packages per week.

### Food Packages

Millions throughout Europe were for years forced to sustain themselves with food rations of 1,300 to 1,700 calories per day. What our food packages, more than 275,000 of them, meant to people in shattered and ruined countries, is beyond words. One cannot write on paper or express by word of mouth what but a pound of fats, shipped in our food packages, has meant to people who faced uncertainty of life, whose families were lost, and whose existence was on the verge of starvation for years.

At the outset of the Emergency Planning Council food-package program two kinds of packages were shipped to Europe — \$4.50 and \$6.00. Within a relatively short time the Council sent over 180,000 of these eleven-pound packages filled with food and vitamins, to the stricken in Europe.

After this first avalanche of food had been sent across, the Emergency Planning Council restricted its facilities to the shipping of only such food packages as were paid for by American donors. But even then 65,859 eleven-pound food packages were shipped in 1948, and 16,000 in 1949. Since June of 1948 the Emergency Planning Council packing facilities in St. Louis were discontinued because a Danish export company offered to pack choice European foods at a considerable saving. This saving of postage and handling charges enabled the Emergency Planning Council to give donors even more food value for the cost of every package.

For the last triennium the Emergency Planning Council spent

approximately \$250,000 for food packages. However, this report should include the over-all figure of \$1,867,557.04, most of which was expended for food packages since the beginning of the Emergency Planning Council's activity, in order to show that next to the Life-giving Word the Council has made its largest item of expenditure for life-giving bread.

### Clothing Packages

At the instigation of the Emergency Planning Council's vast relief measures, it was realized early that one of the major things necessary was clothing. Lutheran World Relief was used at first, through whom more than 750 tons were sent to Europe in bulk form. Eventually an eleven-pound clothing package was also sent abroad, in fashion very similar to the eleven-pound food package. This was done primarily because it was a more personal way of giving, more practical, and more distributable to various sections of Finland, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Germany, and France. By 1947 the Emergency Planning Council was sending clothing packages regularly every two months to thousands of needy people, to orphanages, to refugees, to American chaplains, for distribution to youth centers, to congregations, and to wherever naked and ill-clad bodies begged for a little clothing wherewith to keep warm. In all, 21,000 families living in many different countries, not just Germany, were recipients of our eleven-pound clothing packages. Combining the eleven-pound clothing packages and other bulk clothing shipments, a total of 614,189 pounds, or 307 tons, were sent during the years 1947—1949.

Because of the high cost of postage the eleven-pound clothing packages were discontinued in April of 1948. Since then mostly Church World Service facilities have been used. Because Church World Service has a large regional clothing depot in Webster Groves, Mo., a suburb of St. Louis, the Emergency Planning Council clothing shipments in bulk were continued with little or no interruption.

It is, of course, impossible to itemize the various types of clothing sent to Europe during the last three years. Most of it was used clothing, reconditioned before distribution abroad. A number of shipments included also such special items as 6,500 new children's shoes, 700 fur-lined caps, 10,000 surplus army blankets, ministerial gowns, bicycle tires, 1,300 woolen undergarments.

However, whatever the shipments contained, this is certain, every pound of clothing, whether new or old, was appreciated and cherished by those to whom it was sent. Tens of thousands of letters, most of them carefully filed in our office, testify to the good accomplished by this phase of our Church's relief work.

### Child Feeding Program

Since 1934 religious training for children had been taboo in Germany. During the war years the child was neglected more than ever. Father was at war; Mother worked in ammunition factories. Since the war, little enough, because of the pressing need for reconstruction of other things, has been done for orphaned or wayward, forsaken children. Only through American help have German Lutheran churches been able to make any kind of progress along these lines in the past few years.

Already in 1946 the need to help Europe's unfortunate, innocent children was realized by the Emergency Planning Council. By means of a "silent campaign" among the membership of Synod \$450,000 was contributed toward a child-feeding program. As this child-feeding program gained momentum, the Emergency Planning Council bought additional foodstuffs—twenty carloads of cereals, two carloads of oranges, truckloads of soups and other necessary foodstuffs. Every year this program grew in proportions. And each year a greater number of young lives have been saved from starvation. Present plans call for a continuation of the child-feeding program in the Eastern Zone only, where \$75,000 will be expended this year.

### Orphanages

The L. W. M. L. began its work among the European orphanages in July, 1945, and only recently has diverted its League projects into other mission channels. What great good their Christian efforts have accomplished only God knows. Our estimate can only be gauged by the thousands of letters received from various orphanages supported by the L. W. M. L. These letters, often written by children in their childish scrawl, bring "Thank you's" for that which has been done by the ladies of our Church.

The L. W. M. L. with its 100,000 members has put forth valiant efforts by furnishing layettes, children's clothing, medical kits, children's prayer books, toys, and money to the orphaned children in Europe. Among the recipients of the ladies' beneficence was an orphanage in Bagband; three in Heidelberg-Wolfschlucht, Waldesruh, Koenigstuhl; an orphanage near Munich; one in Berlin; a children's home near Giessen; Sperlingshof orphanage; a small orphanage near Paris; two orphanages in Poland; and one in Finland.

During Christmas of 1947 and 1948 the L. W. M. L. in conjunction with all of Synod's congregations put forth a special effort under the name of "100,000 Bundles for Christmas" to gather toys, clothing, trinkets, and other items for the needy children of Europe. Not only orphanages, but also children's hospitals, schools, and Sunday schools were the recipients of these gifts.

### Adoption Program

Already in the early stages of the Emergency Planning Council's help to Europe, Synod's members were encouraged to assist families abroad in their plight and to send regular monthly or bi-monthly food packages. This idea gained many adherents, and before long thousands of our people requested the Emergency Planning Council headquarters for names of European families. Our representatives in the Free Churches of Germany furnished the Emergency Planning Council files with screened names of needy families. Within a matter of a few months 12,000 European families had been adopted by our members. Many of our people made great sacrifices to support their adopted families. Quite a number of members sent packages to the same family, or even a number of families, not only for a few months, but for two years and more; and some are even today still sending packages abroad. Compute the cost of all these packages plus the private expenditures made by the Walther League, the L. L. L., and other groups which were not tabulated in the Emergency Planning Council files, and a conservative estimate of a grand total of millions of dollars will not be too high. Surely we all are grateful to God for giving so great a measure of compassionate love into the hearts of our people.

### Youth Work

One of the main concerns of the German Protestant Church today is the rewinning of the youth, which because of shattered ideals and frustrated ambitions has often turned its back upon the Church and its Savior. This fundamentally necessary task of training the estimated 500,000 wayward youths was realized early by our Church and its relief agency. Allotments of food and clothing were sent to leading universities, such as Heidelberg, Erlangen, and others. The Free Church Seminary at Ober-Ursel and the High School at Gross-Oesingen were given considerable financial assistance.

Through the combined facilities of the Emergency Planning Council and Church World Service, two seminary students, Richard Wukasch and Enno Lohrmann, were sent to Heidelberg and Karlsruhe for 18 months to organize Christian youth groups. Two other seminary students have since continued this youth work. A number of exchange students—seven in all—were sponsored by the Emergency Planning Council.

Future plans call for furlough visits or sabbatical leaves to America of younger, ordained German pastors who may, during the space of a year, thoroughly acquaint themselves with Missouri Synod church life.

### The Evangelical Free Church

The Emergency Planning Council has always been intent on seeing to it that much of its relief work was centered upon the immediate necessities of the Freikirchen with which our Church had been closely associated for years. In a meeting in Germany, in October, 1945, attended by Drs. J. W. Behnken and L. Meyer and nineteen brethren of the *Freikirche*, it was decided to send books, Bibles, ministerial gowns, Communion sets, catechisms, Bible histories, hymnals, and \$100,000 for general relief. In the following years hundreds of thousands of dollars were channeled to the Free Churches for orphanages to house refugee children, for barracks to replace burned or bombed-out churches, for temporary structures for a college and seminary, and for the printing of Christian literature.

Furthermore, in the past three years 16 barrack churches bought by the Emergency Planning Council have given new places of worship to Free Church congregations. In September of 1949 grants were made to support refugee missions of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Alt-Preussen, to support refugee pastors, and to assist deacons. Allocations were also made for the rehabilitation of projects of Alsace Churches. A grant of 250,000 D.M.'s from the Emergency Planning Council established a Church Extension Fund, from which those congregations in fellowship with us can borrow funds to rebuild their homeland and church buildings.

### Breslau Synod

Another church body with which the Emergency Planning Council has come in contact and to which have been contributed emergency funds is the Breslau Free Church. Originally this Church had about 80 pastors and 60,000 members. Its constituency was located mostly in Silesia (Schlesien) and Russian-occupied territory.

For many years there was little or no personal church relationship between the Evangelical Lutheran Free Church of Germany and the Breslau Synod. But after a series of meetings on doctrinal discussions, originally arranged by Dr. J. W. Behnken, were held, pulpit and altar fellowship between these two bodies was established.

### The Landeskirche

Eighty-five per cent of all Protestantism in Germany is nominally Lutheran. Before the war there were eighteen various Lutheran bodies in Germany. Many of these do not use the name "Lutheran" in their official name, but call themselves "Evangelisch." Before the war these eighteen bodies were organized into a loose federation called the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Germany.



During the war there was organized a federation of both Reformed and Lutheran churches under the name "The Confessing Church." The purpose of this federation was to resist the encroachments of the State upon the Church. This organization was not organized along confessional lines.

However, immediately after the war a strong movement to make this war-born Confessing Church an organization which would take in all Protestant church bodies was organized under the aegis of Bishop Wurm of Wuerttemberg, backed by the World Council of Churches, which, in turn, is fostered by the Federal Council of America.

For the past two years the struggle has developed between this now so-called EKID (Evangelische Kirche in Deutschland) and the Evangelisch-Lutherische Kirche in Deutschland. The leaders of the EKID contend that the life of the churches of Germany is dependent upon the existence of a "Church to which all Lutherans and Reformed belong." However, the leaders of the Lutheran Church contend that Lutheranism must preserve its confessionalism. They have, therefore, organized an Evangelische-Lutherische Kirche in Deutschland in opposition to the EKID. Bishop Meiser of the Lutheran Church of Bavaria, with whom the Emergency Planning Council has had contact for many years, is the leader of this group.

When our commissioners first came to Europe immediately after the war and became cognizant of this struggle of the Protestant churches of Germany, they immediately recognized our obligation to help preserve the Lutheran Church in Germany and threw their full support behind Bishop Meiser.

The various Lutheran church bodies of Germany (Landeskirchen) represent all shades of Lutheranism. Some of them are very liberal; some of them are very conservative. We do not have, as our immediate goal, the development of an Evangelical Lutheran Church in Germany with which our Missouri Synod can have pulpit and altar fellowship. That is an ideal which we strive for, but do not expect to attain it in our generation.

However, we do believe that it is our Christian obligation by every means possible to help make this struggling Evangelical Lutheran Church in Germany as Christ-centered and as confessionally Lutheran as possible. In the attainment of this objective the Lord has given His blessings particularly in the last three years. Through the large amount of gifts, both spiritual and physical, the Missouri Synod has become known to thousands of Lutheran pastors and to tens upon tens of thousands of Lutheran families as a friend in need. It is our firm conviction that in the

measure in which the Lord blesses the help which we have been able to extend to the Lutheran leaders of the churches in Germany, in that same measure will confessional Lutheranism in Germany be strengthened.

### Bad Boll Sessions

In 1947 President J. W. Behnken and Dr. Lawrence Meyer first discussed the possibility of a general conference of German Lutherans and Missouri Synod Lutherans.

Arrangements for seminars were made by a joint committee composed of members of the Missouri Synod, of the Free Church (the Free Church of Saxony and of Breslau), and of the Landeskirche.

The invitation to conduct these meetings was extended to the Missouri Synod by Bishop Wurm, Bishop Meiser, Bishop Bender, Rev. P. H. Petersen, and other representatives of the Lutheran churches of Germany.

During the visit of Dr. E. Gerstenmaier of the German *Hilfswerk* and Dr. Karl J. Arndt, chief of Religious Affairs of the Military Government, to St. Louis in the spring of 1948, preparations were completed, lecturers appointed, and topics assigned. The meetings were opened June 23 at Bad Boll, Germany, a little resort town, about forty miles out of Stuttgart, Germany.

The Missouri Synod was represented by President J. W. Behnken, Professor W. A. Baepler of our Springfield, Ill., Seminary, Professors Theo. Graebner, Paul Bretscher, F. E. Mayer, from Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Professor O. Fuerbringer of Seward, Nebr., and Dr. L. Meyer.

The purpose of these seminars was to strengthen the men of the German Church in their adherence to the Lutheran Confessions. In no more effective manner could our Synod redeem its pledge of extending help to the fullest extent of its abilities to Lutherans everywhere for the conservation of their spiritual heritage.

This first series of Bad Boll conferences was held for a period of four weeks, closing on July 23, 1948.

The second Bad Boll meeting of Lutheran theologians was held for a period of six weeks, from June 1 to July 13, 1949.

The program was arranged by a joint committee of the VELKD (the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Germany), the American Lutheran World Federation, and the Missouri Synod. There were four sessions of about ten days each.

The first session (June 1-10) was placed under the management of the United Lutheran Church of Germany. Bishop Meiser presided. The general subject was "Christianity, the State, and Education." The second session (June 12-21) was assigned to

the National Lutheran Council and was directed by Dr. J. Bodensiek of the A. L. C. In both sessions also Missouri Synod lecturers were on the program. The third and fourth sessions (June 23 to July 13) were directed by the Missouri Synod, with Vice-President Dr. H. Harms in the chair.

The Missouri Synod representatives for this Bad Boll conference included Professors Theo. Graebner, Paul M. Bretscher, Martin Franzmann, J. T. Mueller; Dr. H. Harms, Dr. Adolph Haentzschel; Revs. Paul Koenig, A. C. Mueller.

A series of meetings similar to the Bad Boll Free Conferences have been tentatively planned for 1950. The N.L.C. Executive Committee decided to conduct its own conferences and not to join in conferences such as were held in 1949. Hence our 1950 "Bad Boll meetings" will be conducted along the lines of the 1948 "Free Conferences."

### **Displaced Persons Program**

World War II left in its wake the most tremendous upheaval of population ever recorded in European history. Countless numbers of people were forced to slave labor in the Hitler war machine, others were swept before invading armies, many fled their homeland to escape hostile occupying forces, still others became fugitives because of political oppression and religious persecution. Most of these people found themselves, at the end of the war, in Germany, Austria, or Italy.

After V-E Day the Allied armies were faced with the grave problem of effectuating the repatriation of these millions of homeless persons. Within a few years' time the great bulk of these people, about 7,000,000, were repatriated to their homelands. There remained approximately a million and a quarter displaced persons, mostly from Eastern European countries. Care was given them to some extent by the International Refugee Organization in camps and assembly centers.

The USA Displaced Persons Act became effective on June 25, 1948. Soon numerous letters requesting information on DP placements and immigration regulations came to the Emergency Planning Council office. Of necessity it was decided to let the Council issue pertinent DP information, resettlement forms, and other DP materials deemed necessary, to all Missouri Synod pastors.

On November 4, 1949, the National Lutheran Council approached the Emergency Planning Council with a plan for possible co-operation in an over-all DP program, including resettlement activities also in other countries, such as Brazil, Argentina, and Australia. It was, however, resolved not to join the NLC in its DP program, but rather to expedite assurances through the

Emergency Planning Council headquarters, to support up to 40 per cent of all DP work which our recognized Lutheran Welfare Agencies expend on actual regional DP work, and to subsidize a number of Districts which have formed their own DP committees.

Synod's Displaced Persons department began its work on November 10, 1948. The program was geared directly into every one of our 4,285 congregations. It issued to all the clergymen of Synod an informative analysis of the "how" and "wherefore" of the Displaced Persons program. It furnished assurances, a question and answer booklet, and asked the co-operation and help of our Lutheran Welfare Agencies as well as District DP committees to carry out the planned program.

Since that time approximately 1,500 assurances have been processed, and 600 persons have been resettled by the Emergency Planning Council's Displaced Persons department. This does not give the total picture, however, since thousands of assurances are being effected by our Welfare Agencies and District committees for the Missouri Synod which actually, because of the Emergency Planning Council support, could be called Missouri Synod assurances. In all, the Council has so far expended \$26,668 for this phase of relief work.

In addition to the American DP program carried out by the Emergency Planning Council, continued support has been given to 50,000 Latvians, Polish, and Estonian DPs living in England. An informal working Council was established in March of 1948 which agreed to share whatever support these DPs required on an equal basis between the National Lutheran Council and the Missouri Synod.

#### **Evangelisches Hilfswerk**

From the very inception of the Emergency Planning Council's relief program the facilities of the *Evangelisches Hilfswerk* were used. Under the leadership of its director, Dr. Eugene Gerstenmaier, this organization has done much to assist the German nation in its rehabilitation struggle. Much of the *Hilfswerk's* efficiency lies in the fact that it manufactures needed relief articles from raw materials. The great saving effected through such a method was readily conceived by the Emergency Planning Council, and for that reason large grants of money, \$400,000 in the last three years, were made to the *Hilfswerk*. With these funds large quantities of cotton, cellulose, and copra were bought. Out of these raw materials hundreds of thousands of underwear garments, millions of socks, and thousands of pounds of paper for books were produced. With the funds given by the Emergency Planning Council to the *Hilfswerk* huge quantities of clothing were made. These garments in turn were distributed among the needy

peoples of Europe. Also huge numbers of religious books, such as 400,000 copies of *Schild des Glaubens* (a German edition of Luther's Catechism, a Bible History, and a hymnal), tens of thousands of Bibles, dogmatics, and weekly religious magazines were printed with the funds we gave for the purchase of cellulose.

The German *Hilfswerk* is at present diminishing its activities as far as actual relief assistance in Europe is concerned, and is centering its help more upon the plight of the 12 million refugees living in the Western Zone of Occupation of Germany.

### Christian Literature

Ten thousand copies of Pieper's *Christliche Dogmatik*, a hundred thousand evangelistic pamphlets, quantities of European Sunday school literature, prayer books, pamphlets, 200,000 tracts, Bibles, devotional booklets, catechisms, make an immense stack of boxes to be sent across the ocean. But just such quantities were shipped to Europe. From 1947 to March, 1950, approximately 31,309 pounds of Christian literature was shipped to Europe by the Emergency Planning Council.

As previously noted, much of the Council's Christian literature was printed by the German *Hilfswerk* with cellulose bought in Sweden. In December, 1947, a grant of \$20,356 was made for this purpose, followed by an additional grant of \$50,000. Every ounce of this paper was utilized to bring God's Word and the message of salvation to not only physically, but also spiritually sick peoples. The timely financial assistance of the Emergency Planning Council enabled many individuals and groups to produce significant Christian literature in a number of cases of very urgent need. So for example — through the Council's help Rev. Wantula was able to print 1,000 Epistle and Gospel sermon books in the Polish language; \$7,000 permitted the *Evangeliumsverein* of the Finnish Lutheran Church to print a Finnish version of Pieper's abridged *Dogmatik*; the facilities of the *Lutheraner Verlag* could send copies of the German *Lutheraner* into 22,000 homes every month for the past three years; ministers' libraries which were bombed out or destroyed were replenished with worth-while theological books; thousands of children who had never seen a catechism were introduced to "Luther's doctrine pure"; thousands of Christian families whose belongings were gone counted again among their possessions a complete Bible or select portions of God's Word.

It has always been the policy of the Emergency Planning Council, wherever possible, to bring God's Word into the hearts of nations and peoples who because of their physical environment are dejected and downtrodden. For years the Nazi restrictions curtailed or terminated the activities of Bible societies. To counter-

act such neglect of God's Word in Germany, a grant of \$150,000 was made to the American Bible Society immediately after the last war. Repeatedly, since then, other funds have been granted so that to date \$247,409.64 has been given to the American and other Bible Societies for the printing of God's Word in German, Japanese and Norwegian.

To enumerate in any detail the wealth of Christian literature sent or published by the Emergency Planning Council would be beyond the space allotment of this report. Suffice it to say that every group — child, youth, or adult — was thought of in the allocation of funds for the publication of His Gospel message. It is no overstatement to say, judging from the thousands of acknowledgment letters received from pastors, laymen, women, and children, that this phase of our Church's relief activity was a major boon toward rebuilding and strengthening the spiritual ramparts of Europe.

#### Canadian Lutheran World Relief

Canadian Lutheran World Relief is one of the four component parts of the Canadian Christian Council for the resettlement of refugees — others being the Catholic Immigrant Aid Society, Canadian Mennonite Board of Colonization, and the German Baptist Immigration and Colonization Society. For the past four years Dr. T. O. F. Herzer, chairman of the Council and a Missouri Synod Lutheran, has been zealously helping refugees to resettle in Canada.

The Canadian Lutheran World Relief handles thousands of refugees for all of Canada. Processing takes place at Muehlenberg Camp at Hanover, from where they are taken aboard the *Beaverbrae*, a refugee ship which plies between Canada and Europe every thirty-five days. In addition to the large number of refugees in Germany, there are about 300,000 refugees of German origin in Austria who are being processed and sent out at the rate of 75 to 100 per month. The total number of *Volksdeutsche* immigrants brought to Canada as of March 1, 1950, is 10,839.

To assist in this work and other relief measures of the C. L. W. R., the Emergency Planning Council has to date given approximately \$200,000 of its funds.

#### CROP

The Christian Rural Overseas Program (CROP) has for the last four years solicited goods in kind from rural communities throughout the States. In this way it has gathered trainload upon trainload of foodstuffs, mostly grain, for the needy in Europe. At times CROP has also accepted cash donations, which in turn were converted into commodities.

Since CROP is a relief agency associated with Church World

service, our Council did not deem it necessary to take up active participation with it. But for two years (1948—1949) we have endorsed CROP wholeheartedly, encouraged our pastors and congregations to contribute, have sent numerous letters of recommendation, and in other ways asked our people to help with this humanitarian effort. Our people responded most gratifyingly. Next to the Methodist Church, the Missouri Synod contributed more toward CROP than any of the other eighteen participating denominations. In all, we have given more than \$100,000 to CROP in 1948 and 1949.

### Refugee Work

It has been estimated that ten million refugees reside in the Western zones and two million in the Eastern zone. The problem of how to provide for these unfortunate individuals has reached tremendous proportions and is no longer a matter which may be handled expeditiously by church groups, but a problem which must be the concern of the entire world. Overtures to find a solution to this extremely vexing question are still in tentative stages. The near future will undoubtedly realize some suggestions for the assistance of the refugees—suggestions which may draw the Emergency Planning Council and its emergency aid into a picture of prominence.

Until now our Church has given individual aid to refugees primarily through the *Evangelisches Hilfswerk* facilities. However, other refugee assistance has also been rendered, as for example: giving support to refugee pastors located in Bavaria in the amount of \$3,000; granting \$10,000 (75,000 DM) to Dr. Antonie Nopitsch, a member of the Bavarian *Hilfswerk* staff for German *Muetterheime*; financing the trip to the USA for medical study of Dr. Bulle, who in June, 1950, will sail for India as medical missionary for Missouri Synod missions; submitting \$10,000 to Church World Service for medical aid to refugees in Pakistan; and allocating \$30,000 for the physical relief of refugees in all parts of Germany. This latter project is to be channeled through the *Hilfswerk* and the Free Church Committee as soon as feasible.

### Chaplains

This report cannot be complete without mention of the outstanding assistance rendered by our chaplains to the Council in the execution of its work. In more than many instances where strict and complicated military regulations hampered the program of our relief work, chaplains came to our aid. In the early stages of our food shipments their help in distributing packages was invaluable. Without their assistance our European commissioners and Bad Boll representatives would have experienced considerable

difficulty in securing proper transportation facilities, accommodations, and the like. Aside from being an invaluable aid to the Emergency Planning Council, our chaplains have substantially advanced the cause of Lutheranism in Europe and have not failed to further the name of the Missouri Synod among all those with whom they have come in contact.

### Schlueter Manufacturing Company

A special vote of recognition and thanks is due the Schlueter Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. W. H. Schlueter, the Treasurer of our Synod, is president. At the peak of our relief activities his company made space and facilities available to us in his plant. Only because of these additional facilities was it possible for the Emergency Planning Council to send 275,000 eleven-pound food packages to Europe in the space of four years. Except for labor and necessary overhead charges the Schlueter Company facilities were given to our Synod free of charge.

### Dr. H. Harms

Because Emergency Planning Council's relief work had gained such proportions during the last triennium, and because many contacts with European church officials could be made more readily through a representative of our Church on hand abroad, Dr. H. Harms was appointed in the early months of 1949 by Dr. J. W. Behnken as the Missouri Synod's representative abroad. While visiting the leaders and officials of the Free Church, *Landeskirche*, Breslau Synod, and other denominations, Dr. Harms was well received and accomplished much to further closer relationship between "Missouri" and the Confessional Church in Germany. His sincere, orthodox, and Christian spirit influenced all whom Dr. Harms visited abroad.

### Special Thanks

We owe thanks to many organizations and individuals who have extended willing hands on more than one occasion for the work of the Emergency Planning Council. We owe particular thanks to the Walther League for the splendid job in rousing its some 3,000 societies to the cause of relief; to the Lutheran Women's Missionary League for its work of love, with its mountains of clothing, shoes, toys for children, its hundreds of layettes, and medicine kits, its heroic accomplishments in the orphanage program; to our fellow Lutherans in Canada, South America, Finland, Poland, China, Norway, Sweden, France, England. To all these we owe thanks for their encouraging co-operation.

To the executive members of the Emergency Planning Council, who for many years, especially the last three years, have so gener-



ously given of their time, energy, and thought — Dr. L. J. Sieck, Chairman, Dr. J. H. C. Fritz, Dr. J. W. Behnken, Dr. F. C. Streufert, Dr. L. Meyer, Dr. R. Caemmerer, Rev. A. Doerffler; to the members of the Board for European Missions for their wholehearted cooperation and co-ordination; to our staff of office workers, who, although working with a minimum of personnel, maintained a well-functioning program; to all of these the Church owes thanks.

To Mr. Walter H. Schlueter, synodical Treasurer, who, aside from offering part of his manufacturing plant for storage and packing facilities, has spent many hours giving counsel and advice in the interest of the Emergency Planning Council, we owe thanks.

To the thousands of consecrated Christian men, women, and children who out of love for Christ their Savior and suffering humanity have contributed a never-ceasing stream of gifts ranging from five cents to \$100,000 we say with deep-felt gratitude: "Thank you, and God bless you!"

### Unfinished Tasks

Because of the great amount of time and effort the work of the physical and spiritual relief has demanded of the members of the Emergency Planning Council, we would much prefer to ask Synod to release the Council from further duties. However, there are certain phases of work among the displaced people and the twelve million refugees in Europe which must still be carried on. The members of our committee believe that they owe Synod the benefit of their experience in these fields during the past years. All other work in Europe should be under the jurisdiction of the Board for Missions in Europe. The Free Conferences should be continued as heretofore under the auspices of the President of Synod.

At the present time we are not requesting a resolution on the part of Synod for a special collection for further relief funds. We believe and hope that sufficient funds to take care of the most crying needs for continued relief will continue in a spontaneous flow of funds on the part of our Christians as they continue to be aware of the great spiritual and physical blessings which God has given unto us here in America over and above our fellow human beings in other parts of the world.

L. J. SIECK, *Chairman*

L. MEYER, *Executive Director*

Compiled by E. GEBAUER

---

[1011]

**Forward European Relief Moneys to Free Churches**

WHEREAS, The director of *Hilfswerk*, the charities division of the unionistic EKID ("Evangelische Kirche in Deutschland" - Evangelical Church in Germany), has said: "We can say without exaggeration that the *Hilfswerk* is the most churchly of all endeavors of the Church. As to its construction, make-up, and its classification it is nothing else but Church. . . . In no sense of the word does it want to stand next to the Church and be something by itself. For the future of the *Hilfswerk* it is of decisive importance that this fact is correctly understood. . . . At all events the purpose of the *Hilfswerk* is to bring about a development of the Church into a brotherhood and to further this brotherhood as much as possible" (Cp. Wis. Synod. *Theol. Quart.*, July, 1948, p. 209); and

WHEREAS, Relief contributed by our people through the Emergency Planning Council has hitherto been given to, and administered by, the *Hilfswerk* of the unionistic EKID rather than to and through our Free Church brethren; and

WHEREAS, Our own orthodox brethren in Germany, members of the Lutheran Free Church of Germany with whom we are in fellowship, are the natural channels of our gifts and are in great need; and

WHEREAS, Holy Scripture says, "Let us do good . . . especially unto them who are of the household of faith," Gal. 6:10; now therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod instruct its Emergency Planning Council to forward all relief for Europe received from members of Synod to our Free Church brethren for administration according to their best judgment.

(Signed) (REV.) J. BERTRAM, Fort Dodge, Iowa

(REV.) A. T. KRETZMANN, Crete Ill.

(DR.) P. E. KRETZMANN, Cuba, Mo.

ZION EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH, CHICAGO, ILL.

CARL G. KRUSE, Pastor

Signatures attested by (REV.) H. D. MENSING  
Tinley Park, Ill., April 5, 1950

[1012]

### **Lutheran Hour Support**

WHEREAS, The Lutheran Hour, Bringing Christ to the Nations, has by God's grace for seventeen years been privileged to render outstanding service to The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod in proclaiming the Savior's Gospel throughout the world and making our Church widely and favorably known as a Scripture-preaching, Gospel-loving, Christ-exalting denomination; and

WHEREAS, God's overflowing blessing has visibly rested upon this radio mission, so that at the time of the sainted Dr. Walter A. Maier's homegoing, broadcasts were carried each week in thirty-six languages over more than 1,100 stations, located in fifty-one different countries; and

WHEREAS, This gigantic activity has been carried on at a cost of approximately a million and a half dollars a year without any expense to Synod's treasury; and

WHEREAS, Present-day economic conditions make the continued financing of so vast an enterprise increasingly difficult; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Lutheran Laymen's League through its Executive Board petition the synodical convention of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod to urge all of our congregations to support the Lutheran Hour even more energetically and enthusiastically, on a regular and systematic basis, so that the blessed work of proclaiming the Gospel over the radio may continue to grow and flourish, to the glory of God, for the preaching of His Gospel, and the salvation of precious bought souls.

THE LUTHERAN LAYMEN'S LEAGUE

---

[1013]

### **Permit Broader Committee Assignments for District Presidents**

WHEREAS, The traditional concentration of District Presidents on Committee No. 1 at the convention of Synod unnecessarily restricts the general availability of their experience and judgment; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That the President of Synod appoint them to the convention committees according to their special competence and interest.

YORK-SEWARD REGIONAL CONFERENCE  
SOUTHERN NEBRASKA DISTRICT  
B. HOLM, *Secretary*

---

[1014]

**New District for South Idaho and Utah****To be included under Section V after [520]**

WHEREAS, The congregations of South Idaho and Utah wish to form their own synodical District; and

WHEREAS, The Northwest District in convention at Snohomish, Wash., June 15—18, 1948, adopted the following resolution:

"It was voted overwhelmingly to grant a peaceful dismissal to the congregations of Circuit 4 (south of Salmon River in Idaho and east of the Pacific Time Zone in Oregon, requesting the privilege of establishing the Utah and Idaho District of Synod, pending the approval of the General Convention in 1950. Our District Board of Directors and Praesidium are to render every possible assistance to these congregations in their action to establish this new District and to work in harmony with the officials of the Colorado District (to which the Utah congregations now belong)"; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, in convention assembled at Milwaukee, Wis., June 1950, grant the privilege of the formation of the Utah-Idaho District.

THE NORTHWEST DISTRICT

VICTOR A. SCHULZE, *Secretary*

[1015]

**Report of Board of Missions for the Blind****To be included under Section IV after [410]**

Until the time of the Chicago Convention in 1947 the work of our Church among the visually handicapped was directed by our Board for the Deaf and the Blind. Because this work was of a very individual nature and often did not fit under the scope of the Board for the Deaf, and needed more individualized attention, Synod was memorialized to divide the work and assign the work among the Blind to a new Board. This was done by resolution of the Chicago Convention, and a new Board, consisting of Pastors Martin Strasen, Arthur Oswald, and Victor Selle, all of Milwaukee, and Messrs. Victor Miller, of Milwaukee, and Theodore Lay, of New York, was elected. To expedite the work of this Board, Synod also authorized the calling of an Executive Secretary in this Department. Since all but one of the Board members were from the Milwaukee area, Mr. Theodore Lay requested to be relieved of his appointment, in view of the distance that he lived from Milwaukee, and also the inconvenience this would entail in attending Board meetings. This request was granted and

another lay member, Mr. Ernest Berger of Milwaukee, was appointed by the President of Synod in his place.

After its appointment the Board devoted the first months to orienting itself in its work. However, while in the process of calling an Executive Secretary, Pastor Oswald had to resign as member of the Board in view of his election as District President of the South Wisconsin District. Next Pastor Strasen tendered his resignation in view of his acceptance of a call to South America. Efforts were made at once to fill these vacancies, but a considerable number of months elapsed before the membership of the Board was again completed. In place of these two men the President of Synod made the appointment of Pastors George Brueggemann and Erwin Tieman.

#### **Appointment of Executive Secretary**

As soon as the new membership of the Board had been acquainted with the work assigned to it the Board again proceeded with the calling of an Executive Secretary. The call was extended to the Rev. Walter Storm of Cleveland. Upon finding it impossible to leave his congregation, Pastor Storm expressed a willingness to serve on a voluntary basis, devoting one half of his time to the work in his congregation and the other half to directing the interest of our Church among the Blind, if we would supply him with an office secretary, while his congregation assumed the entire responsibility of calling an assistant pastor. To this the Board and also Synod's Board of Directors agreed. The spirit with which both Pastor Storm and his congregation have entered this plan, we believe, is most commendable and up until the present has proved a satisfactory arrangement.

One of the first interests of the Board after the appointment of the Executive Secretary was to co-ordinate its work with that of the pastors of our Church serving in communities which have State Schools for the Blind. There are fourteen such State Schools in which our Church is now serving. To encourage these men and to enlarge our interests in this field of service, a meeting of all workers was held in Chicago on November 15 and 16 of 1949. This meeting was the first of its kind in our Church circles and was thoroughly revealing in the understanding it gave to all of what has been done in the past and what can be done to serve especially the young people of our Church studying at the various State Schools. It also gave us insight into the general attitudes of Blind people and splendid contacts with men in both Government and State positions who know the work among the Blind, which should stand us in good stead in the future. Since that Chicago meeting the Mission Boards of various Districts have been con-

tacted with the one purpose of having them assign a contact pastor in their respective District through whom contact may be established in the individual State School and through whom the work of our Board may be cleared in each District. Through such contact pastors we are hopeful of keeping each District informed as to how our congregations might better serve any Blind which they have in their membership, and through such contacts we feel that also our subscription lists can be cleared in the various Districts with the possible thought of gaining any unchurched subscribers for our Church. We trust that in this program we shall have the co-operation of every District Mission Board.

### Literature for the Blind

Since one of the primary means of conveying the messages of our Church to the visually handicapped is raised type, one of the primary interests of the Board from the beginning of its assignment was not only to continue and to improve our present publications but also to prepare new publications to be put into Braille. Before incurring any expenditure in the preparation and production of new materials, however, it was felt advisable to make a complete appraisal of what we have prepared in the past. This has now been done. To facilitate this study, ink print copies of our various publications have been prepared and the first step in new publications has been taken. This is the preparation in Braille of *A Child's Garden of Bible Stories* by A. Gross, eventually to supplant our present Old and New Testament Bible Stories. On the child level this new copy, it is felt, will be more meaningful than our previous text to the children we are serving in the various State Schools.

Another venture only recently undertaken is the production of our first Talking Book, placing H. W. Gockel's *What Jesus Means to Me* on a series of disks, or records. This is by no means a new method of instruction in work among the Blind but has before not been utilized in our Church. While the method of preparing a Talking Book is a rather costly venture, being about 40 per cent higher than Braille Printing, the need for this in the work of our Church has long been felt, since there are twice as many talking book readers among the Blind than Braille readers. Once this book is completed, it will be available to those requesting the same through our Chicago Library. If the response to this venture is favorable, we hope to enter this field of service to the Blind on a larger scale, since through this method even such as are unable to read by means of Braille and other raised types will have the advantage of much of the fine literature of our Church.

At the time our Board assumed its duties we were asked to consider the re-publication of our German Braille Bote, which had been published prior to the war primarily in the interest of the Blind in Germany, though also read by a considerable number in the States. While a list of prospective subscribers was given to the Board, it was felt that before re-entering this work the lists should be screened and that we should also try to co-ordinate this work with the work of our German Free Church. To date no satisfactory arrangement has been arrived at, though your Board still has the same under advisement.

The possibility of publishing literature in Spanish and Portuguese Braille for the Blind in Central and South America, referred to our Board for study, was also considered, but this, too, is being held in abeyance due to the difficulties which would be experienced at present in disseminating such literature. Should any need, however, present itself and ways be indicated as to how to carry through, your Board will be more than happy to entertain such recommendations.

#### **Braille Press**

The question of the purchase of a Braille press of our own was referred to your Board for study at the time of its appointment and was also considered by the Board on numerous occasions in consultation with individuals competent to judge the merit of such purchase in the interest of our Church. From all observations it seems that at least for the present the expense entailed both in the purchase and operation of such a press for the production of our literature would not warrant such purchase at this time. However, this matter, too, is still being given serious study, and the Board would appreciate any constructive suggestions which might help it in its true evaluation and final decision in the interest of our Church relative to this project.

#### **Volunteer Workers**

We wish to take this opportunity to commend the interest of various enthusiastic groups of women in our Church, especially in California, Michigan, Minnesota, and the Chicago area, who have done much to foster the work of our Church among the Blind by providing transcriptions of our literature in Braille and by offering other services through which the sightless can be helped. Especially in the Los Angeles area, a group of women has done much to serve the sightless in Germany through the transcription of portions of the Scriptures in German Braille which otherwise were unavailable to these persons since the war. We wish to encourage other groups in Synod seeking worth-while projects to

follow the example of these individuals and groups who have so unselfishly given of their time and talents to assist the visually handicapped, and the Board will be happy to offer new avenues of interest to anyone requesting the same. However, in the interest of a unified policy and program of the Church, your Board feels that all such efforts should always be cleared through those appointed by Synod to direct this work in its behalf.

### Library in Chicago

The efforts of one who has quietly worked behind the scenes should also be mentioned, namely, those of Mrs. Victor Piehler, who serves as our Assistant Librarian. She has given much of her time to the preparation of books for our Library in Chicago and also to the entire cataloguing and mailing of those books requested from our Library by Blind readers. It might be mentioned that at present our Library numbers approximately 800 volumes, and its books are available free of charge and with free mailing to any Blind person requesting the same.

Some thought was given by your Board during the past triennium to the relocation of our Library facilities to the proposed new synodical building in St. Louis. However, when the rebuilding of the latter was held in abeyance, this idea was dropped and through the generous gift of the Women's Missionary League of Northern Illinois necessary repairs and improvements on our Library Building were made.

### 25th Anniversary of Work Among Blind

The year 1951 marks the 25th anniversary of the work of our Church among the Blind. From humble beginnings under the direction of the now sainted Pastor Kuntz (who was originally called by Synod to serve the Blind, served faithfully for 13 years, then retired, and was called to his eternal rest on November 3, 1949), assisted faithfully for years by Pastor O. C. Schroeder, who has carried on since Pastor Kuntz's resignation and still serves as Editor of our *Messenger* and *Herald*, and also as our librarian, this work has grown to a proportion which is recognized in circles outside our Church and which has also placed our Church in the forefront among churches serving the Blind. To both of these men our Church owes a debt of deep gratitude. In the light of the glorious blessings which God has given us through the efforts of all who have faithfully served in the interest of the Blind, this anniversary should not pass without fitting observance.

If as much work has not been accomplished during the past three years as some might expect, we beg your indulgence primarily



in view of the many difficulties which presented themselves during the past three years of your Board's service. We are confident that with a better understanding on the part of all Board members of the problems and needs of the visually handicapped, together with the interest and support of all those at present serving in this work, and also with the prayers of the membership of the Church, we shall be better able to serve and to enlarge the interests of our Church in behalf of the Blind during the next triennium.

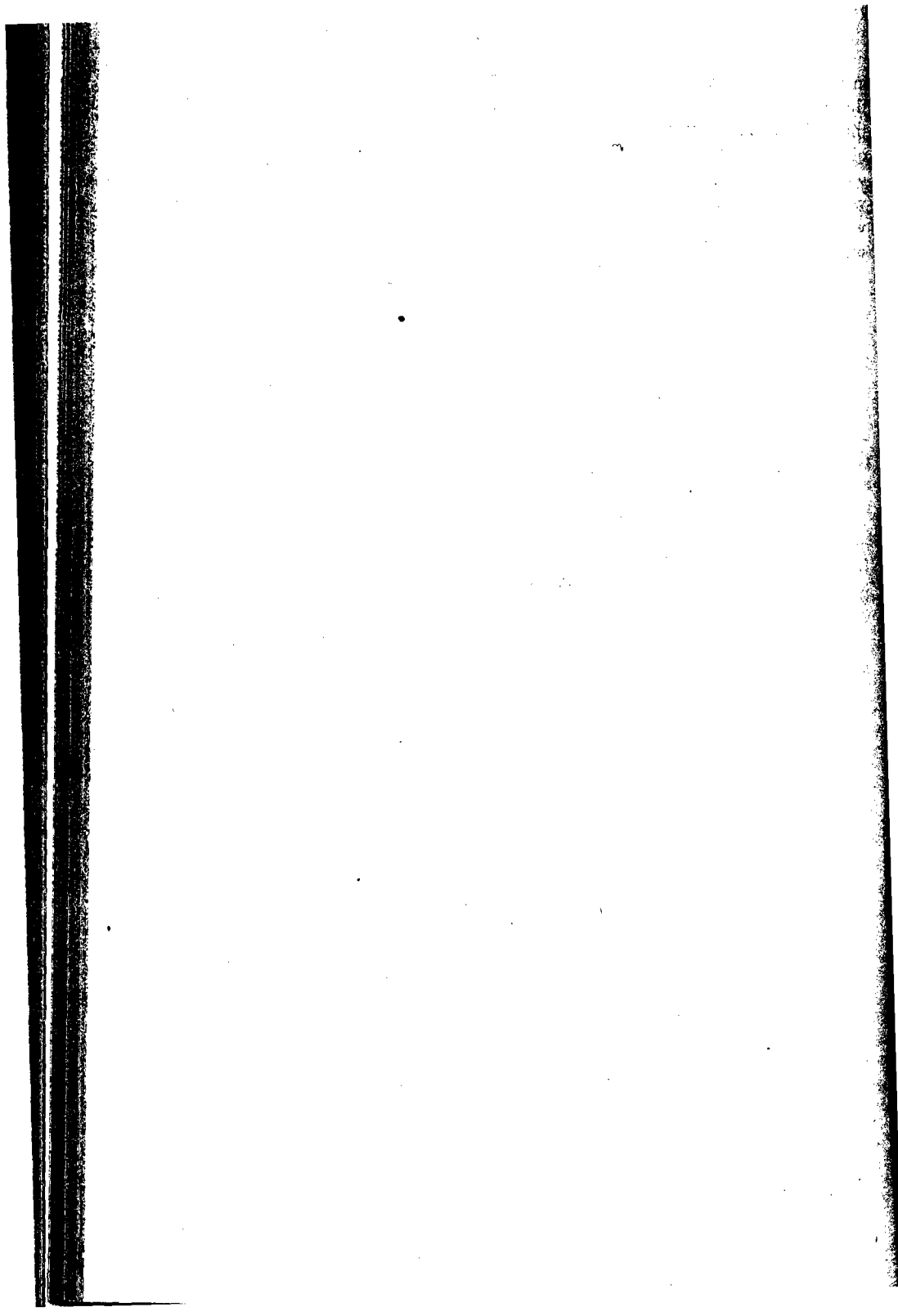
BOARD OF MISSIONS FOR THE BLIND

VICTOR M. SELLE, *Chairman*

GEORGE BRUEGGEMANN, *Secretary*

Unprinted memorials will be presented to the convention.

---



# CONTENTS

	I. Seminaries and Colleges	PAGE
101	Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo. ....	1
102	Concordia Seminary, Springfield, Ill. ....	16
103	Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Ill. ....	19
104	Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebr. ....	26
105	Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind. ....	39
106	Concordia College, Milwaukee, Wis. ....	41
107	Concordia College, St. Paul, Minn. ....	43
108	St. Paul's College, Concordia, Mo. ....	46
109	Concordia Collegiate Institute, Bronxville, N. Y. ....	49
110	St. John's College, Winfield, Kans. ....	54
111	Concordia Academy, Portland, Oreg. ....	56
112	California Concordia College, Oakland, Calif. ....	58
113	Concordia College, Edmonton, Alberta ....	61
114	Lutheran Concordia College, Austin, Tex. ....	67
115	Seminario Concordia, Buenos Aires, Argentina ....	69
116	Concordia Seminary, Porto Alegre, Brazil ....	71
117	The Seminaries ....	73
118	Emphasize Pastors' Duties ....	74
119	Shorten Training for Pastors ....	74
120	Reduce Enrollment Age at Springfield ....	74
121	Reduce Enrollment Age at Springfield to Eighteen Years ....	75
122	Enrollment of Students at Springfield after Graduation from High School ....	76
123	Changing Entrance Requirements for Springfield Seminary ....	76
124	Additional Funds for Equipment for the New Music Building at River Forest ....	77
125	Additional Music Classrooms at River Forest ....	78
126	Completion of the New Dormitory for Women at River Forest by Adding the North Wing ....	79
127	Repeated Request for an Auditorium at River Forest ....	80
128	Remodeling of the Old Music Building at River Forest or an Addition to the Administration Building ....	82
129	Continued Remodeling of the Older Dormitories at River Forest ....	82
130	Repeated Request for Additional Professorships to Replace Some of the Temporary Instructorships at River Forest ....	83
131	Establish the Third and the Fourth College Year of Pre-Ministerial Training at River Forest ....	85
132	Expansion of Concordia High School, Seward, Nebr. ....	86
133	Adequate Supply of Teachers ....	88
134	Inaugurate Teacher Training at Fort Wayne ....	91
135	Administration-Library-Auditorium Building at Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind. ....	92
136	Expand Concordia College, St. Paul, Minn., to a Senior College ....	93
137	Co-Education at Austin ....	94
138	Synodical Educational Institution in Southeast U. S. ....	95

	PAGE
139 The Senior College .....	97
140 The Present Pre-Seminary Colleges .....	98
141 Continue High School Department at Our Preparatory Schools .....	99
142 Change Entrance Requirements for Our College Departments .....	102
143 Professors' Conferences .....	102
144 Rescind Resolution re Retirement Age of Professors .....	104
145 Rescind Resolution re Compulsory Retirement of Professors at the Age of Seventy .....	105
146 Repeal Ranking of Professors .....	107
147 Assistance for Graduate Study .....	109
148 Report of the Board for Higher Education .....	110
(For Table of Contents see page 687)	

### H. Parish Education

201 Report of the Board for Parish Education .....	266
202 Sunday School Teacher Training .....	308

### III. Young People's Work

301 Report of Board for Young People's Work .....	310
302 Report of the Student Service Commission .....	316
303 Increase Funds for Promotion of Youth Work .....	319

### IV. Missions

401 Report of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of Missions ..	321
402 Report of the Board for Missions in North and South America ..	328
403 Abolish Board of Missions for North and South America and Set Up Two Boards .....	336
404 Report of the General Church Extension Board .....	336
405 Repayments to Synod's Church Extension Fund .....	339
406 Report of the Board for Missions in Europe .....	340
407 Support for the Only Building of Activity of the Free Evangelical Lutheran Church of Finland .....	346
408 Report of the Armed Services Commission .....	348
409 Report of the Board of Missions to the Deaf .....	350
410 Commending Board for Work Among Deaf .....	356
411 Encourage Synod to Continue Work Among the Deaf .....	357
412 Report of the Board of Foreign Missions .....	358
413 Mailing Mission .....	366
414 Medical Missions .....	367
415 "For Such a Day as This—More Men for Christ!" .....	370
416 Allocating More Budget Money for Missions .....	377
417 Allocate More Funds for Missions .....	378

### V. Constitutional Matters

501 Report of the Committee on Constitutional Matters for the Triennium, 1947 to 1950 .....	380
502 Report of the Committee on Co-Ordination of Synod's Work ..	381
503 Amend Rule Regarding Publishing of Memorials .....	396
504 Some Changes in the "Handbook" .....	399
505 Changes in Paragraphs 8.77, 8.79a, and 8.83 of the "Handbook" ..	399

506	Amend By-Laws 2.15 and 3.31 .....	400
507	Amend Sections 3.43, 3.65, and 3.67 of the Synodical "Handbook" .....	400
508	Amend Sections 3.43, 3.65, and 3.67 of the Synodical "Handbook" .....	403
509	Concerning Synodical "Handbook" Articles 3.43 and 3.65 .....	405
510	Amendments and Revisions in Synodical Rules .....	406
511	Rights of Self-ruling Congregations .....	407
512	Change in Constitution .....	408
513	Revise Voting Procedure .....	410
514	Postponing the Election of Executive Officers .....	410
515	Strengthen the Synodical Convention by Changing the Frequency, Place, Type, and Number of Delegates .....	411
516	Define the Authority and Responsibility of the College of Presidents .....	413
517	Referendum by Mail for Urgent Synodical Business .....	413
518	Develop Principles Governing District Formations and Dissolutions .....	414
519	On English District Amalgamation .....	414
520	Re English District .....	416
521	Division of Michigan District .....	417
522	Concerning Censorship in Synod .....	417
523	Relocate the Responsibility for Censorship .....	418
524	Concerning a Change in Censorship .....	418
525	Change in Editorship of Official Synodical Organs .....	419
526	Department of Public Relations—Restudy 1947 Resolutions .....	420
527	Discontinuing Publicity and Missionary Education Department .....	421
528	Decentralize Synodical Missionary Education and Publicity .....	422
529	Abolish Office of Director of Publicity and Missionary Education .....	422
530	Disapprove Appointment of Synodical Stewardship Secretary .....	423
531	Change Name of Synodical Radio Committee .....	424
532	Rename the Board for Higher Education .....	424
533	Establish Department of Christian Stewardship .....	425
534	Create Office of Secretary of Christian Charity .....	425
535	Create Office of Director of Inner Mission .....	426
536	Establish a Permanent Planning Council .....	426
537	Full-Time Director for Establishment of Radio and Television Outlets .....	426
538	Full-Time Director of Radio .....	427
539	Develop the Statistical Bureau's Usefulness .....	427
540	Filling Positions Not Requiring Specialized Training .....	427
541	Status of Day School Teachers .....	428
542	On Communing Lodge Members .....	428

## VI. Intersynodical and Doctrinal Matters

501	Report of the Committee on Doctrinal Unity .....	430
502	Accept "Common Confession" .....	441
503	Reject "Common Confession of Faith" .....	442
504	Reject "Common Confession" .....	446
505	Decline Common Confession of Faith as Basis for Fellowship .....	448
506	Objections to Statement of Doctrinal Unity .....	451

	PAGE
607 Re the Confessional Basis for Church Union and Fellowship	451
608 Where Does Synod Now Stand?	452
609 Correct Synodical District Essay	455
610 Regarding the President's Theses on the Church	462
611 Concerning Synodical Discipline	463
612 Remove Leaven of False Doctrine and Practice	464
613 Reject "A Statement"	466
614 Concerning "A Statement"	470
615 Concerning "A Statement"	471
616 Synod Reject False Teachings in "A Statement"	474
617 1. Reject and Disavow Doctrinal Errors in "A Statement"	
2. President Admonish District Presidents Who have Departed from True Doctrine	
3. Require District Presidents to Admonish Pastors, Professors, Teachers, etc.	474
618 Issues Raised by "A Statement"	479
619 Issues Raised by "A Statement"—President to Exercise Doctrinal Discipline	480
620 Issues Raised by "A Statement"—Synod Purge Itself of Halting Between Two Opinions	481
621 Issues Raised by "A Statement"—Every Departure Also in Non-Fundamentals, Divisive	482
622 "A Statement"	483
623 Re Appointment of Fourth Vice-President	483
624 Protesting Against Appointment of Fourth Vice-President	485
625 Repudiate the St. Louis Faculty Opinion (Rom. 16:17)	487
626 Application of Rom. 16:17	490
627 Rom. 16:17	492
628 On Rom. 16:17-18	493
629 On Rom. 16:17	494
630 On Rom. 16:17-18	495
631 Withdraw Rom. 16:17-18 from Official Doctrinal Statements	496
632 Position of Synod on Engagement	497
633 On Engagement	499
634 Investigation of the St. Louis Faculty	499
635 Special Committee to Investigate the St. Louis Faculty	503
636 Demanding an Investigation of the Faculty of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis	504
637 Public Correction of Public Error	506
638 Public Correction of Public Error	507
639 Purge "Lutheran Witness" of Error	509
640 Concerning Statements in "Lutheran Witness"	509
641 The Terms "Prayer Fellowship" and "Joint Prayer"	509
642 Prayer Fellowship and Joint Prayer	510
643 Joint Prayer or Prayer Fellowship?	511
644 Repudiate Pamphlet "Prayer Fellowship" by Theodore Graebner	512
645 Dr. Graebner's Aberrations and Dr. Behnken's Ineffective Action	514
646 Condemn and Discontinue Association of Lutheran Seminarians	516
647 Evangelical Procedure in Dealing with Erring Churches	518
648 Report of the Committee on Finnish Relations	520

	PAGE
649 Report on Agreement of Breslau Synod and Free Church .....	520
650 Questions Asked by the Hon. Wisconsin Synod .....	521
651 Appeal of the Norwegian Synod .....	523
652 Joint Report on Scouting .....	524
653 Report of Committee on Membership in the National Lutheran Council .....	525
654 Membership in National Lutheran Council .....	539
655 Affiliate with National Lutheran Council .....	540
656 Apply for Membership in National Lutheran Council .....	542
657 Overture on Affiliation with the National Lutheran Council ..	542
658 Reject Membership in the National Lutheran Council .....	544
659 Not to Join the National Lutheran Council .....	546

## VII. Publication Matters

701 Report of Concordia Publishing House .....	547
702 Report of the General Literature Board .....	557
703 Report of Young People's Literature Board .....	559
704 Report of the Committee on Hymnology and Liturgics .....	560
705 Report of the Catechism Committee .....	561
706 Restore Catechism Introduction .....	563
707 Against New Wording of Third Commandment .....	563
708 Catechism Materials .....	564
709 New Bible Translation .....	564
710 A Family Bible .....	565
711 Reduce the Number of Synodical Publications and Simplify the Choice and Appointment of Editors .....	569
712 Full-Time Editor of "Lutheran Witness" .....	569
713 Full-Time Editor of "Lutheran Witness" .....	570
714 Full-Time Editor of "Lutheran Witness" .....	570
715 Re Lutheran Witness and Lutheraner Mailing List .....	571
716 Lutheran Witness Subscription Lists .....	571

## VIII. Financial Matters

801 Triennial Report of the Board of Directors .....	572
802 Report on Proposal re Synodical Building and Loan Department ..	582
803 Report of Treasurer of Synod .....	584
804 Re Ten Million Dollar Mission and Education Fund .....	601
805 Report and Recommendations on Non-Budget Items .....	606
806 Co-Ordination of Financial Campaigns .....	607
807 Assign Responsibility for Preparation and Presentation of Synodical Budget .....	609
808 Unified Budget .....	609
809 Annual Building Fund Donation .....	609
810 Discontinue Special Drives to Raise Funds for Building Purposes ..	610
811 Switch Endowments from Secular Securities to Church Extension Funds .....	610
812 Board of Trustees Seek Investments in Safe Church Property .....	611
813 General Church Extension Funds for Negro Congregations .....	611
814 Special Loan Department .....	612

815	Protect Congregations and Their Synod from Financial Exploitation .....	611
816	Executive Secretary of Social Welfare .....	611
817	Publication of Salaries .....	611
818	Report of Board of Support and Pensions .....	611
819	Change in Pension Regulations .....	621
820	Change in Pension Regulations .....	625
821	Amend Pension Fund Regulations .....	626
822	Increase Certain Pension Fund Benefits .....	627
823	Re Pension Funds .....	627
824	Reduce Age of Retirement .....	627
825	Change in Retirement Age .....	628
826	Adequate Pensions for Professors after Retirement .....	628
827	Retirement Age of Teachers .....	629
828	Revise Upward the Amount Allowable to Widows .....	629
829	Increase Widows' Annuities .....	630
830	Withdrawal from Pension Fund .....	630
831	Pension Fund and Church Extension .....	631
832	Loans from Church Extension Fund .....	632

### IX. Appeal Matters

901	Report of Board of Appeals .....	633
902	Revision of Appeals System Regulations .....	633

### X. Miscellaneous Matters

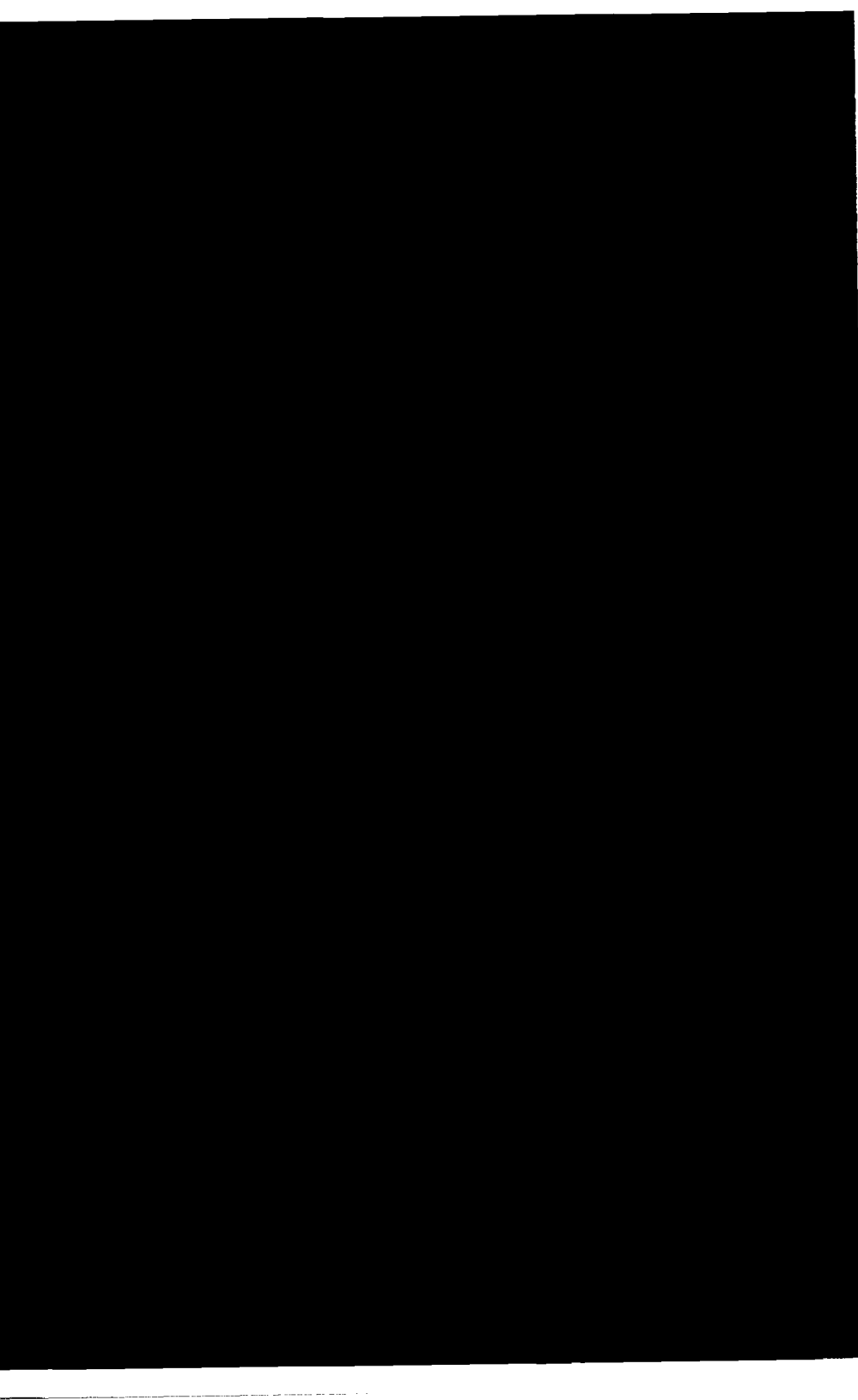
1001	Report of the Board for Audio-Visual Education .....	635
1002	Audio-Visual Aid Branch in Twin Cities .....	638
1003	Audio-Visual Aid Branch in Twin Cities .....	639
1004	Report of the Concordia Historical Institute .....	639
1005	Report of Department of Public Relations .....	641
1006	Report of Station KFUD .....	646
1007	Report of Synodical Radio Committee .....	648
1008	Report of the Synodical Centennial Committee .....	650
1009	Report of Committee on Allocating C. T. O. Funds for Scholarly Research .....	651
1010	Emergency Planning Council Report .....	656
1011	Forward European Relief Moneys to Free Churches .....	672
1012	Lutheran Hour Support .....	673
1013	Permit Broader Committee Assignments for District Presidents .....	673
1014	New District for South Idaho and Utah (To Section V) .....	674
1015	Report of Board of Missions for the Blind (To Section IV) .....	674

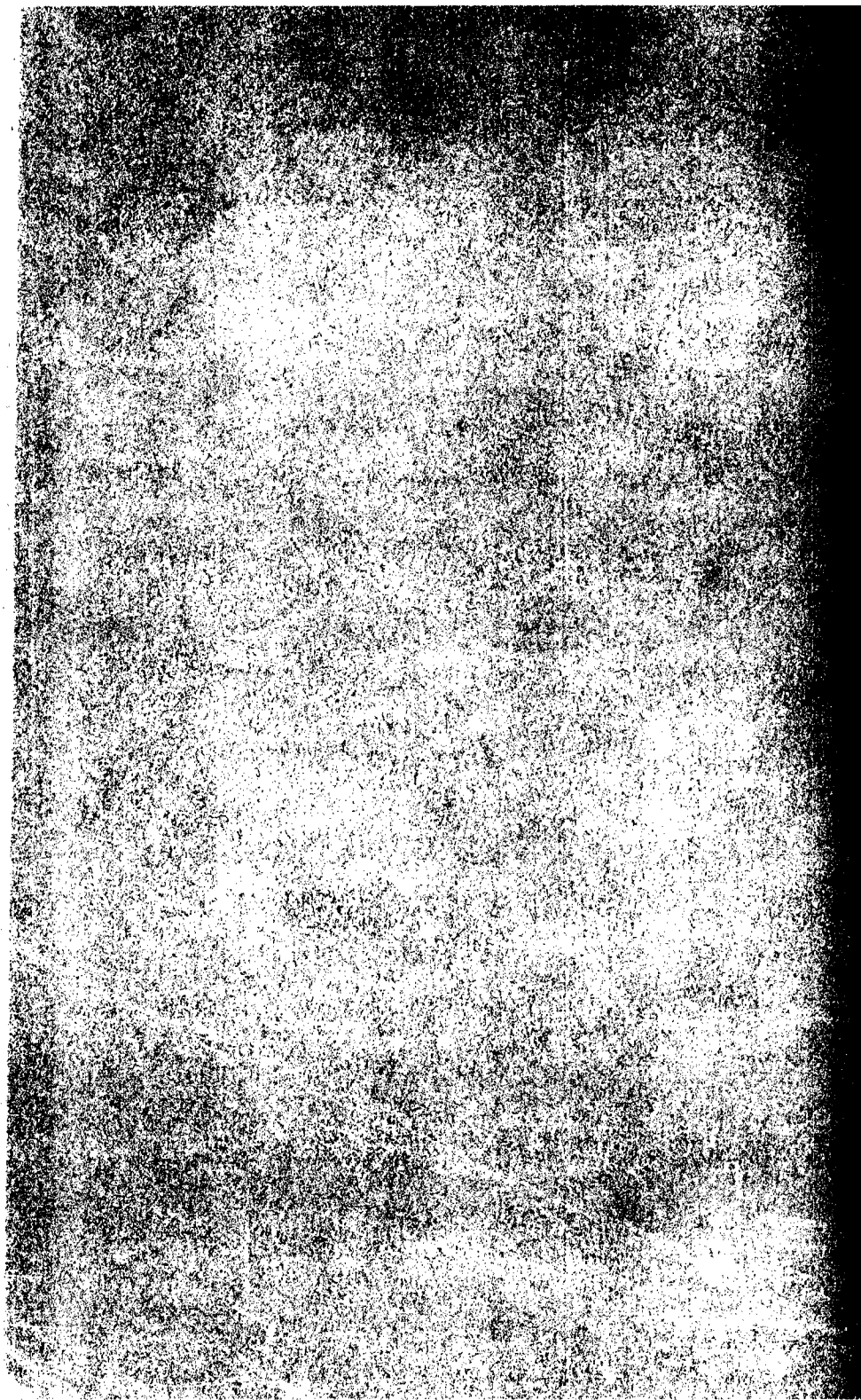


# Table of Contents for the Report of the Board for Higher Education

	PAGE
<b>Section A. Reorganization Proposals</b> .....	111
<b>I. THE PROBLEMS</b> .....	111
Previous Recommendations to Synod .....	111
Synod's Response .....	112
Changing Factors .....	113
Basic Principles .....	114
The Aims of Reorganization .....	115
Benefits to the Church .....	116
The Primary Question .....	118
<b>II. ESTIMATES OF PARISH MINISTERS REQUIRED FROM 1950     TO 1980</b> .....	119
A Thirty-Year Forecast .....	120
The First Forecast of Synod's Growth and of Its Need for Ministerial Graduates, 1950-1980 .....	123
Interpretation .....	127
The Second Forecast of Synod's Growth and of Its Need for Ministerial Graduates, 1950-1980 .....	127
An Interpretation of the First and Second Forecasts .....	137
Policy Is Decisive .....	137
The Third Forecast of Synod's Growth and of Its Need for Ministerial Graduates, 1950-1980 .....	138
Conclusions .....	140
<b>III. A STATISTICAL STUDY OF THE PARISH SCHOOL TEACH-     ERS REQUIRED, 1950-1980</b> .....	142
<b>IV. RECOMMENDATIONS ON REORGANIZATION</b> .....	149
PLAN A .....	151
PLAN B .....	157
PLAN C .....	162
<b>Section B. The Senior College</b> .....	189
Definition and Curricular Aims of the Senior College ..	190
Basic Assumptions .....	191
Suggested Aims .....	193
Spiritual Growth: a Major Function of the Senior College	194
Spiritual Maturity Is Essential .....	196
Accreditation .....	197
The Senior College Curriculum .....	198
Basic Principles of Organization and Control .....	199
Administrative Organization .....	200
The Instructional Staff .....	201
Services Staff .....	202

Control Arrangements and Procedures .....	20
Budgets .....	21
Location .....	21
Costs .....	21
Enabling Resolution .....	21
 Section C. Recommendations on Current Requests from Institutions and on the "Building for Tomorrow" Collection .....	21
 Section D. A Proposed Schedule for Reorganization of Fund-Raising, and the Establishment of a Senior College .....	21
 Section E. Integration of the Lutheran High Schools .....	22
 Section F. Recommendations on Administrative Relations .....	22



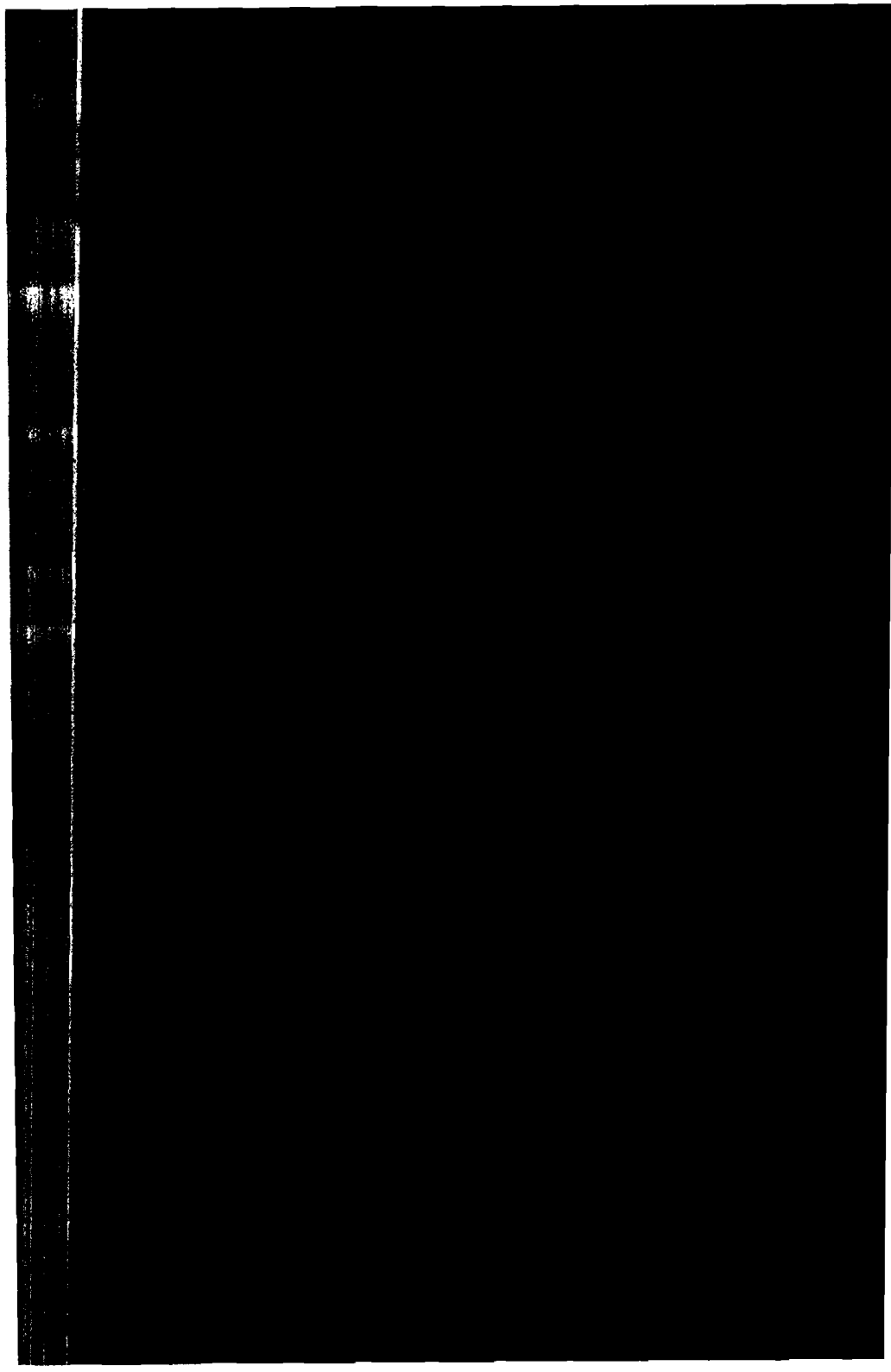


PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
FORTY-FIRST  
REGULAR CONVENTION  
OF  
THE LUTHERAN CHURCH—MISSOURI SYNOD



MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

JUNE 21—30, 1950



**PROCEEDINGS**  
**OF THE**  
**FORTY-FIRST**  
**REGULAR CONVENTION**  
**OF**  
**THE LUTHERAN CHURCH—MISSOURI SYNOD**  
  
**ASSEMBLED AT**  
**MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN**  
  
**AS THE TWENTY-SIXTH DELEGATE SYNOD**  
  
**JUNE 21—30, 1950**



**Saint Louis, Missouri**  
**CONCORDIA PUBLISHING HOUSE**  
**1950**

PRINTED IN U. S. A.



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Foreword .....	V
Presidential Address .....	1
President's Report .....	8
Convention Roster .....	19
Tabular Survey .....	32
New Members .....	33
Officers and Boards Elected .....	33
Convention Committees .....	35
 I. Seminaries and Colleges	
A. Individual Institutions .....	39
B. Report of the Board for Higher Education .....	135
(See Table of Contents in Index)	
C. General Matters Pertaining to Educational Institution .....	317
II. Parish Education .....	344
III. Young People's Work .....	402
IV. Missions .....	419
V. Constitutional Matters .....	500
VI. Intersynodical and Doctrinal Matters .....	563
<i>The Common Confession</i> .....	567
VII. Publication Matters .....	693
VIII. Financial Matters .....	728
IX. Appeal Matters .....	809
X. Miscellaneous Matters .....	813
Daily Minutes of the Convention .....	876
Index of Printed and Unprinted Memorials .....	917
Table of Contents, Report of Board for Higher Education .....	924
Topical Index .....	925



## FOREWORD

### I. N. I.

The forty-first regular convention of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod (formerly the Ev. Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States) met at Concordia College, Milwaukee, Wis., June 21—30, 1950. Sessions were held in the college gymnasium every morning from 8:30 to 11:45 and in the afternoon from 1:15 to 5:00 o'clock. Two evening sessions were held, and on the last day the time had to be extended by having an afternoon session. Dr. J. W. Behnken, and occasionally one of the Vice-Presidents, presided at all these sessions. All matters coming before the convention were, with few exceptions, processed through the floor committees, the personnel of which is found in the PROCEEDINGS. Some of these committees met from two to four days prior to the convention to begin their work.

The addresses at the opening devotions were made by Dr. J. W. Behnken, Vice-President W. F. Lichtsinn, Vice-President Dr. H. Harms, Vice-President Dr. E. J. Friedrich, and the District Presidents J. H. Meyer, O. R. Harms, E. L. Roschke (in the memorial service), H. A. Gamber, A. H. Grumm, and H. W. Bartels, while other Presidents served as liturgists or conducted the afternoon devotions.

In the first session the convention was welcomed by the mayor of Milwaukee, Mr. Frank P. Zeidler.

The opening service was held at Trinity Church on Wednesday morning, June 21. Vice-President F. A. Hertwig preached the sermon, based on 1 Peter 4:7-11. The pastoral service was held at the same church on Tuesday evening, June 27, the Rev. Paul Fretthold of North Tonawanda, N. Y., preaching the sermon. Holy Communion was celebrated in this service. The Rev. M. F. Kretzmann, D. D., delivered the confessional address. On Sunday afternoon, June 25, a Convention Service, a mass gathering of about 8,000 Lutherans, was held at the New Arena in Milwaukee. The Rev. R. S. Ressmeyer of Baltimore was the speaker. The inspiring singing of the large audience and the anthems sung by the mixed chorus of about 500 voices added greatly to the solemnity of the occasion.

The two essays on the general topic: "He That Hath an Ear, Let Him Hear," delivered in the morning sessions, held the interest of the delegates and were received with sincere thanks. The speakers were Prof. Martin H. Franzmann of St. Louis and Dr. Martin Walker of Buffalo. They expounded and applied the Letters to

the Seven Churches in Asia Minor in the Book of Revelation, chapters 2 and 3. These essays are to be made available in pamphlet form and to be sent to all pastors and teachers as well as to all lay delegates.

Greetings were received from the Rev. A. F. Michalk, Alsace Lorraine, France; Ev. Lutheran Church of Australia; Ev. Lutheran Free Church (of Germany); the Southeastern District of the Ev. Lutheran Joint Synod of Wisconsin and Other States; the Valparaiso University Guild; Dr. Martin Graebner, St. Paul, Minn.; General Conference of the India Mission; Ev. Lutheran Church of Nigeria, West Africa; Northern Wisconsin District of the Ev. Lutheran Joint Synod of Wisconsin and Other States; Michigan District of the Ev. Lutheran Joint Synod of Wisconsin and Other States; Norwegian Synod of the American Ev. Lutheran Church; Evangelical and Reformed Church; Slovak Evangelical Lutheran Church; Minnesota District of the Ev. Lutheran Joint Synod of Wisconsin and Other States; Lone Star District Walther League Convention; and the Lutheran Laymen's League.

Personal greetings were extended by Dr. John Salvner in behalf of the Deaf; Chaplain Martin Poch, Army, for his chief, C. Irving Carpenter; Chaplain Ray Hohenstein, Navy, for his chief, Staunton W. Salisbury; Chaplain Wm. Reiss, Air Force, for his chief, O. H. Barker; Chaplain Edward Kroencke, Veterans' Administration, for his chief, Ed. McDonald; and Rev. Stephen Mazak for the Slovak Church.

Greetings were to be sent to the International Walther League, in convention assembled at Denver; Dr. E. Seuel on account of his 85th birthday; and to the National Ev. Lutheran Church assembled at Sebeka, Minn.

On the last day of the convention the members of the *Praesidium*, the President and the four Vice-Presidents, were solemnly installed into office by Dr. E. J. Friedrich.

The daily minutes were written by Prof. Paul F. Bente.

*Soli Deo Gloria*

M. F. KRETZMANN, *Secretary*

---

# PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

1 Cor. 15:58

By PRESIDENT J. W. BEHNKEN, D. D.

DEAR FRIENDS IN CHRIST:

Three years have elapsed since our Centennial Convention. They were years of exceptional and blessed activity. God graciously opened doors of wonderful opportunities for us. He made it very clear that He wanted our Church, which He blessed abundantly with purity of doctrine and with inward and outward growth for an entire century, to expand her mission work. The reports of our various boards reveal that we have entered many new fields both at home and abroad. We thank God for permitting us to be instruments in His hands for the extension of His kingdom!

However, the past three years have witnessed also some difficulties. We have had controversies within our own ranks. Instead of marching forward as a mighty army, with ranks closed, we have scattered our forces and weakened our efforts. As a result of it, some time of this convention must be devoted to controversial issues. We have reason to repent, to confess our sins, to ask God for forgiveness, and to address ourselves wholeheartedly to the work which the Lord has assigned to us. Permit me, therefore, under the gracious guidance of the Holy Spirit and on the basis of the text read to you to open our important sessions by focusing your attention on

## Three Important Lessons for Our First Convention in a New Century of Synodical Work

1. *Unwavering Orthodoxy*
2. *Increasing Activity*
3. *Blessed Assurance*

### 1

"Therefore, my beloved brethren, be ye steadfast, unmovable" is the first lesson mentioned by the Apostle in his important conclusion to a very important chapter. What does St. Paul mean? Unquestionably the Apostle wanted the Corinthians to trust Jesus personally and wholeheartedly for their soul's salvation. But he has more than that in mind. The context will help us to get at the meaning.

St. Paul had reminded the Corinthians that he had declared unto them the saving Gospel. He said: "By which also ye are saved if ye keep in memory what I preached unto you." The only condition under which this would fail the Apostle mentioned, saying:

"unless ye have believed in vain." He had proclaimed that which he had received and had emphasized especially the death of Christ for our sins, also His burial and, above all, His resurrection. A feature which we must not overlook is that the Apostle stated twice that all this was "according to the Scriptures."

Whenever St. Paul proclaimed the Gospel of Christ, he met with very hostile opposition. That was nothing strange. Jesus Himself had encountered bitter enmity. The Jews refused to accept Christ as the Messiah and challenged His doctrine and His authority to teach. They knew that He had claimed repeatedly that He would rise again on the third day, and they actually sought to prevent this by making the tomb in Joseph's Garden secure. When despite all their efforts Christ arose and the disciples proclaimed the resurrection, these enemies raved and ranted and persecuted the church. When St. Paul preached the Gospel of the crucified and risen Christ to the Gentiles, some mocked and ridiculed him; some called him a babbler; others merely brushed him aside and dismissed every serious thought. All this influenced some members of the congregation in Corinth. Hence the Apostle felt constrained to rise to the defense of the doctrine of the resurrection. In fact, he was ready to permit everything to hinge on the resurrection of Christ. He knew that Christ's resurrection was the keystone in the arch of Christian doctrine. Everything depends on it. If it is not true, the whole structure falls and crumbles.

The Apostle pointed out a number of sad results if the resurrection of Christ were not a fact. He said: "If Christ be not risen, then is our preaching vain, and your faith is also vain." He added: "Yea, and we are found false witnesses of God." Again: "If Christ be not raised, your faith is vain; ye are yet in your sins." To this he added: "Then they also which are fallen asleep in Christ are perished"; furthermore: "If in this life only we have hope in Christ, we are of all men most miserable." In other words, if the resurrection of Christ is not a fact, then there is no redemption for us; then we are trusting a deceiver rather than a Savior; then we still labor under the horrible burden and guilt of sin, for then there is no forgiveness; then there is no comfort and consolation for us at the graves of our loved ones, for they are hopelessly lost; then there is no hope for us in the hour of death, for there is no Savior to bring us into eternal life; then Christ would have been the greatest impostor on earth; then He would not be trustworthy, and we could not be certain about any of His teachings. Yes, if the resurrection of Christ is not a fact, the entire fabric of our Christian faith is torn to shreds and is altogether worthless.

However, St. Paul exclaimed: "But now is Christ risen from

the dead and become the First Fruits of them that slept." What wonderful relief and assurance these words contain! We are redeemed. Our salvation is certain. Christ's deity is established. His doctrine is true beyond a doubt. Now the Apostle could shout in triumph: "Death is swallowed up in victory. O Death, where is thy sting? O Grave, where is thy victory? . . . Thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ."

Because of this absolute certainty the Apostle urges: "Be ye steadfast, unmovable." Nothing is to cause the believer to yield, to waver, or to be moved away from the foundation. Despite the most vicious attacks of false teachers he should know that the foundation is firm. Christians may stand on the foundation with a sense and conviction of security. It will never fail them.

What an earnest lesson for us today! We know that the foundation which God has laid and which is firmly established by the resurrection of Christ is firm and solid. On it we should stand unmovable. God has been exceptionally gracious to our Church. He has granted and preserved for us purity of doctrine. He has graciously led us to accept every teaching of Scripture as divine truth. Every truth of Scripture is definite, certain, undeniable, established. We should not merely recognize this, but Luther-like also say: "Here I stand; I cannot do otherwise." Not only should we guard against every denial of any truth of God's Word, but also against every compromise.

There is urgent reason for speaking thus. We are facing dangers. On the one hand, our generation, the third or fourth generation in our Synod's history, no longer considers matters of doctrine so seriously as did the fathers. There is very much doctrinal complacency. There is also some doctrinal indifference. Under such conditions it is extremely difficult to awaken consciousness of pure doctrine or any appreciation of it. Any warning against false doctrine or unionism as one of the chief dangers confronting the Church today is regarded by many as the voice of an alarmist. However, the danger confronts us. Nor must we overlook the danger of separatism, legalism, lovelessness, unbrotherliness. That tends to disunite and to tear apart. Unionism and separatism — one is as bad as the other. Has either of these troubled us? Have not both contributed to the controversy and the unrest which confronts us? May God graciously forgive our sins and transgressions and move us as brethren earnestly to contend for the faith once delivered to the saints and to remain steadfast and unmovable. God has entrusted the glorious truth of Scripture unto us, firmly established by the resurrection of our Redeemer. United in faith and loyalty to Christ, let us hold fast that which

we have. Remember, it is the Christ whose resurrection established all truth who said: "teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you" and also: "If ye continue in My Word, then are ye My disciples indeed, and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." — God grant grace that also this convention may be steadfast, unmovable in its loyalty to God's Word. May God continue to bless our Church with unwavering orthodoxy!

## 2

A second lesson for our convention the Apostle states in the words: "always abounding in the work of the Lord."

Note well that St. Paul speaks of the work of the Lord. We must not lose sight of the fact that the work of the Church is not her own work nor of her own choosing, but strictly the Lord's work. The counsel of the Triune Godhead planned it in eternity. The salvation of the sinner, which was the purpose and objective of God's plan, demanded a staggering sacrifice. The Father had to sacrifice His only-begotten Son, lay on Him the iniquity of all mankind, demand of Him atonement for every sin of all men and exact of Him payment of the utmost farthing of mankind's enormous debt. In the fullness of the time Christ came and carried out every detail of God's plan. As our Substitute He fulfilled every demand of God's holy Law, suffered every punishment which the inexorable justice of God demanded, and sacrificed Himself on the accursed tree on Calvary's crest, and then furnished incontrovertible proof of the completion of His monumental task by His glorious resurrection from the dead. On the day of Pentecost the Holy Spirit solemnly and miraculously inaugurated the Christian Church by turning craven cowards into courageous confessors and by adding three thousand to the Church.

There can be no doubt that the planning and execution of our salvation as well as the establishment of the Church was God's work. You will note, however, that in the latter He employed His disciples. God, who could have done all of it personally or could have delegated it to His more than twelve legions of angels, chose to carry out His work through us. We Christians are called to work. We must have something to do. Faith must always be active. It cannot remain without works; otherwise it is dead. Hence God graciously grants us the privilege — and an undeserved privilege it is — to work in His kingdom.

However, though we work, it is the work of the Lord. He endows us with the proper gifts and talents. He makes new creatures of us and renders us willing to place these gifts and talents into His service. He provides the opportunities and the proper



motivation. St. Paul said: "A great door and effectual is opened unto me." Above all, it is God who graciously blesses our work in the Kingdom.

What does all this mean for our present convention? Much, very much indeed. Our Church faces opportunities for work in the Lord such as we have never faced before. God has opened many great doors and effectual for us. In the United States and Canada alone more than three hundred new mission stations were opened since our last convention. Our Synod's statistics reveal that over 71,000 adults were confirmed and received into membership during the past triennium. During the year 1949 practically 70,000 members were confirmed or reclaimed for our Church. However, there is still much land to possess. Many new promising mission stations beckon us today. Many, very many more children and adults should be won. We must train our people ever better to do personal mission work.

In foreign fields door upon door has been opened for us. It is most heartening and encouraging that during and since the last World War God permitted our Church to begin work in Panama, Guatemala, Venezuela, Cuba, Hawaii, the Philippines, New Guinea, and Japan. Everywhere, in these fields as well as in our missions in South America, in India, and in Africa, there is opportunity for expansion.

Our Church faces an enormous challenge, the greatest in her history. The reports of our various mission boards present a veritable Macedonian cry: "Come over and help us." They urge us most earnestly to settle our controversial issues, to set our internal affairs in order in God-pleasing manner, that we may be the better prepared to assume our obligations and be ready not merely to do the work of the Lord, but also to abound, to grow, to increase in it.

We have every reason to abound in fervent prayer for the work. When the enemies sought to silence the Apostles and cast them into prison, the congregation at Jerusalem met and joined in fervent prayer. St. Paul pleaded with his congregations to pray for him and his ministry. Even so we should pray for God's blessings upon our work in the Kingdom. We must confess that we pray altogether too little for our missions.

We have reason to abound in the training of pastors, teachers, and missionaries. The pronounced shortage of professional workers is keenly felt. This convention must weigh and consider proposals for the enrollment and training of more workers. God grant that we may approach this problem in the spirit of "abounding in the work of the Lord." It will require an increase in our contributions.

We must take that into account. But it can be done if we improve in Christian stewardship. As God grants us grace and vision and willingness to carry on the work, let us "abound in the work of the Lord."

## 3

The third lesson which God would impress on us is one of blessed assurance. The Lord says: "Forasmuch as ye know that your labor is not in vain in the Lord." What a wonderful promise! Greater encouragement could not be given.

For our temporal work there is no promise like this. We know that sometimes our labor proves to be in vain. The farmer tills the soil, plants the seed, and cultivates the crop, but ultimately there is no real harvest. Why? It isn't a lack of labor, for he worked as hard as ever. But rain or sunshine failed at the proper time. — The laborer works hard and practices thrift and economy, but some prolonged sickness or death of some member of his family or some other misfortune befalls him, and as a result his labor seems to be in vain. — The businessman attends to all the affairs of his business with great efficiency, with wisdom, with diligence and with every proper precaution, but reverses set in, losses instead of profits result, and all his labors were in vain.

However, our work in the Lord is not in vain. It always brings results. In our church work we are not sowing ordinary seed, but that which is divine, not the temporal but the eternal. We have God's solemn promise: "As the rain and the snow cometh down from heaven and returneth not thither, but watereth the earth and maketh it bring forth and bud that it may give seed to the sower and bread to the eater, so shall My Word be that goeth forth out of My mouth; it shall not return unto Me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please and shall prosper in the thing whereto I sent it." The witness-bearing you do for Christ, the efforts you put forth to win souls for Christ, the prayers you send to the throne of God in behalf of missions in our own and foreign countries, the sums of money you contribute for the training of workers or the support of missions at home and abroad, the personal work you do in your local congregation, in your District or in the church at large is not in vain in the Lord.

Let no one think that this is altogether too rosy a picture. It is God's solemn promise, and He fulfills His promises. The Lord never forgets that the work of the Church is His work. Jesus wants us to know that He has a vital and active interest in the work in His kingdom. When He commissioned His disciples to do His kingdom work, He added: "And lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world." The Holy Spirit, who proceeds from the Father

and the Son, is ever active in the Gospel and the Sacraments and through these means of grace converts sinners and thus fulfills God's promises.

"Forasmuch as ye know that your labor is not in vain in the Lord." What a mighty incentive! What strong motivation to accept the challenging program which God has placed before us! Beloved delegates to the convention, let us pray God daily and fervently to bestow on us special grace and His Spirit's guidance that we may set our house in order, adjust our difficulties in a God-pleasing manner, carry out the assignment given us, venture to undertake big things for Christ, yes, abound in the work of the Lord, implicitly trusting God's solemn and definite promise, "forasmuch as ye know that your labor is not in vain in the Lord." Amen. In Jesus' name. Amen.

---

## PRESIDENT'S TRIENNIAL REPORT

The Constitution of our Synod, under the caption "Duties of the President" states: "At the sessions of Synod the President shall . . . give an accurate report to Synod of his administration." Permit me now to comply with this regulation.

When we consider the crucial days in which we live, the terrible unrest which obtains on earth, the fear and consternation which fills the hearts of men, the shocking indifference to God's truth which has crept into many churches, the internal difficulties in our own church body, we marvel at the grace and mercy of God and thank Him that He has continued to use us for the upbuilding of His kingdom. We realize that we have in no wise deserved His kind and gracious blessings.

During the past triennium our good heavenly Father in His wise and gracious providence has called to their eternal rest a number of men who during their life here upon earth served their Savior and our beloved Synod in special capacities. Our Committee on Miscellaneous Matters is herewith requested to give due consideration to this matter and to present appropriate resolutions to our convention.

### Professors

Dr. Walter A. Maier  
Dr. W. G. Polack

### Former Professors

Dr. Henry B. Hemmeter  
Dr. Theo. J. Engelder  
Dr. Martin S. Sommer  
Dr. H. F. A. Stein  
Dr. C. W. Eifrig  
Prof. George William Mueller  
Dr. C. F. Brommer  
Rev. C. A. Weiss  
Prof. L. Steiner

### District Presidents

Rev. Iddo C. Heinicke, Southern Nebraska  
Rev. F. M. L. Nitz, Oregon and Washington

### Former District Presidents

Dr. C. Henry Becker, Nebraska  
Dr. Frederick Brand, Central Illinois, Dir. of Foreign Missions  
Dr. Arthur J. Brunn, Atlantic, Vice-President of Synod  
Rev. O. G. Cloeter, Iowa  
Rev. Harry P. Eckhardt, English  
Rev. P. Graupner, Ontario

Rev. Aug. F. W. Heyne, Central Illinois  
Rev. Albert Jordan, North Dakota and Montana  
Dr. H. W. Meyer, Minnesota  
Dr. J. Schinnerer, Michigan  
Rev. Robert Koehler, Minnesota

#### Others

Dr. Hy. W. Horst, Board of Directors  
Dr. Paul Schulz, Board of Directors  
Rev. F. Selle, Board for Home Missions  
Rev. Erich Bertram, Board of Missions to the Deaf and the Blind  
Rev. O. F. Engelbrecht, Synod's Committee on Secret Orders  
Rev. W. C. Wangerin, Board of Appeals  
Rev. E. C. Wegehaupt, Board for South American Missions  
Rev. Geo. F. Schmidt, Army and Navy Board of World War I  
Dr. Karl Kretzmann, Curator of Concordia Historical Institute  
Rev. H. H. Feiertag, Superintendent of Wheat Ridge  
Rev. A. H. Kuntz, Board of Missions to the Deaf and the Blind  
Dr. A. J. Lutz, pioneer missionary in India  
Rev. Geo. Naumann, pioneer missionary in India  
Rev. Frederick Forster, pioneer missionary in India  
Teacher Theo. Struckmeyer, Board of Foreign Missions  
Dr. Walter Goetsch, Board for Higher Education  
Mr. Theo. Doering, Board of Support and Pensions  
Teacher Carl H. Meier, General School Board

#### Members of Boards of Control and Electoral Colleges

Rev. Paul Brammer, Electoral College, St. Paul, Minn.  
Rev. A. C. Dubberstein, Electoral College, Winfield, Kans.  
Rev. Karl Manz, Board of Control, Austin, Tex.  
Rev. L. Nuechterlein, Board of Control, Milwaukee, Wis.  
Rev. Wm. O. Schmidt, Board of Control, Concordia, Mo.  
Rev. Carl G. Seltz, Electoral College, St. Paul, Minn.  
Mr. L. Pinkepank, Board of Control, Concordia, Mo.  
Dr. Paul Schulze, Board of Control, River Forest, Ill.  
Mr. Eric Erdmann, Board of Control, Milwaukee, Wis.  
Mr. Julius Vogt, Board of Control, Concordia, Mo.

The Centennial Convention adopted a change in our Constitution pertaining to the name of Synod (Article I). This adoption was submitted by the Secretary to all congregations of Synod. Less than one third of the congregations reported a dissenting vote. As a result the official name of Synod now is **THE LUTHERAN CHURCH—MISSOURI SYNOD**. This result was reported to all District conventions to give all an opportunity to make the necessary changes in their papers of incorporation.

The Centennial Convention resolved to establish the Florida District. The stipulations were that the geographical boundaries of this District be established only after thorough consultation with the Southern District officials and the Board for Home Missions. This resolution of Synod was carried out in the spring of 1948. Since the establishment of the boundaries resulted in the inclusion of a number of congregations in Georgia, the new District bears the name: The Florida-Georgia District.

Your President was called upon to carry out Synod's resolution with reference to filling a vacancy in the Vice-Presidency. The regulation of Synod reads: "A vacancy in any Vice-Presidency shall be filled by advancing the lower-ranking Vice-Presidents. The remaining vacancy shall then be filled by the President from the reserve list of nominations, that is, from the nominees left after the previous election according to the number of votes received." Since Dr. E. J. Friedrich received the next highest number of votes at the election in Chicago, he became the Fourth Vice-President of Synod when God in His wise and gracious providence called Dr. Arthur Brunn home.

Your President in conjunction with the Vice-Presidents appointed the committees and boards as outlined in the synodical *Handbook*. These appointments were published in our periodicals.

Article 6.25 designates that one of the Vice-Presidents of Synod shall be appointed by the President of Synod to serve on the Board of Control at Concordia Seminary, St. Louis. Vice-President Walter F. Lichtsinn was appointed to this position.

Quite a number of changes occurred in the membership of Synod's boards and committees. Vacancies were filled as follows:

Mr. Otto L. Viets was appointed to the Board of Control of St. Paul's College, Concordia, Mo., to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. L. Pinkepank.

The Rev. P. Janz was appointed to the Board of Control of Concordia College, Edmonton, Can., in place of the Rev. W. A. Raedeke, and Mr. A. C. Lechelt in place of Mr. Henry Enders.

Mr. Paul Neils resigned from the Board of Control at Concordia Academy, Portland, Oreg., to serve on the District Board of Directors. Mr. Fred Wagener was chosen to fill the vacancy. Because of the death of President F. M. L. Nitz, President C. H. Bensene is now *ex officio* a member of the Board.

Because of the death of Dr. Paul Schulze, Mr. Walter Peckat was appointed to membership of the Board of Control at Concordia Teachers College in River Forest, Ill.

The Board of Control at Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebr., lost the services of Mr. Oscar Doerr, who accepted a District office, and Mr. Frank Mueller, who resigned because he moved

to another State. These vacancies were filled by the appointment of Mr. L. C. Heine and Mr. W. A. Leppin.

Because of the change in the District Presidency, President H. A. Gamber succeeded the Rev. Robert Heyne as member *ex officio* of the Board of Control at Concordia College, St. Paul, Minn.

The Rev. Leo Fenske was appointed to replace the Rev. L. W. Brandt on the Board of Control for St. John's College, Winfield, Kans.

Because Mr. Paul G. Bouman found it impossible to serve on the Board of Foreign Missions, Mr. Louis Dau of St. Louis was appointed to fill the vacancy.

A number of vacancies had to be filled on the Board of Missions to the Blind. The Revs. George Brueggemann and E. Tieman were appointed to replace the Revs. M. Strasen and A. H. Oswald, and Mr. Ernest Buerger to replace Mr. Theo. Lay.

Because of illness the Rev. E. C. Fackler could not serve on the Board for Public Relations. The Rev. H. W. Gockel was appointed to fill the vacancy.

On the Board for Parish Education the Rev. E. A. Krause succeeded the Rev. P. W. Streufert. Mr. Fred L. Kuhlmann succeeded Mr. John Wegner, and Teacher E. C. Gutz succeeded Teacher George Brandt.

On account of the death of Mr. Theo. Doering and the resignation of Mr. George Halter, Messrs. Arthur H. Hahn and Alfred E. Handrich were appointed to membership on the Board of Support and Pensions.

Mr. John Luecke, elected to the General Church Extension Board, accepted membership on a Southern District board and was replaced by Mr. Elmer H. Fischer.

When Teacher George Stohlmann resigned because he was elected to a Western District board, Teacher Rudolph Baerns was appointed to fill this vacancy.

Dr. Theo. Hoyer declined reappointment to the Synodical Centennial Committee. Dr. H. M. Zorn was appointed to replace him.

At the request of the Committee on Allocation of Funds for Scholarly Research that its committee be augmented, Prof. Martin Coyner and the Rev. Roger Sommer were added to the committee.

After the Committee to Study the Matters of Marriage, Divorce, and Re-marriage and Related Subjects, as resolved by the Centennial Convention, was appointed, it developed that the work of this committee would overlap with the work of a subcommittee of our Board for Parish Education. Upon the suggestion of both groups these committees were merged.

The Survey Committee appointed according to resolution of Synod to investigate the entire field of social welfare in our Church

to ascertain the advisability of engaging a full-time executive secretary of social welfare made a favorable report to the Board of Directors. The suggestions were then passed on to the Fiscal Conference, since it involved financial allocations in Synod's budget. On account of the condition of the treasury the Fiscal Conference did not consider it wise to add this item to the budget.

Since our last convention the document of doctrinal agreement reached between the Evangelical Lutheran Free Church of Germany and the "Evangelisch-Lutherische Kirche im frueheren Altpreussen" (Breslau Synod) was approved by the Faculty in St. Louis. Undoubtedly our convention will pass appropriate resolutions thanking God for the blessings bestowed and expressing its joy over the fact that we are now in pulpit and altar fellowship also with the Breslau Synod.

Since our last convention the Evangelical Lutheran Free Church of Germany and the "Evangelisch-Lutherische Kirche im frueheren Altpreussen" (Breslau Synod) have conducted negotiations with other free churches in Germany. Dr. P. H. Petersen of the Evangelical Lutheran Free Church reported that pulpit and altar fellowship is now a reality among practically all the free churches. A further report on this matter will be presented to our convention by Committee 3.

According to Article 11.23 in our synodical *Handbook*, paragraph h, the Faculty of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, together with the President and the Vice-Presidents of Synod shall appoint or may terminate the appointment of the editors or the editorial committee of the *Lutheran Witness* and *Der Lutheraner*. The Faculty had acted prior to the last convention and then sought approval of the appointments upon which it had decided. In the fall of 1949, when the matter of new appointments or reappointments was up again for consideration, Dr. Arthur Brunn and your President in behalf of the *Praesidium* met with the Faculty. The *Praesidium* felt that a full-time editor for the *Lutheran Witness* should be appointed and that the editor need not be, yes, should not be a member of the Faculty. It is understood, of course, that the doctrinal contents of the *Lutheran Witness* and other periodicals of Synod must remain under the censorship of the Faculty. The *Praesidium* felt that the stipulations in the synodical *Handbook* which read: "The *Lutheran Witness* and *Der Lutheraner* shall be the official organs of Synod and shall be under the editorship of the Faculty of the St. Louis Seminary" do not demand that the editor must be a member of the Faculty. Since there was a difference of opinion between the Faculty and the *Praesidium*, it was decided that Prof. Arthur C. Repp should be added to the group of editors, since Dr. Theo. Graebner had resigned after serving more



than thirty years. It was also agreed that this group should carry on the work until Synod itself interprets its regulations and decides whether or not it desires a full-time editor for our *Lutheran Witness* and whether he must be a member of the St. Louis Seminary Faculty.

At the Centennial Convention the following resolution was passed:

"WHEREAS, 'A Statement' as such no longer is a basis for discussion according to the 'Agreement' reported by the President; and

"WHEREAS, The issues raised by 'A Statement' and by memorials referring to 'A Statement' are being submitted for study to pastors and congregations on the basis of materials supplied by direction of the President; and

"WHEREAS, The subject matter is such as to call for time and patience, so that all pastors and laymen may have an opportunity to study the same in a quiet, earnest, and prayerful manner (a course which the Church should always follow); and

"WHEREAS, It is imperative that we continue on the foundation of God's Word, and God's Word alone; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the President continue to submit to pastors and congregations material for the Scriptural study of the questions at issue."

Prior to the 1947 convention the document *Sola Scriptura* had been mailed to all pastors. Since the convention the following documents: *The Doctrine of the Church*, *Theses on Fellowship*, and *Exegesis on Romans 16:17 ff.* were mailed to all pastors and teachers for study at their conferences and especially the last two also for presentation to their congregations. In some sections of Synod these guidelines were studied immediately. In other sections conferences are now studying them. In some instances the theses were well received. In other instances they were criticized. Some adopted them, others requested certain changes. For the sake of greater clarity and correct understanding the authors will make some changes, and these will be presented.

During the past triennium the question of Lutheran Union has been a matter of much concern to your President and Vice-Presidents. Undoubtedly things are happening with respect to Lutheran Union in various Lutheran bodies in America. Our convention in Chicago decided to continue negotiations with the American Lutheran Church. The Committee on Doctrinal Unity was reappointed, and its report is before our convention. To this permit me to add that in 1948 the American Lutheran Conference, composed of the American Lutheran Church, the Augustana Evangelical Lutheran Church, the Evangelical Lutheran Church, the

United Evangelical Lutheran Church, and the Norwegian Free Church, passed a resolution which called for free conferences of all Lutherans. The National Lutheran Council was to be asked to implement these free conferences. In January, 1949, an unofficial committee of 34 men from the various bodies of the National Lutheran Council met in Minneapolis. The resolutions adopted at that meeting tended toward either a closer federation of the Lutheran bodies belonging to the National Lutheran Council or to an organic union of these bodies. Soon after that meeting your President received a request for a conference from some prominent men in some of these bodies. A meeting with two of these men was held, attended also by Dr. H. Harms. The question discussed at great length was the present situation in the Lutheran Churches of America, especially also whether the Missouri Synod would participate in free conferences if these could be arranged. Your President answered that the history of the Missouri Synod was the best answer. Dr. Walther and our other founding fathers were always ready for free conferences to discuss doctrine for the purpose of reaching doctrinal agreement. Briefly stated, our reply was that we were ready for bona fide free conferences where on the basis of Scripture and the Lutheran Confessions doctrinal agreement would be sought. The National Lutheran Council in its 1949 convention took no action with reference to free conferences. After this the President of the American Lutheran Church, Dr. Em. Poppen, sent an invitation to the Presidents of all Lutheran bodies for free conferences. He received only one or two affirmative answers. In his answer your President favored genuine free conferences.

After reporting this situation to the College of District Presidents in the spring of 1949, this body adopted the resolutions urging your President to extend an invitation to the Presidents of all Lutheran bodies to arrange free conferences. These invitations were sent. However, practically all the answers were negative, and no free conferences were held.

Soon after the convention in 1947 your President and Drs. L. Meyer and Martin Graebner visited conferences of the Evangelical Lutheran Free Church and the Breslau Synod and also spoke to many conferences of the various *Landeskirchen* in the different Western Occupation Zones of Germany as well as in Berlin. At that time we suggested the possibilities of free conferences. All concerned were interested. Arrangements were made to hold these meetings at Bad Boll in the year 1948. Free conferences were held again in 1949. Doctrinal matters, on the basis of our Lutheran Confessions, and, of course, also some practical issues were discussed. During 1949, members of the National Lutheran Council

also had a part in these free conferences. Also theologians of the Scandinavian countries participated. Representatives of all these church bodies presented doctrinal papers which were discussed thoroughly. It was refreshing and encouraging to find much agreement. On some issues, of course, there was no agreement. The Free Churches and the *Landeskirchen* requested a continuation of these free conferences. Arrangements have been made for 1950 free conferences in a number of places. At this year's so-called "Bad Boll" meetings, and this term now carries the connotation of free conferences, there will be no representatives of the National Lutheran Council. Its Executive Committee decided not to participate in these doctrinal discussions. We should remember our representatives in our prayers and ask God to guide and protect them and to give them wisdom and courage to bear witness to the truths of His Word. Let us invoke God's blessings upon these free conferences that they may bear God-intended fruit and result in ever-sounder Lutheranism.

During the past triennium all Districts of Synod conducted their District conventions. Your President and Vice-Presidents, and in some instances other especially appointed representatives, presented reports of the work of the church at large to these conventions. It is becoming ever more difficult to arrange for official representation at those District conventions which meet during the latter part of June. If at all possible, some of these Districts should give earnest and serious thought to the matter of meeting earlier in June or at some other time of the year.

With deep gratitude to God we should recognize the marvelous blessings which God has showered upon our Church and the great opportunities which He has placed before us. We face a tremendous challenge today, the greatest in our history. The reports of our various mission boards indicate that the Lord has opened doors for us at home and abroad in a measure such as we have never experienced before. The convention must give prayerful thought and attention to the reports of our boards and, as God gives grace, consecration, strength, willingness, and determination, must pass the necessary resolutions to go forward in this important work. — Right in line with our work of missions and the establishment of new mission stations we must give the same prayerful thought and attention to the report of our Board for Higher Education. The training of servants of the Word, both pastors and teachers, presents an enormous obligation which we must face in the name of our Lord. The training of workers and the sending of workers must go hand in hand. We must do the one and not leave the other undone.

Special attention must be called also to the expansion of our

work in the field of Parish Education. Under God's gracious blessings we have made fine progress. More and more of our congregations realize that Christian education must embrace all age levels. Thank God that our Christian day schools are recognized more and more as the best agency in the field of elementary education. However, there still remains much work to be done if we would carry out the program adopted at the last convention. We are grateful to God for His blessings upon the efforts to win more and more unchurched children for our schools, our Sunday schools, Saturday schools, and vacation Bible schools. It is a matter of encouragement also to note that our congregations are placing greater emphasis upon the establishment of Bible classes for the newly confirmed, for young people, and for the adults. Another feature of Christian education which should call forth special gratitude to God is the fact that greater and greater interest is shown in the establishment of Lutheran high schools.

An area of expansion for which we are deeply grateful is the work done by our student pastors under the able guidance of our Student Service Commission. More and more of our young men and women in secular colleges and universities are kept with the Church. Some are regained. A goodly number of unchurched students are being won for Christ.

During the past triennium regular meetings of the Fiscal Conference were conducted. A few years ago finances presented no special problem. During the past two years, however, the raising of the budget became more difficult. On account of this difficulty a special meeting of the Fiscal Conference was held during the early part of 1949. The Fiscal Conference asked the Board of Directors of Synod to give special attention to the matter of a Department of Stewardship and to engage sufficient manpower to carry on this work. The report of the Board of Directors indicates what was done. This convention must determine whether or not a Department of Stewardship should be created.

The raising of finances for the work of Synod has become more difficult because costs have risen, and as a result our budget is higher. Furthermore, the expansion of the work with which God has blessed us means greater costs. A Stewardship Council was appointed and instructed to acquaint our people better with the work of the church at large. We still have much to do in most of the congregations of Synod to arouse a greater stewardship consciousness in the hearts of our members. God does not ask more of us than we can do. When He graciously presents opportunities for the expansion of His kingdom, He also provides His people with the necessary funds to support that work. However, we must lead our people to realize that God has entrusted these

funds to them to be managed for the Lord, and with true Gospel motivation we must persuade them to do their proportionate share in the Lord's work. Our convention must concern itself with a very challenging financial program if the Lord's work is to go forward. One of the important lessons which we should emphasize is that financial contributions for the Lord's work should be made regularly throughout the year. Much more would be accomplished if we would not postpone these efforts until the close of the year.

We have different subsidiary organizations that collect moneys from our people. Because of overlapping of some of this work a Voluntary Council to Co-ordinate the Financial Efforts of these groups was formed. It is hoped that this arrangement will bring about a better understanding and will remove some of the confusion.

The convention will have the pleasure to hear a brief doctrinal essay at every morning session. Dr. Martin Walker and Prof. M. H. Franzmann will deliver one-half hour essays and present the important lessons contained in the Letters to the Seven Churches as recorded in the second and third chapters of the Book of Revelation.

On the basis of all the blessings of God which we have enjoyed, the outward and inward growth of our church body, the progress of our work despite all our weaknesses and shortcomings, we should thank God from the depth of our souls and praise Him for His long-suffering and kindness. Unquestionably God was with us, and we should bless His holy name.

Your President, as he has done at former conventions, herewith wishes to call attention again to the fact that we are assembled for a church convention. Our whole conduct and behavior throughout these days should give evidence of the fact that we are delegates of Christian congregations, chosen for the purpose of conducting the affairs of Christ's kingdom. Hence our meetings should be characterized by a spirit of kindness, brotherliness, and consecrated attention to the business before us. There should be no lobbying and no electioneering and no manner of propaganda behind the scenes. This would be altogether out of place and altogether unworthy of Christian delegates who are met to carry on the work of our Savior. If anyone approaches you and seeks to influence you by such an unworthy practice, you should put forth every effort to correct him. The business of our convention is and should be conducted in a very frank and open manner. If you have matters to present, you can first of all approach the respective committee and present your views. If need be, you will also be given opportunity to discuss the matter on the floor of the convention. It should therefore be a matter of honor with every one of us to avoid secret propaganda or political maneuvering

in the elections and in the other business of the convention. God grant that all may take these words to heart and that as children of God we may conduct our affairs under the gracious guidance of the Holy Spirit and according to the principles laid down in His Word.

Before closing the report, your President wishes to express his sincere thanks to all who co-operated with him during the past three years in the work of Synod. Especially does he wish to acknowledge gratefully the counsel and assistance given him by the Vice-Presidents, H. Harms, F. A. Hertwig, W. F. Lichtsinn, and E. J. Friedrich. In this connection special mention should be made also of the sainted Dr. Arthur Brunn, who was always ready and willing to serve his Church and his Savior. May God graciously reward him in the mansions of eternal bliss! Furthermore, grateful acknowledgment is herewith expressed to the College of District Presidents, who met repeatedly to discuss the ever-increasing problems which confront our church. Furthermore, the splendid co-operation given by Synod's Secretary, Dr. M. F. Kretzmann; the Treasurer of Synod, Mr. W. H. Schlueter; Synod's Board of Directors; Synod's Fiscal Office; Dr. L. Meyer of Synod's Office of Publicity and Missionary Education; the Fiscal Conference; and all boards and committees of Synod, is herewith gratefully acknowledged. May God graciously reward all for their untiring and unselfish service!

And now, brethren, we have work to do. The earnest and important business of the Church has called us to this convention. Let us address ourselves to the Lord's business in all faithfulness and with deep consecration. Let us ever remember that we are children of God and that we must be about our Father's business. May our heavenly Father grant us all a rich measure of His Holy Spirit and shower His divine benedictions on our convention!

---

## CONVENTION ROSTER

(Officers and Representatives Who Registered)

### Officers of Synod

*President:* Rev. J. W. Behnken, D. D.  
*First Vice-President:* Rev. H. Harms, D. D.  
*Second Vice-President:* Rev. F. A. Hertwig  
*Third Vice-President:* Rev. W. F. Lichtsinn  
*Fourth Vice-President:* Rev. E. J. Friedrich, D. D.  
*Secretary:* Rev. M. F. Kretzmann, D. D.  
*Treasurer and Trust Officer:* Mr. W. H. Schlueter

### Board of Directors

Rev. J. W. Behnken, D. D.  
 Rev. M. F. Kretzmann, D. D.  
 Rev. Paul Koenig  
 Mr. W. H. Schlueter  
 Mr. John W. Boehne, Jr.  
 Mr. E. J. Gallmeyer  
 Mr. Martin A. Salvner  
 Mr. Theo. H. Schlake

*Assistant Treasurer:* Mr. Theo. W. Eckhart  
*Auditor:* Mr. A. W. Huge  
*Director of Publicity:* Rev. L. Meyer, D. D.  
*Secretary of Missions:* Rev. F. C. Streufert, D. D.  
*Assistant Secretary of Missions:* Rev. H. A. Mayer  
*Assistant Trust Officer:* Mr. Chas. E. Groerich  
*General Transportation Secretary:* Rev. Martin Piehler, D. D.  
*Statistician and Chronologist:* Rev. Armin Schroeder  
*Director of Public Relations:* Rev. O. C. J. Hoffmann  
*Assistant Secretary for Convention Sessions:*  
 Prof. Paul F. Bente  
*Attorney:* Mr. George Eigel

### Representatives of Faculties and Boards of Institutions

#### Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo.

*Faculty:* President L. J. Sieck, D. D.; Dean L. C. Wuerffel, B. S. in L. S., M. A.; Prof. J. T. Mueller, Ph. D., Th. D.; Prof. Wm. Arndt, Ph. D., D. D.; Prof. Theo. Hoyer, D. D.; Prof. A. M. Rehwinkel, M. A., LL. D.; Prof. F. E. Mayer, D. D.; Prof. G. V. Schick, Ph. D.; Prof. R. R. Caemmerer, Ph. D.; Prof. Paul M. Bretscher, Ph. D.; Prof. Alex Guebert; Prof. W. R. Roehrs, Ph. D.; Prof. A. C. Repp, M. A., B. D.; Prof. M. H. Franzmann, B. A.; Prof. L. W. Spitz, Ph. D.; Prof. O. E. Sohn; Prof. W. E. Buszin, S. T. M., M. S. M.; Prof. A. von Rohr Sauer, Ph. D.; Prof. J. H. C. Fritz, D. D.; Rev. J. J. Pelikan, Jr., Ph. D.; Rev. Paul J. Reith, M. A.

*Board:* Rev. Alfred Doerfler, Mr. Charles S. Lottmann.

**Concordia Seminary, Springfield, Ill.**

*Faculty:* President G. Chr. Barth, D.D.; Prof. Martin Naumann; Prof. Mark Steege, S.T.M.; Prof. L. M. Petersen.

*Board:* Rev. B. H. Selcke, D.D.

**Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Ill.**

*Faculty:* President A. W. Klinck, S.T.M., Ph.D.; Prof. Wilfred Kruse, M. S.; Prof. Alfred Schmieding, M. A.

*Board:* Mr. C. H. Garbers.

**Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebr.**

*Faculty:* President A. O. Fuerbringer, S.T.M.; Prof. L. G. Bickel, Ph.D. *High School:* Prof. H. A. Meyer.

*Board:* Mr. E. C. Mueller.

**Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind.**

*Faculty:* President H. G. Bredemeier; Prof. E. E. Foelber.

*Board:* Mr. Clarence Brenner.

**Concordia College, Milwaukee, Wis.**

*Faculty:* President L. C. Rincker, S.T.M., A.M.; Prof. O. C. Rupprecht, M.A.; Prof. J. E. Richard Schmidt, A.M.

**Concordia College, St. Paul, Minn.**

*Faculty:* President W. A. Poehler, M.A.; Prof. Fred Wahlers; Prof. E. G. Richard Siebert, M. A.

*Board:* Rev. H. Winter.

**St. Paul's College, Concordia, Mo.**

*Faculty:* President Albert J. C. Moeller, LL.B.; Prof. Norman Gienapp, M. A.

*Board:* Rev. O. G. Tiemann, Rev. O. E. Heilman.

**Concordia Collegiate Institute, Bronxville, N. Y.**

*Faculty:* President Albert E. Meyer; Prof. Theo. W. Hausmann, M. A.

**St. John's Lutheran College, Winfield, Kans.**

*Faculty:* President Carl S. Mundinger, Ph.D.; Prof. W. H. Wente, Ph.D.

*Board:* Rev. Leo J. Fenske.

**California Concordia College, Oakland, Calif.**

*Faculty:* Prof. A. H. Wessling; Prof. E. F. Scaer, M. A.

*Board:* Rev. V. Am End.

**Concordia Academy, Portland, Oreg.**

*Faculty:* President Thomas Coates, B.D., S.T.M.

**Concordia College, Edmonton, Alta., Can.**

*Faculty:* President A. H. Schwermann, B.A., B.Ed., D.D.; Prof. H. F. Witte.

**Lutheran Concordia College of Texas, Austin, Tex.**

*Faculty:* President George Beto, M. A.; Prof. E. C. Huebschmann, M. S.



## Representatives of Synod's Boards, Commissions, and Committees

### Transportation Secretaries

Rev. Martin Piehler, D.D.; Rev. F. H. Menzel.

### Board for Home Missions in North and South America

Rev. H. W. Gockel; Rev. Wm. Hillmer; Rev. Henry Blanke; Mr. E. T. Schumm.

### Board for Missions in Europe

Rev. A. F. Bobzin; Rev. Walter Daib; Rev. Paul G. Sander; Mr. Herbert Thien.

### Foreign Missions

Rev. O. H. Schmidt, D.D.; Rev. H. H. Koppelman; Mr. Louis Prange.

### Board for Missions to the Deaf

Rev. John L. Salvner, D.D.; Rev. W. A. Buege; Mr. J. P. Miller.

### Board for Missions to the Blind

Rev. W. Storm; Rev. Victor Selle.

### Board for Parish Education

Dr. Paul M. Bretscher; Rev. E. A. Krause; Rev. C. Thomas Spitz; Rev. A. C. Mueller; Rev. A. H. Jahsmann; Dr. J. M. Weidenschilling; Rev. Oscar E. Feucht; Mr. H. C. F. Roehl; Mr. Arthur L. Miller; Mr. A. C. Stellhorn; Mr. Wm. A. Kramer; Mr. Arthur W. Gross.

### Board for Higher Education

Dr. Henry Grueber; Dr. Martin Walker; Dr. O. P. Kretzmann; Prof. Martin J. Neeb; Mr. S. J. Roth.

### Board of Appeals

Prof. Paul Koehnecke; Rev. Kurt Daib; Rev. H. J. A. Bouman; Mr. F. E. Schumann; Mr. T. W. Markworth; Mr. M. F. Lobitz; Mr. E. C. Jacobs.

### Board of Support and Pensions

Rev. Edwin Sommer; Rev. Bernard W. Janssen; Rev. O. Fedder.

### Student Service Commission

Rev. W. C. Birkner; Prof. E. M. Plass; Rev. R. W. Hahn.

### General Church Extension Board

Rev. F. Niedner; Mr. W. O. Brauer.

### General Literature Board

Rev. Wm. H. Eifert

### Committee on Constitutional Matters

Dr. J. H. C. Fritz; Dr. M. F. Kretzmann; Dr. A. H. Grumm; Mr. H. F. Kuenne.

### Committee on Doctrinal Unity

Prof. W. A. Baepler; Dr. W. Arndt; Dr. J. H. C. Fritz; Rev. George J. Meyer; Rev. W. H. Juergens; Mr. H. W. Knopp.

**Missionary Board of the Synodical Conference**

Dr. Karl Kurth.

**Committee on Hymnology and Liturgics**

Prof. Walter E. Buszin; Mr. B. Schumacher.

**Board of Public Relations**

Prof. A. G. Huegli; Rev. Norman Temme; Rev. Ad. Meyer.

**Stewardship Committee**

Rev. John Herrmann.

**Synodical Family Life Committee**

Prof. Walter F. Wolbrecht; Rev. Edgar F. Witte.

**Board for Young People's Work**

Rev. Clarence Peters.

**Board of Directors of Concordia Publishing House**

Rev. Kenneth Hoffmann; Mr. O. A. Dorn.

**Officers and Delegates of Districts**

1=full-time absence, excused

2=part-time absence, excused

3=full-time absence, not excused

**ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA DISTRICT***President:* Rev. W. C. Elfert*North Alberta Circuit 1:* Rev. A. H. Raduenz; Mr. George Oppertshauser.*North Alberta Circuit 2:* Rev. J. Ohlinger; Mr. Edward Degen.*South Alberta Circuit:* Rev. V. Eichenlaub<sup>2</sup>; Mr. Henry Folkmann.*British Columbia Circuit:* Rev. F. T. Gabert; Mr. Louis Hennig.**ARGENTINE DISTRICT***President:* Rev. S. H. Beckmann**ATLANTIC DISTRICT***President:* Rev. H. J. Rippe*Circuit 1:* Rev. Martin J. Hasz; Mr. Herbert Oliver.*Circuit 2:* Rev. C. S. David; Mr. Thomas Swain.*Circuit 3:* Rev. Karl E. Blake; Mr. Albert Ludke.*Circuit 4:* Rev. Hans A. Voss; Mr. Ernest M. Espelie.*Circuit 5:* Rev. Arthur Gerhardt; Mr. Wm. M. Stieve.*Circuit 6:* Rev. Robert C. Haupt; Mr. Alex Monthie.*Circuit 7:* Rev. T. Bushmann; Mr. Charles Ficke.*Circuit 8:* Rev. E. T. Umbach; Mr. Frank A. Baust.*Circuit 9:* Rev. D. A. Kraft; Mr. Charles Preusch.<sup>2</sup>*Circuit 10:* Rev. Wm. Weber; Mr. Arthur Freytag.*Circuit 11:* Rev. E. Scherer; Mr. Kurt Seyfarth.*Circuit 12:* Rev. A. G. Dick; Mr. Alan Geuder.*Circuit 13:* Rev. H. Ebeling; Mr. Fred Conrad.<sup>1</sup>*Circuit 14:* Rev. H. Dick; Mr. Hugo Weber.*Advisory Pastor, Group 1:* Rev. H. J. Engelken.*Advisory Pastor, Group 2:* Rev. Edwin W. Marohn.*Advisory Pastor, Group 3:* Rev. A. Neibacher.*Teachers' Group 1:* Mr. Herman F. Miller.*Teachers' Group 2:* Mr. O. H. Wulff.

**BRAZIL DISTRICT***President:* Rev. R. Hasse**CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA DISTRICT***President:* Rev. Carl Fickenschner

*Golden Gate Circuit:* Rev. H. Schroeder; Mr. Howard Iverson.  
*Concordia Circuit:* Rev. H. D. Seyer; Mr. Fred J. Scheuermann.  
*Redwood Empire Circuit:* Rev. G. Gehlhar; Mr. Arthur Hageleit.  
*Sacramento Valley-Nevada Circuit:* Rev. C. Pickelman; Mr. Emil H. Erickson.  
*North San Joaquin Circuit:* Rev. R. Busch; Mr. Walter Predoehl.  
*South San Joaquin Circuit:* Rev. E. Wessel; Mr. Herbert Medack.  
*Advisory Pastor:* Rev. O. H. Reinboth.  
*Teacher:* Mr. Theo. Tiemann.

**CENTRAL DISTRICT***President:* Rev. J. H. Meyer

*Circuit A:* Rev. K. Hofmann; Mr. Earl Caston.  
*Circuit B:* Rev. C. J. Wachholz; Mr. Albert Yunghans.  
*Circuit C:* Rev. W. H. Moeller; Mr. George Fritz.  
*Circuit D:* Rev. G. Reschke; Mr. Frank Hohmann.  
*Circuit E, Group 1:* Rev. John Bescherer; Mr. Howard Dielman, Jr.  
*Circuit E, Group 2:* Rev. A. P. Starck; Mr. Roy A. Zahrn.  
*Circuit F:* Rev. N. G. Schumm; Mr. Otto Seilkop.  
*Circuit G:* Rev. M. Zschoche; Mr. E. O. Behrmann.  
*Circuit H:* Rev. W. H. Werling; Mr. Clarence Gustke.  
*Circuit I:* Rev. Walter Klausing<sup>2</sup>; Mr. Henry Dressler.  
*Circuit J, Group 1:* Rev. Herbert Levihn; Mr. Edward W. Schroeder.  
*Circuit J, Group 2:* Rev. Alfred J. Boester; Mr. Adolph Dittmer.  
*Circuit K:* Rev. Walter Barth; Mr. Norman A. Roberts.<sup>2</sup>  
*Circuit L, Group 1:* Rev. R. Schroeder; Mr. R. J. Gehl, Mr. M. Huebner.  
*Circuit L, Group 2:* Rev. E. Malkow; Mr. Wm. Wollermann.  
*Circuit M, Group 1:* Rev. G. H. Naumann; Mr. Russell Denzine.  
*Circuit M, Group 2:* Rev. H. H. Engelbrecht; Mr. Wm. J. Harder.  
*Circuit N:* Rev. Clarence Schuknecht; Mr. Herman Bohning.  
*Circuit O:* Rev. L. A. Buuck; Mr. Max Mueller.<sup>2</sup>  
*Circuit P, Group 1:* Rev. Aug. E. Brauer; Mr. Ed. H. Scheidt.  
*Circuit P, Group 2:* Rev. A. A. Mueller; Mr. Walter Kellermeier.  
*Circuit Q:* Rev. Paul Frisch; Mr. Wm. G. Greive.<sup>3</sup>  
*Circuit R:* Rev. Martin Vogelsang; Mr. Fred C. Rutz.  
*Circuit S:* Rev. Ottomar Krueger; Mr. Donald Braunlich.  
*Advisory Pastor, Group 1:* Rev. R. Guelzow.  
*Advisory Pastor, Group 2:* Rev. A. Fenner.  
*Advisory Pastor, Group 3:* Rev. W. C. Birkner.  
*Advisory Pastor, Group 4:* Prof. Edgar Walz.<sup>2</sup>  
*Advisory Pastor, Group 5:* Prof. L. Koepke.  
*Advisory Pastor, Group 6:* Rev. E. Weber.

**Teachers**

*Circuits A, C, G:* Mr. B. Schulz.  
*Circuits B, D:* Mr. J. E. Endorf.  
*Circuits E, O, N:* Mr. A. T. Rosenau.  
*Circuits F, P, Q:* Mr. Ed. H. Singer.  
*Circuits H, L, Group 1:* Mr. E. Tassler.<sup>3</sup>  
*Circuits H, L, Group 2:* Mr. Alfred Fricke.  
*Circuits H, L, Group 3:* Mr. H. J. Rediger.  
*Circuit I:* Mr. A. Manske.  
*Circuit J:* Mr. R. Rosenthal.<sup>3</sup>  
*Circuit K:* Mr. Richard Reese.

## CENTRAL ILLINOIS DISTRICT

President: Rev. E. F. Tonn

Circuit 1 (Rock Island): Rev. H. F. Wetzel; Mr. Alvin Stahr.  
 Circuit 2 (Quincy): Rev. E. J. Otto; Mr. Wm. G. Zelle.  
 Circuit 3 (Illinois Valley): Rev. W. V. Neuendorf; Mr. Louis Witte.  
 Circuit 4 (Peoria-Pekin): Dr. J. C. Schuelke; Mr. Clarence Vogel.  
 Circuit 5 (Bloomington): Rev. Ernest Glock; Mr. Carl W. Junker.  
 Circuit 6 (Decatur): Rev. A. Kuehnert; Mr. A. H. Rubin.  
 Circuit 7 (Springfield): Rev. E. C. Pautsch; Mr. Louis Briggs.  
 Circuit 8A (Champaign-Danville): Rev. Herman Lehenbauer; Mr. Frank Thiede.  
 Circuit 8B (Champaign-Danville): Rev. Paul Kerkhoff; Mr. D. Homann.  
 Circuit 9 (Effingham): Rev. W. C. Redeker; Mr. Wm. Czerwonka,<sup>1</sup>  
 Mr. Herman Noffke.<sup>1</sup>  
 Circuit 10 (Altamont): Rev. K. C. Weinrich; Mr. George Zahn.<sup>2</sup>  
 Advisory Pastor: Rev. E. H. Heintzen.<sup>2</sup>  
 Other Advisory Representatives: President E. F. Tonn, Dr. G. Chr. Barth.

## Teachers

Circuit 1: Mr. Paul R. Mueller.  
 Circuit 2: Mr. Ernest Prochnow.  
 Circuit 3: Mr. Paul Heidemann.

## COLORADO DISTRICT

President: Rev. H. G. Hartner

Northeastern Circuit: Rev. R. P. Schulz; Mr. Carl Pagel.  
 Central Circuit: Rev. G. Kreft; Mr. Henry Hoepner.  
 Northwest Circuit: Rev. H. Klein; Mr. Otto Henkel.  
 Southern Circuit: Rev. O. F. Kretzmann; Mr. M. H. Lensch.  
 New Mexico Circuit: Rev. P. Stueckler; Mr. Martin H. E. Fritze.<sup>2</sup>  
 Teachers: Mr. C. W. Schwich, Mr. Paul Hinz.

## EASTERN DISTRICT

President: Rev. C. A. Behnke,<sup>2</sup> D. D.

Circuit 1 (Philadelphia): Rev. Henry E. Camin; Mr. Jack Kropa.  
 Circuit 2 (Pittsburgh, South, A): Rev. M. Franke; Mr. Wm. Kreitzer, Jr.  
 Circuit 3 (Pittsburgh, South, B): Rev. R. Sandman; Mr. Arden Blythe.  
 Circuit 4 (Pittsburgh, North, A): Rev. Herman Dietrich; Mr. Karl Wirth.  
 Circuit 5 (Pittsburgh, North, B): Rev. Oscar Milke<sup>2</sup>; Mr. Lee Pierce.<sup>1</sup>  
 Circuit 6 (Buffalo): Rev. Paul Trumpoldt; Mr. Paul A. Beelke.  
 Circuit 7 (Cattaraugus): Rev. Arthur Kleindienst; Mr. Elmer Ploetz.  
 Circuit 8 (Niagara, A): Rev. R. E. Malte; Mr. Aug. Meisner.  
 Circuit 9 (Niagara, B): Rev. Paul Fretthold; Mr. John Mahl.  
 Circuit 10 (Rochester): Rev. Herman Frincke; Mr. Charles D. McCarty.  
 Circuit 11 (Central New York): Rev. Russell Harnack<sup>2</sup>; Mr. R. Schartau.  
 Advisory Pastor: Rev. Hugo Fickenscher.  
 Teacher: Mr. Otto J. Nickol.

## ENGLISH DISTRICT

President: Rev. H. W. Bartels

Buffalo-Pittsburgh Circuit: Rev. Edwin H. Kringel; Mr. Alfred J. Schwartz  
 Chicago North Circuit: Rev. H. C. Duwe; Mr. Rudolph Brauer.  
 Chicago South Circuit: Rev. John Leimer; Mr. Spiros Papageorge.  
 Chicago West Circuit: Rev. A. A. Yoss; Mr. Theo. W. Marquardt.  
 Cleveland-Akron Circuit: Rev. W. E. Stein; Mr. Wm. H. Kroeger.  
 East Detroit Circuit: Rev. J. P. Fackler; Mr. J. A. Klein.  
 West Detroit Circuit: Rev. John Streit; Mr. John S. Ryding.

*Milwaukee-Sheboygan Circuit:* Rev. F. C. Proehl; Mr. Herman A. Schaper.  
*New York Circuit:* Rev. Alfred Faulstick; Mr. Gustav Zimmermann.  
*Pacific Coast Circuit:* Rev. W. G. Pultz; Mr. Fritz Starke.  
*Philadelphia Circuit:* Rev. Paul Lindenmeyer; Mr. F. C. Kretzmann.  
*St. Paul Circuit:* Rev. Herbert Lindemann; Mr. Emil Menge.  
*Southwestern Circuit:* Rev. E. C. F. Hartmann, Rev. Melvin J. Tassler;  
 Mr. H. A. Brockmeier, Mr. E. G. Kreyling.

### FLORIDA-GEORGIA DISTRICT

*President:* Rev. C. F. Kellermann

*West Coast Circuit:* Rev. Ed. Lammert; Mr. Anton Hattendorf.  
*East Coast Circuit:* Rev. Dallas Gibson; Mr. Arthur J. Westcott.

### IOWA DISTRICT EAST

*President:* Rev. W. D. Oetting

*Cedar Rapids Circuit:* Rev. W. S. Wendt; Mr. Carl L. Krueger.  
*Davenport Circuit:* Rev. Wm. H. Ilten; Mr. Ferd. Dietz.  
*Dubuque Circuit:* Rev. Theo. Rottmann; Mr. Wm. Hammerand.<sup>2</sup>  
*Eldora Circuit:* Rev. B. Bruch; Mr. H. F. Borcharding.  
*Mount Pleasant Circuit:* Rev. W. H. Tensmeyer; Mr. Paul Schmidt.  
*Oskaloosa Circuit:* Rev. A. H. Bertram; Mr. Arthur Benke.  
*St. Ansgar Circuit:* Rev. W. Schroeder; Mr. E. A. Heiden.  
*Waterloo Circuit:* Rev. A. W. Galen; Mr. Christ. F. Kemming.  
*Westgate Circuit:* Rev. Alfred Ernst; Mr. George F. Kuepker.  
*Williamsburg Circuit:* Rev. Otto Beer; Mr. Henry F. Witte.<sup>3</sup>  
*Teachers:* Mr. Walter Paul, Mr. E. Handrich.

### IOWA DISTRICT WEST

*President:* Rev. G. W. Lobeck<sup>2</sup>

*Algona Circuit:* Rev. W. H. Friedrich; Mr. Wm. Hantelmann.  
*Boone Circuit:* Rev. John T. Domsch; Mr. Elmer E. Wiemer.<sup>1</sup>  
*Carroll Circuit:* Rev. A. W. Matthias; Mr. Arthur Brobeil.  
*Council Bluffs Circuit:* Rev. W. H. Janke; Mr. Henry Steenbock.  
*Denison Circuit:* Rev. George Griesse; Mr. Orval Spahn.<sup>3</sup>  
*Des Moines Circuit:* Rev. S. Eynon; Mr. F. W. Fett.  
*Fort Dodge Circuit:* Rev. Alfred Rehder<sup>2</sup>; Mr. Emil Bahls.  
*Northwest Circuit:* Rev. Delbert E. Weiss; Mr. John L. Beermann.  
*Sioux City Circuit:* Rev. E. C. Zschoche<sup>2</sup>; Mr. Herbert Ladenthin.  
*Spencer Circuit:* Rev. C. F. Hinrichs; Mr. James Christensen.<sup>3</sup>  
*Storm Lake Circuit:* Rev. G. H. Schaefer; Mr. C. H. Henningsen.  
*Advisory Pastor:* Rev. W. P. Clausen.  
*Teacher:* Mr. E. O. Hillman.

### KANSAS DISTRICT

*President:* Rev. W. H. Meyer

*Circuit 1:* Rev. O. H. Praeuner; Mr. Wm. H. Braun.  
*Circuit 2:* Rev. W. W. Wehmeier; Mr. Walter Schmid.  
*Circuit 3:* Rev. B. J. Loesel; Mr. Walter H. Wulf.  
*Circuit 4:* Rev. C. R. Zehnder; Mr. E. F. Schmidt.  
*Circuit 5:* Rev. A. R. Lade; Mr. Walter Brockmeier.  
*Circuit 6:* Rev. Arlen J. Bruns; Mr. Melvin Nuss.  
*Circuit 7:* Rev. H. T. Munderloh; Mr. Emil C. W. Stroede.  
*Circuit 8:* Rev. B. A. Hobratchsk; Mr. Carl Tegtmeyer.  
*Circuit 9:* Rev. E. E. Berner; Mr. Theo. May.  
*Circuit 10:* Rev. G. C. Hattendorf; Mr. Albert O. Thies.  
*Advisory Pastor:* Rev. Martin Nees.<sup>2</sup>  
*Teachers:* Mr. T. L. Juergensen, Mr. A. F. Droegemueller.

**MANITOBA AND SASKATCHEWAN DISTRICT***President:* Rev. J. H. Lucht*Manitoba Circuit:* Rev. L. Koehler; Mr. C. Slater.*Assiniboine Valley Circuit:* Rev. R. Schmidt; Mr. Oscar Kleebaum.*Pheasant Hill Circuit:* Rev. Ad. Hippe; Mr. Fred Heineman.*Soo Line-Swift Current Circuit:* Rev. H. Treit; Mr. Helmut Krueger.<sup>3</sup>*North Saskatchewan Circuit—East and West:* Rev. Ph. Fry;  
Mr. Jacob Keller.**MICHIGAN DISTRICT***President:* Rev. A. Zeile*Circuit 1:* Rev. C. B. Hildebrandt; Mr. F. W. Burger.*Circuit 2:* Rev. F. L. Miller; Dr. Arthur Manske.<sup>2</sup>*Circuit 3:* Rev. Gerhardt Luebke; Mr. Phillip Lachmann.*Circuit 4:* Rev. John Brehm; Mr. H. J. Eggerstedt.*Circuit 5:* Rev. Louis Linn; Mr. Albert P. J. Bathke.<sup>3</sup>*Circuit 6:* Rev. C. A. Borman; Mr. Arthur Bluemer.<sup>2</sup>*Circuit 7:* Rev. H. Zehnder; Mr. Otto Kunisch.*Circuit 8:* Rev. M. G. Lutz; Mr. Frank Winkel.*Circuit 9:* Rev. L. Speckman; Mr. Ottomar H. Roth.<sup>2</sup>*Circuit 10:* Rev. O. Graesser; Dr. Adolph Klautsch, Mr. Walter Patenge.*Circuit 11:* Rev. C. Siess; Mr. Ralph F. Harm.*Circuit 12:* Rev. Arthur Hahn; Mr. Richard Schwab.*Circuit 13:* Rev. Raymond Staudacher; Mr. George Ehman.<sup>2</sup>*Circuit 14:* Rev. E. W. Nuelken; Mr. Paul Friedrich.*Circuit 15:* Rev. E. Schack<sup>2</sup>; Mr. Harold Gelinski.*Circuit 16:* Rev. H. F. Hensick; Mr. Alfred Klomp.*Circuit 17:* Rev. Charles G. Zeisser; Mr. Paul Metzger.*Advisory Pastor:* Rev. Paul Heinecke.**Teachers***Circuit 1:* Mr. A. J. Glaess.*Circuit 2:* Mr. Wm. C. Boettcher.*Circuit 3:* Mr. Ed. Janetzke.*Circuit 4:* Mr. Waldemar Papenkopf.*Circuit 5:* Mr. Herbert E. Kaiser, Mr. Paul Bachmann.*Circuit 6:* Mr. Paul T. Luebke.*Circuit 7:* Mr. Fred W. Kowitz.*Circuit 8:* Mr. Willis W. Bredehoft.**MINNESOTA DISTRICT***President:* Rev. H. A. Gamber*East Park Region Conference, Circuit 1:* Rev. Herbert W. Schmidt; Mr. W. Hanson.<sup>1</sup> Mr. Adolph Neiss.<sup>1</sup>*East Park Region Conference, Circuit 2:* Rev. L. F. Klug; Mr. Fred Cziok.*East Park Region Conference, Circuit 3:* Rev. R. Lehman; Mr. Arthur Hebeisen.*North Park Region Conference, Circuit 1:* Rev. W. T. Janzow; Mr. Andrew Fladeland.<sup>3</sup>*North Park Region Conference, Circuit 2:* Rev. E. A. Schuett; Mr. Robert Zietlow.*North Park Region Conference, Circuit 3:* Rev. A. Engelhardt<sup>2</sup>; Mr. Max Luebeck.<sup>3</sup>*West Park Region Conference, Circuit 1:* Rev. E. W. Baumann; Mr. Walter Bettermann.*West Park Region Conference, Circuit 2:* Rev. Wm. Friedrich; Mr. Henry Sieling.*West Park Region Conference, Circuit 3:* Rev. W. Lorenz; Mr. Wilfred Krueger.

*North Minnetonka Conference, Circuit 1:* Rev. L. Thaemert; Mr. Lawrence Westphal,<sup>1</sup> Mr. Harold Stuneck.<sup>1</sup>  
*North Minnetonka Conference, Circuit 2:* Rev. H. J. Malotky; Mr. Fred Christjaener.<sup>2</sup>  
*North Minnetonka Conference, Circuit 3:* Rev. W. W. Beltz; Mr. Myron Ellmann.  
*South Minnetonka Conference, Minneapolis Circuit 1, A:* Rev. H. Brill; Mr. Harold Piere.  
*South Minnetonka Conference, Minneapolis Circuit 1, B:* Rev. Ewald Hinck; Mr. Rubin Gelle.  
*South Minnetonka Conference, Minneapolis Circuit 1, C:* Rev. T. Schroedel; Mr. B. H. Ritter.  
*South Minnetonka Conference, Minneapolis Circuit 2:* Rev. J. Spomer; Mr. Arthur Buegel.  
*South Minnetonka Conference, Minneapolis Circuit 3:* Rev. A. F. Vomhof; Mr. Carl Behm.  
*South Minnetonka Conference, Minneapolis Circuit 4:* Rev. R. Arndt; Mr. Paul Sylvester.  
*South Central Conference, Circuit 1:* Rev. Ad. Koehler; Mr. John Fitzner.  
*South Central Conference, Circuit 2:* Rev. J. F. Malkow; Mr. Ewald Fenrich.  
*South Central Conference, Circuit 3:* Rev. A. Vehling; Mr. O. C. Kunkel.  
*Southeast Conference, Circuit 1:* Rev. Arthur Drevlow; Mr. Bernhard Wachholz.  
*Southeast Conference, Circuit 2:* Rev. Herbert Busmann; Mr. Erich Velzke.  
*Southwest Conference, Circuit 1:* Rev. Theo. Krenzke; Mr. Carl Kruse.  
*Southwest Conference, Circuit 2:* Rev. G. L. Kath; Mr. Clifford Mangold.  
*Yellowbank Conference, Circuit 1:* Rev. R. G. Holzhauer; Mr. Julius Arndt.  
*Yellowbank Conference, Circuit 2:* Rev. W. Going; Mr. Wm. Jagow.  
*Yellowbank Conference, Circuit 3:* Rev. C. C. Uetzman; Mr. Aug. Weckworth.  
*Advisory Pastors:* Rev. E. N. Seltz, Rev. E. B. Glabe.

### Teachers

*Tri-County Conference:* Mr. A. Eilrich.  
*South West Conference:* Mr. A. H. Nitschke.<sup>2</sup>  
*Twin City Conference:* Mr. H. J. Karth.<sup>2</sup>  
*Park Region Conference:* Mr. V. Wurr.  
*South East Conference:* Mr. Gerhard Frigge.

### MONTANA DISTRICT

*President:* Rev. Paul M. Freiburger

*Eastern Circuit:* Rev. Leo. Tormoehlen; —.  
*Southern Circuit:* —; Mr. Aug. Hein.  
*Western Circuit:* Rev. A. Werfelmann; —.  
*Central Circuit:* —; Mr. A. E. Beck.

### NORTH DAKOTA DISTRICT

*President:* Rev. A. H. Grumm

*Red River, Circuit 1:* Rev. W. Ferber; Mr. John Sommer.  
*Soo A, Circuit 2:* Rev. G. C. Michael<sup>2</sup>; Mr. Gunther Harms.<sup>2</sup>  
*Soo B, Circuit 3:* Rev. H. Kuring; Mr. E. A. Muske.  
*Missouri Slope, Circuit 4:* Rev. Fred Riedel; Mr. E. Hafner.  
*Northwest, Circuit 5:* Rev. C. Schrader; Mr. W. R. Blume.  
*Northwest B and C, Circuit 6:* Rev. M. Ludwig<sup>2</sup>; Mr. Aug. Feil.<sup>3</sup>  
*Central A and B, Circuit 7:* Rev. H. Braun; Mr. Alfred Retzlaff.<sup>2</sup>  
*Teacher:* Mr. W. E. Melchert.

**NORTH WISCONSIN DISTRICT***President:* Rev. W. L. Kohn

*Circuit 1:* Rev. J. H. Nau; Mr. Herman C. Mueller.  
*Circuit 2:* Rev. K. H. Hein; Mr. H. A. Voss.  
*Circuit 3:* Rev. J. H. Fless; Mr. Ed. Spiegel.  
*Circuit 4:* Rev. W. Hagebusch; Mr. Albert Lange.  
*Circuit 5:* Rev. H. Schedler; Mr. W. W. Schuster.  
*Circuit 6:* Rev. Robert O. Wudy; Mr. Gustav Maedke.  
*Circuit 7:* Rev. C. A. Rathjen<sup>2</sup>; Mr. E. P. Mueller.  
*Circuit 8:* Rev. C. F. Luedtke; Mr. Wm. Schwantes.  
*Circuit 9:* Rev. F. Werth; Mr. Alvin Arndt.  
*Circuit 10:* Rev. M. Fenner; Mr. Earl Eckblad.<sup>2</sup>  
*Advisory Pastor:* Rev. W. C. Baumann.  
*Teachers:* Mr. Paul Grotelueschen, Mr. Walter Bleke.

**NORTHERN ILLINOIS DISTRICT***President:* Rev. A. H. Werfelmann

*Circuit 1:* Rev. V. Rickman; Mr. Eldred Johnson.  
*Circuit 2:* Rev. O. A. Geiseman<sup>2</sup>; Mr. Erwin Leifer.  
*Circuit 3:* Rev. Otto F. Arndt; Mr. Orville G. Thaler.  
*Circuit 4:* Rev. H. Heinemann; Mr. Harold Markworth.  
*Circuit 5:* Rev. Paul F. Huxhold; Mr. Walter Doederlein.  
*Circuit 6:* Rev. C. G. Kruse; Mr. Ed. Toepper.  
*Circuit 7:* Rev. Wm. L. Bartling; Mr. Charles M. Rudow.  
*Circuit 8:* Rev. H. Laufer<sup>2</sup>; Mr. Elmore Boeger.  
*Circuit 9:* Rev. A. E. Richert; Mr. Walter Kueffner.  
*Circuit 10:* Rev. W. C. Vetter; Mr. Emil Seegers, Mr. James Hyland.  
*Circuit 11:* Rev. C. J. Schuth; Mr. John Oncken.  
*Circuit 12:* Rev. W. H. Vathauer; Mr. Wm. Radtke.  
*Circuit 13:* Rev. Carl F. Selle; Mr. Franklin Marten.  
*Circuit 14:* Rev. T. W. Strieter; Mr. Edward Troike.  
*Circuit 15:* Rev. H. J. Wunderlich; Mr. George Schultz.  
*Circuit 16:* Rev. H. Oldsen; Mr. Martin Burger.  
*Circuit 17:* Rev. Paul J. Danker; Mr. Arthur Hilgendorf.  
*Advisory Pastor, Group 1:* Rev. A. H. Semmann.  
*Advisory Pastor, Group 2:* Rev. M. Kluender.  
*Advisory Pastor, Group 3:* Rev. J. M. Kempf.

**Teachers**

*District 1:* Mr. H. Bruening, Mr. Emil Marquardt, Mr. L. Pozehl, Mr. Otto-mar Kolb.<sup>2</sup>  
*District 2:* Mr. H. H. Lipske, Mr. A. C. Wissmueller,<sup>2</sup> Mr. A. W. Bathje.  
*District 3:* Mr. C. H. Kraemer, Mr. B. Zimdahl, Mr. N. Mattfeldt.

**NORTHERN NEBRASKA DISTRICT***President:* Rev. W. E. Homann

*Circuit 1:* Rev. A. F. Schroeder; Mr. Theo. Harms.  
*Circuit 2:* Rev. C. Hellmann; Mr. L. H. Knutzen.  
*Circuit 3:* Rev. A. I. Grimm; Mr. Harry Paulsen.  
*Circuit 4:* Rev. M. Reetz; Mr. Wm. Weiersheuser.  
*Circuit 5:* Rev. A. Bostelmann; Mr. W. Freudenburg.  
*Circuit 6:* Rev. A. R. Allmann; Mr. A. W. Utecht.  
*Circuit 7:* Rev. L. A. Dale; Mr. Kasper W. Harley.  
*Circuit 8:* Rev. A. H. Guettler; Mr. Herbert Wesch.  
*Circuits 9 and 10:* Rev. George V. Weber; Mr. B. F. Aschwege.  
*Advisory Pastor:* Rev. Peter C. Krey.  
*Teachers:* Mr. W. H. Koelling, Mr. T. Kollmorgen.



**NORTHWEST DISTRICT**

*President:* Rev. Carl H. Bensene

*Circuit 1:* Rev. Harold J. Gieseke; Mr. O. H. Loesch.  
*Circuit 2:* Rev. Felix E. Janssen; Mr. Paul Schwarz.  
*Circuit 3:* Rev. George Reule; Mr. Harry Nierman.  
*Circuit 4:* Rev. R. C. Muhly; Mr. Irvin Ehlers.  
*Circuit 5:* Rev. Harry A. Kriefall; Mr. Paul Haug.  
*Circuit 6:* Rev. Ernest F. Schwidder; Mr. Donald Larson.  
*Circuit 7:* Rev. Everard Hinrichs; Mr. W. Schultz.  
*Advisory Pastor:* Rev. Amos A. Schmidt.  
*Teacher:* Mr. Arthur F. Zehe.

**OKLAHOMA DISTRICT**

*President:* Rev. Otto Hoyer

*Circuit 1:* Rev. G. A. Chatt; Mr. A. W. Brueggemann.  
*Circuit 2:* Rev. E. H. Lechner; Mr. Frazier Gutzman.  
*Circuit 3:* Rev. W. A. Haefker; Mr. Karl W. Abel.  
*Circuit 4:* Rev. Edmund Frank; Mr. Paul Theimer.  
*Teacher:* Mr. E. P. Grefe.

**ONTARIO DISTRICT**

*President:* Rev. W. O. Rathke

*Northern Circuit:* Rev. F. Messerschmidt; Mr. Ed. Kraft.  
*Southern Circuit:* Rev. A. Huth<sup>2</sup>; —.  
*Eastern Circuit:* Rev. Martin Schieman; Mr. Waldemar Bruer.<sup>2</sup>  
*Advisory Pastor:* Rev. M. Weissbach.<sup>3</sup>

**SOUTH DAKOTA DISTRICT**

*President:* Rev. Walter Nitschke  
(Represented by Rev. Phil. Mueller)

*Circuit 1:* Rev. John E. Schwarting; Mr. Walter Sackreiter.  
*Circuit 2:* Rev. L. J. Fuchs; Mr. Philip Spomer.  
*Circuit 3:* Rev. R. W. Uecker; Mr. Walter Bierwagen.  
*Circuit 4:* Rev. R. A. Wegener; Mr. Bern. Buntrock.  
*Circuit 5:* Rev. Paul Schornack; Mr. Elmer Malthesen.  
*Circuit 6:* Rev. Karl Lassanske; Mr. Joseph Krieger.  
*Circuit 7:* Rev. H. T. Schmidt; Mr. Henry C. Huber.

**SOUTH WISCONSIN DISTRICT**

*President:* Rev. A. H. Oswald

*Circuit 1:* Rev. Martin W. Albrecht; Mr. Otto G. Liebenow.<sup>2</sup>  
*Circuit 2:* Rev. Henry J. Eggold; Mr. Alfred H. Knief.  
*Circuit 3:* Rev. Richard A. Jesse; Mr. Clarence B. Koepke.  
*Circuit 4:* Rev. Felix Kretschmar; Mr. Alfred Boedecker.  
*Circuit 5:* Rev. Louis W. Mahnke; Mr. Ernst F. Mueller.  
*Circuit 6:* Rev. Hans R. Tornow; Mr. Wm. Stauske.  
*Circuit 7:* Rev. Walter W. Laesch; Mr. Oscar H. Bahr.  
*Circuit 8:* Rev. Herbert W. Baxmann; Mr. Henry E. Schmitt.  
*Circuit 9:* Rev. Alfred E. Wolkenhauer; Mr. Anton Lemke.  
*Circuit 10:* Rev. Fred A. Schwertfeger<sup>2</sup>; Mr. Walter Luck.  
*Circuit 11:* Rev. Herbert H. Ries; Mr. Henry Meyr.  
*Circuit 12:* Rev. Karl Hauser; Mr. Otto Schulz.<sup>2</sup>  
*Circuit 13:* Rev. Wm. T. Eggers; Mr. Walter Lindeman.<sup>2</sup>  
*Advisory Pastor, Group 1:* Prof. John F. Sullivan.  
*Advisory Pastor, Group 2:* Prof. Aug. Hardt.  
*Advisory Pastor, Group 3:* Prof. Paul F. Koehneke.

**Teachers**

*Circuit 1:* Mr. Donald Behnken.  
*Circuit 2:* Mr. Martin A. Greunke.  
*Circuit 3:* Mr. Arthur C. Krieg.  
*Circuit 4:* Mr. Ed. H. Matthes.  
*Circuit 5:* Mr. Harry J. Schoessow.  
*Circuit 6:* Mr. Karl F. Wedel.

**SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT**

*President:* Rev. R. S. Ressmeyer

*Circuit 1:* Rev. Adolf J. Stiemke; Mr. Lee M. Olszar.<sup>2</sup>  
*Circuit 2:* Rev. E. F. Engelbert; Mr. Lawrence L. Schwartz.  
*Circuit 3:* Rev. Karl H. Maier; Mr. Ralph Gran.  
*Circuit 4:* Rev. Carl A. Koerber; Mr. Darwin L. Sigman.<sup>2</sup>  
*Circuit 5:* Rev. Edgar G. Runge; Mr. J. H. Shealy, Sr.  
*Circuit 6, Advisory Pastor:* Rev. Melvin J. Holsten.  
*Circuit 7, Teacher:* Mr. Ernest E. Yunghans.

**SOUTHERN DISTRICT**

*President:* Rev. M. W. H. Holls

*New Orleans Circuit:* Rev. A. Jehn; Mr. Charles Hantel.<sup>3</sup>  
*Gulf States Conference Circuit:* Rev. W. H. Symank; Mr. Wallace E. Morris.  
*Circuit of All Other Louisiana Congregations:* Rev. W. F. Wedig; Mr. M. E. Roos.  
*Advisory Pastor:* Rev. W. G. Kennell.  
*Teacher:* Mr. E. H. Heintzen.

**SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT**

*President:* Rev. A. E. Mueller

*Circuit 1:* Rev. E. Ude; Mr. Richard Wunrow.<sup>1</sup>  
*Circuit 2:* Rev. I. Hodde; Mr. Fred Woelke.  
*Circuit 3:* Rev. C. Bopp; —.  
*Circuit 4:* —; Mr. Paul M. Long.  
*Circuit 5:* Rev. R. G. Deffner; —.  
*Circuit 6:* Rev. W. C. Gesch; Mr. A. J. Schutte.  
*Circuit 7:* Rev. V. Neemeyer; —.  
*Circuit 8:* —; Mr. E. W. Miller.  
*Circuit 9:* Rev. Paul Hilgendorf; —.  
*Circuit 10:* —; Mr. Leo Marth.  
*Advisory Pastor:* Rev. G. H. Ferber.  
*Teachers:* Mr. Herman Meyerhoff, Mr. Paul Hedder.

**SOUTHERN ILLINOIS DISTRICT**

*President:* Rev. H. C. Welp

*Circuit 1:* Rev. C. E. Benning; Mr. Benjamin Timm.  
*Circuit 2:* Rev. Wm. E. Wessler; Mr. Arthur Hinke.  
*Circuit 3:* Rev. A. O. Gebauer; Mr. Wm. Maack.  
*Circuit 4:* Rev. P. F. Harre; Mr. Carl Streuter.  
*Circuit 5:* Rev. N. Hildebrandt; Mr. Victor Guebert.  
*Circuit 6:* Rev. R. C. Rist; Mr. Edwin Dierks.  
*Advisory Pastor:* Rev. A. J. Bueltmann.

**Teachers**

*Group 1:* Mr. A. G. Sommerfeldt.  
*Group 2:* Mr. F. J. Walther.

**SOUTHERN NEBRASKA DISTRICT***President:* Rev. A. F. Wegener

- Circuit 1:* Rev. W. W. Koenig; Mr. Ralph Baker.  
*Circuit 2:* Rev. F. Falkenroth; Mr. Martin Zwick.  
*Circuit 3:* Rev. C. Long; Mr. Walter Kupke.  
*Circuit 4:* Rev. A. H. Wagner; Mr. O. R. Simonson.  
*Circuit 5:* Rev. A. Becker; Mr. Emil Buehler.  
*Circuit 6:* Rev. A. Popp; Mr. Carl Gratopp.  
*Circuit 7:* Rev. K. H. Evers; Mr. Elmer Kath.<sup>2</sup>  
*Circuit 8:* Rev. L. E. Vogel; Mr. Henry Brott.<sup>2</sup>  
*Circuit 9:* Rev. H. Inselmann; Mr. Arthur Jagels.  
*Circuit 10:* Rev. Theo. Vogel; Mr. Harm Johnson, Jr.  
*Circuit 11:* Rev. W. Heddrich; Mr. Fred C. Hermes.  
*Circuit 12:* Rev. R. Leege; Mr. Henry Folchert.<sup>3</sup>  
*Advisory Pastor:* Rev. A. G. Ahlman.

**Teachers**

- Group 1:* Mr. E. Christjaener.  
*Group 2:* Mr. J. E. Blasig.  
*Group 3:* Mr. O. H. Sunderman.

**TEXAS DISTRICT***President:* Rev. Oliver R. Harms

- Circuit 1:* Rev. Martin Hartenberger; Mr. Waldemar A. Gehring.  
*Circuit 2:* Rev. J. A. Birnbaum; Mr. Martin Luker.  
*Circuit 3:* Rev. W. E. Dorre; Mr. G. R. Wotawa.  
*Circuit 4:* Rev. A. H. Hoyer; Mr. Wm. A. Rea.  
*Circuit 5:* Rev. L. Werner; Mr. Elmer Werner.  
*Circuit 6:* Rev. E. H. Sanders; Mr. Adolf Muenker.  
*Circuit 7:* Rev. W. E. Meyer; Mr. E. R. Frosch.  
*Circuit 8:* Rev. A. F. Jesse; Mr. John H. Dallmann.  
*Circuit 9:* Rev. L. Karcher; Mr. Paul Teinert.  
*Circuit 10:* Rev. O. C. Schreiner<sup>2</sup>; Mr. R. E. Neumann.  
*Circuit 11:* Rev. E. A. Wolf; Mr. Walter Taylor.  
*Advisory Pastor:* Rev. H. H. Quittmeyer.  
*Teacher:* Mr. Alfred Geisler.

**WESTERN DISTRICT***President:* Rev. E. L. Roschke

- Circuit 1:* Rev. Robert Jank; Mr. Paul H. Ahrens.  
*Circuit 2:* Rev. W. F. Dommer; Mr. Leo A. Roth.  
*Circuit 3:* Rev. W. Dierking; Mr. Arthur Koehser.  
*Circuit 4:* Rev. F. Kauth; Mr. Fred Dodel.  
*Circuit 5:* Rev. Rud. H. C. Meyer; Mr. Vernon Shertel.  
*Circuit 6:* Rev. Geo. A. Loose; Mr. Elmer Blumenkamp.  
*Circuit 7:* Rev. L. Niemoeller; Mr. E. T. Bradtke; Mr. Fred J. Niebruegge.  
*Circuit 8:* Rev. G. P. Dobberfuhr; Mr. Martin F. Mueller.<sup>3</sup>  
*Circuit 9:* Rev. Otis Lang; Mr. Wm. Steinbrueck.  
*Circuit 10:* Rev. Otto Graebner; Mr. Rudolph Moentmann.  
*Circuit 11:* Rev. Alf. C. Schmalz; Mr. Norman Fischer.  
*Circuit 12:* Rev. W. J. Gieselmann; Mr. C. H. Bruns.  
*Circuit 13:* Rev. Wm. Hepting; Mr. Wm. Heins.  
*Circuit 14:* Rev. Carl Roschke; Mr. Otto Henning.  
*Circuit 15:* Rev. L. Wyssmann; Mr. John Dunn.  
*Circuit 16:* Rev. E. W. Callies; Mr. Alva Vester.  
*Circuit 17:* Rev. Victor Brugge; Mr. George Essig.  
*Advisory Pastor:* Rev. Martin E. Nees.

**Teachers**

- Mr. L. H. Becker, Mr. Geo. Stohlmann, Mr. Philip Roesel, Mr. E. Hellwege,  
 Mr. Theo. Gassner, Mr. Wm. H. Cholcher, Mr. E. B. Schaefer, Mr. L. J.  
 Dierker.

## Tabular Survey

Synodical Districts	Delegates Present						Delegates Absent					
	Voting			Advisory			Vot'g		Advisory			
	Pastors	Lay Delegates	Totals	Presidents or Vice-Presidents	Pastors	Teachers	Totals	Pastors	Lay Delegates	Pastors	Teachers	Totals
1. Alberta and British Columbia ..	4	4	8	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
2. Argentine ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
3. Atlantic ..	14	13	27	1	3	2	6	—	—	—	—	—
4. Brazil ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5. California and Nevada ..	6	6	12	1	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
6. Central ..	24	23	47	1	5	7	13	1	1	3	5	—
7. Central Illinois ..	11	10	21	1	1	3	5	1	—	—	1	—
8. Colorado ..	5	5	10	1	—	1	2	—	—	1	1	—
9. Eastern ..	11	10	21	1	1	1	3	1	—	—	1	—
10. English ..	14	14	28	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
11. Florida-Georgia ..	2	2	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
12. Iowa East ..	10	9	19	1	—	1	2	—	—	1	1	—
13. Iowa West ..	11	8	19	1	1	1	3	3	—	—	3	—
14. Kansas ..	10	10	20	1	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
15. Manitoba and Saskatchewan ..	5	4	9	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
16. Michigan ..	17	16	33	1	1	8	10	1	—	—	1	—
17. Minnesota ..	28	24	52	1	2	3	6	4	—	1	5	—
18. Montana ..	2	2	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
19. North Dakota ..	7	6	13	1	—	1	2	1	—	—	1	—
20. North Wisconsin ..	10	10	20	1	1	2	4	—	—	—	—	—
21. Northern Illinois ..	17	17	34	1	3	8	12	—	—	2	2	—
22. Northern Nebraska ..	9	9	18	1	1	2	4	—	—	—	—	—
23. Northwest ..	7	7	14	1	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
24. Oklahoma ..	4	4	8	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
25. Ontario ..	3	2	5	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
26. South Dakota ..	7	7	14	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
27. South Wisconsin ..	13	13	26	1	3	6	10	—	—	—	—	—
28. Southeastern ..	5	5	10	1	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
29. Southern ..	3	2	5	1	1	1	3	1	—	—	1	—
30. Southern California ..	7	5	12	1	1	2	4	1	—	—	1	—
31. Southern Illinois ..	6	6	12	1	1	2	4	—	—	—	—	—
32. Southern Nebraska ..	12	11	23	1	1	3	5	1	—	—	1	—
33. Texas ..	11	11	22	1	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
34. Western ..	17	16	33	1	1	8	10	1	—	—	—	—
Boards and Committees ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	71	—	—	—	—	—
General Officials ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—
Boards of Control ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
Faculties ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	312	291	603	34	32	68	291	18	2	8	26	—

Besides those absent, there were 5 circuits who did not report the names of their delegates.

## New Members

By accepting the report of Committee 16, Synod received a number of congregations, pastors, and teachers into membership with the respective Districts. The following report was submitted and adopted:

### 1. Congregations

The following congregations have applied for membership in Synod:

1. Grace Lutheran Church, Grass Valley, Calif., into the California and Nevada District.

2. First Lutheran Church, Willows, Calif., into the California and Nevada District.

3. The Lutheran Church of the Resurrection, St. Paul, Minn., into the English District.

4. Redeemer Lutheran Church, San Bernardino, Calif., into the English District.

5. Grace Lutheran Church, Grand Rapids, Mich., into the English District.

6. Faith Evangelical Lutheran Church, Jefferson City, Mo., into the Western District.

7. Immanuel Lutheran Church, Fargo, N. Dak., into the North Dakota District. Constitution approved with suggested minor changes in the by-laws.

The constitutions of these congregations had been examined and approved by the respective District Committees on Constitutions.

The revised constitution and by-laws of Trinity Lutheran Church, Faribault, Minn., was ratified at this convention.

### 2. Pastors and Teachers

The respective District Presidents recommend the following pastors and teachers to be received into Synod:

*Atlantic District.* Pastor: Clarence Kuehn.

*California and Nevada District.* Pastors: Melvin Bittner, Orval Oswald.

*English District.* Teacher: Clarence Goldenstern.

*Minnesota District.* Pastors: Eugene Eckhardt, Wilbur Franzmeier, Ottis Sauls.

*Northern Illinois District.* Pastor: Robert Schroeter.

*Northern Nebraska District.* Pastors: Donald A. Christiansen, Robert Hackler, James W. Mack, Robert W. Olson, Marcus Zill. Teacher: Richard E. Gibeson.

*Southern Nebraska District.* Pastors: William Fischer, Walter E. Holm, E. George Becker.

*Western District.* Pastors: Edward L. Schneider, Martin Keck, E. Pennekamp, Walter Gauger, David R. Williams, James Fehner, Antonio Gianvittorio, William Wittrock, Jr., David L. Voorhees.

Pastors transferred from Slovak Synod: Jaroslav Pelikan, Ph. D., Thomas Urban.

## Officers and Boards Elected for Three Years

### A. GENERAL OFFICERS

*President:* The Rev. J. W. Behnken, D. D.

*First Vice-President:* The Rev. H. Harms, D. D.

*Second Vice-President:* The Rev. F. A. Hertwig

*Third Vice-President:* The Rev. W. F. Lichtsinn

*Fourth Vice-President:* The Rev. A. H. Grumm, D. D.

*Secretary:* The Rev. M. F. Kretzmann, D. D.

*Treasurer:* Mr. W. H. Schlueter

*Board of Directors:* The President, the Secretary, and the Treasurer, *ex officio*; Revs. E. J. Friedrich, D. D., O. A. Geiseman, S. T. D., and Oliver Harms; Messrs. Clarence Amling, John W. Boehne, Jr., Henry Buck, E. J. Gallmeyer, Theo. H. Schlake. *Honorary Member:* Dr. E. Seuel.

*Statistician and Chronologist:* The Rev. Armin Schroeder

*Transportation Secretary:* The Rev. Martin Piehler, D. D.

## B. BOARDS OF CONTROL

*Ex officio*, the President of the respective District

*Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo.:* Revs. F. Niedner, D. D., John Opplinger, G. W. Wittmer; Messrs. Oscar Brauer, John Fleischli, T. Heinicke, Charles Lottman, Herbert Waltke.

*Concordia Seminary, Springfield, Ill.:* Rev. B. Selcke, D. D.; Messrs. O. H. Droste, H. M. Olsen, J. C. Rodenburg.

*Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Ill.:* Rev. Paul Kluender; Teachers A. R. Roschke, E. H. Ruprecht; Messrs. Dr. Waldemar Link, F. O. Linstead, Walter Peckat.

*Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebr.:* Rev. Fred Worthmann; Teachers E. A. Buchholz, E. Charles Mueller; Messrs. Arthur C. Bek, Fred A. Koltermann, Len C. Heine, W. A. Leppin, E. T. Miessler.

*Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind.:* Rev. Edgar P. Schmidt; Messrs. Robert Berning, Clarence Brenner, Robert Moellinger.

*Concordia College, Milwaukee, Wis.:* Rev. Felix Kretzschmar; Messrs. Eric Erdmann, Jr., Ed. Pritzlaff, John Sichling.

*Concordia College, St. Paul, Minn.:* Rev. Herman Winter; Messrs. Herbert Kuhn, Henry Neils, Charles Thoele.

*St. Paul's College, Concordia, Mo.:* Rev. Oscar Tiemann; Messrs. Edwin Pape, Alfred Schreiner, O. L. Viets.

*Concordia Collegiate Institute, Bronxville, N. Y.:* Rev. L. S. Wagner; Messrs. James Kemp, Charles Nehring, L. H. W. Rabe.

*St. John's Lutheran College, Winfield, Kans.:* Rev. Leo Fenske; Messrs. A. Brueggemann, Leonard Sauer, Walter Wulf.

*Concordia Junior College, Portland, Oreg.:* Rev. Carl F. Nitz; Messrs. Victor Brandt, A. H. Raasch, George Udy.

*California Concordia, Oakland, Calif.:* Rev. Victor Am End; Messrs. H. Lembke, Edwin Meese, Albert Theiss.

*Lutheran Concordia College of Texas, Austin, Tex.:* Rev. W. E. Meyer; Messrs. R. Leschber, Paul Nerger, Albert Schulz.

*Concordia College, Edmonton, Alta., Can.:* Rev. Philip Janz; Messrs. John Kulak, Clarence Kuhnke, Adolph Lechelt.

*Concordia Seminary, Porto Alegre, Brazil:* Rev. George Muller; Messrs. S. Lehenbauer, A. Nickel, Hugo Wagner.

*Concordia Seminary, Villa Ballester, Argentina:* Rev. J. P. Horn; Messrs. F. Ahnert, M. Donner, Ed. Ristau.

## C. MISSION BOARDS

*Board for Home Missions in North and South America:* Revs. Henry Blanke, Walter Dorre, Arthur Haake, Elmer Haserodt, George Kuechle; Messrs. Ferd. Korneffel, Ed. T. Schumm, Otto Steinwart, Paul Vetter.

*Board for Foreign Missions:* Revs. Robert G. Lange, Herbert Berner, Paul Mehl, Theophilus Strieter; Profs. Wm. F. Arndt, D.D., H. O. A. Keinath, Ph.D.; Teacher John Runge; Messrs. Louis Dau, Lawrence Holt, Louis Prange.

*Board for Missions to the Deaf:* Revs. W. A. Buege, Otto H. Lottes, Charles Niemann; Messrs. Wilbur Decker, George Kruse.

*Board for Missions to the Blind:* Revs. George Brueggemann, Victor Selle, Erwin Tiemann; Messrs. Ernest Berger, Victor H. Miller.

*Board for European Affairs:* Revs. Aug. F. Bobzin, Louis T. Buchheimer, Walter C. Daib; Messrs. Albert Beyer, Fred Schuermann.

#### D. VARIOUS BOARDS

*Church Extension Board:* Revs. Martin Haendschke, Theo. Roschke; Teachers W. O. Brauer, Rudolph Baerns; Messrs. Walter Kroehnke, Elmer Fischer.

*Board of Support and Pensions:* Revs. O. Fedder, Bernard Janssen, Carl Pfothenhauer; Teachers E. A. Groth, A. W. Obermann; Messrs. Wm. Fenske, Howard Goetz, A. H. Hahn, A. Handrich, A. C. Sommer.

*Board of Appeals:* Revs. Martin E. Mayer, Kurt Daib, H. J. A. Bouman; Profs. Paul Koehnecke, Erwin Schnedler, Albert J. Moeller; Teacher Leonard Dierker; Messrs. Oscar T. Doerr, Carl Thrun, M. F. Lobitz, W. H. Kroeger.

*Board of Directors for Concordia Publishing House:* Rev. Kenneth R. Hoffmann; Teacher Theo. Gassner; Messrs. Harvey Kopp, Wm. Lahrmann.

*Board for Parish Education:* Prof. Paul M. Bretscher, Ph.D.; Revs. Edward Krause, C. T. Spitz; Teachers Ewald C. Gutz, Paul W. Lange, John C. Pfitzer; Messrs. Rex Becker, Fred L. Kuhlmann, Robert Steinmeyer.

*Board for Young People's Work:* Rev. Clarence Peters; Prof. L. W. Spitz, Ph.D.; Teachers Homer C. Gruber, Paul W. Jabker; Mr. Gilbert Muchow.

*Board for Visual Aids:* Rev. H. A. Bielenberg, Karl Maier; Teachers (Prof.) C. T. Brandhorst, Walter F. Steinberg; Messrs. T. G. Eggers, M. L. Stoeppelwerth, Ernest Tiemann.

*Student Service Commission:* Rev. Walter Birkner; Prof. E. M. Plass; Mr. H. J. Meier.

*Selections Committee for Nominations Committee, 1953:* Revs. Aug. Bobzin, Wm. Drews, O. A. Sauer; Teacher Ernest Yunghans; Messrs. Edwin Hilgendorf, John Pohlmann, Alwin Wulf.

### Committees

The reports and memorials to Synod as contained in the book of *Reports and Memorials*, also including a large number of unprinted overtures, were submitted by the President of Synod to twenty committees, as reported in the official organs of Synod. These committees are listed below:

#### Committee 1: Seminaries and Colleges

The District Presidents (with a few exceptions).—Synod's Board of Directors.—Pastors: Birkner (Cent.), Wetzel (Cent. Ill.), Miller (Mich.), Strieter (N. Ill.), Jesse (S. Wis.), Koenig (S. Nebr.), Meyer (Tex.).—Laymen: Geuder (Atl.), Kroeger (Engl.), Piere (Minn.), McCarty (East.), Lange (N. Wis.).—Teachers: Paul (Iowa E.), Roesel (West.).—Professors: Sieck, Barth, Hausmann, Kruse. Chairman, Vice-President W. F. Lichtsinn.

**Committee 2: Missions**

Pastors: Gabert (Al.-Br. Col.), Zschoche (Cent.), Milke (East.), Schildt (Mich.), Baumann (Minn.), Schrader (N. Dak.), Nau (N. Wis.), Semmann (N. Ill.), Schmidt (Northw.), Huth (Ont.), Schwarting (S. Dak.), Albrecht (S. Wis.), Wedig (South.), Harre (S. Ill.), Hartenberger (Tex.), Jank (West.).—Laymen: Weber (Atl.), Rutz (Cent.), Rubin (Cent. Ill.), Schwartz (Engl.), Steenbock (Iowa W.), May (Kans.), Campbell (Man.-Sask.), Eggerstedt (Mich.), Medack (Cal.-Nev.), Weiersheuser (N. Nebr.), Lietz (Okla.), Shealy (Southeast.), Maack (S. Ill.), Hermes (S. Nebr.), Bahr (S. Wis.), Dunn (West.), Borcharding (Iowa E.), Neumann (Tex.).—Teachers: Prigge (Mont.), Bruening (N. Ill.), Blasig (S. Nebr.), Meyerhoff (S. Cal.).—Professors: Sohn, Steege, Wahlers, A. Meyer.—Presidents: Beckmann, Hasse, Rathke. Chairman, Vice-President Dr. H. Harms.

**Committee 3: Intersynodical and Doctrinal Matters**

Pastors: A. G. Dick (Atl.), Krueger (Cent.), Domsch (Iowa W.), Linn (Mich.), Schedler (N. Wis.), Hellmann (N. Nebr.), Reule (Northw.).—Laymen: Wulf (Kans.), Blume (N. Dak.), Knief (S. Wis.), Spomer (S. Dak.), Woelke (S. Cal.), Luker (Tex.).—Teachers: Grotelueschen (N. Wis.), Matthes (S. Wis.).—Professors: J. T. Mueller, M. Naumann, Fuerbringer. President J. H. Meyer. Chairman, Prof. A. H. Schwermann.

**Committee 4: Parish Education**

Pastors: Schwertfeger (S. Wis.), Pickelman (Cal.-Nev.), Boester (Cent.), Leimer (Engl.), Gibson (Fla.-Ga.), Bostelmann (N. Nebr.).—Laymen: Swain (Atl.), Wiemer (Iowa W.), Boeger (N. Ill.), Gratopp (S. Nebr.), Morris (South.).—Teachers: Heidemann (C. Ill.), Nickel (East.), Schulz (Cent.).—Professors: Repp, Bickel.

**Committee 5: Young People's Work**

Pastors: Voss (Atl.), Fackler (Engl.), Zehnder (Kans.), Uetzmann (Minn.).—Laymen: Iverson (Cal.-Nev.), Beelke, (East.), Thaler (N. Ill.), Blumenkamp (West.).—Teachers: Luebke (Mich.), Bleke (N. Wis.).—Professor: Beto.

**Committee 6: Constitutional Matters**

Pastors: Hofmann (Cent.), Schuelke (Cent. Ill.), Schulz (Colo.), Frincke (East.).—Laymen: Zimmermann (Engl.), Schmidt (Iowa E.), Klautsch (Mich.), Schuster (N. Wis.).—Teacher: Tiemann (Cal.-Nev.).—Professor: Moeller.—Chairman, President W. H. Meyer.

**Committee 7: Lodges and Boy Scouts**

Pastors: Schumm (Cent.), Loesel (Kans.), Wunderlich (N. Ill.).—Laymen: Hantelman (Iowa W.), Dielman (Cent.), Schwab (Mich.).—Teacher: Marquardt (N. Ill.).—Professor: Hoyer.

**Committee 8: Publications**

Pastors: Schuknecht (Cent.), Hartmann (Engl.), Koehler (Man.-Sask.), Wegener (S. Dak.), Meyer (West.).—Laymen: Schaper (Engl.), Jagow (Minn.), Mueller (N. Wis.), Marten (N. Ill.), Dittmer (Cent.).—Teachers: Juergensen (Kans.), Yungmans (Southeast.).—Professors: Schick, Rupprecht.

**Committee 9: Hymnology and Liturgics**

Pastors: Klausung (Cent.), Ilten (Iowa E.), Schroedel (Minn.), Werfelmann (Mont.), Guettler (N. Nebr.).—Laymen: Markworth (N. Ill.), Backs (S. Ill.), Shertel (West.).—Teachers: Miller (Atl.), Manske (Cent.), Senne (Mich.), Nitschke (Minn.), Hellwege (West.).—Professors: Buszin, N. Gienapp.



**Committee 10: Catechism**

Pastors: Oldsen (N. Ill.), Brauer (Cent.), Pautsch (C. Ill.), Kleindienst (East.), Koehler (Minn.).—Laymen: Hohmann (Cent.), Ehman (Mich.), Schutte (S. Cal.), Moentmann (West.), Jagels (S. Nebr.).—Teachers: Glaess (Mich.), Behnken (S. Wis.).—Professors: Guebert, Schmieding.

**Committee 11: Finances**

Pastors: Baxmann (S. Wis.), Trumpoldt (East.), Zschoche (Iowa W.), Richert (N. Ill.), Gebauer (S. Ill.), Frank (S. Nebr.), Wyssman (West.).—Laymen: Junker (Cent. Ill.), Schmidt (Cent.), Heiden (Iowa E.), Klomp (Mich.), Bierwagen (S. Dak.), Folkmann (Al.-Br. Col.).—Teacher: Geihlsler (Tex.).—Professor: Rehwinkel.

**Committee 12: Support and Pensions**

Pastors: Eynon (Iowa W.), Zehnder (Mich.), Schuett (Minn.), Frank (Okla.).—Laymen: Ludke (Atl.), Caston (Cent.), Zelle (Cent. Ill.), Brockmeier (Engl.), Freudenburg (N. Nebr.), Frosch (Tex.), Dodel (West.).—Teachers: Karth (Minn.), Cholcher (West.).—Professor: Witte.

**Committee 13: Publicity**

Pastors: Weber (N. Nebr.), Barth (Cent.), Brehm (Mich.), Riedel (N. Dak.).—Laymen: Kueffner (N. Ill.), Koepke (S. Wis.), Henning (West.).—Teacher: Walther (S. Ill.).—Professors: Caemmerer, Foelber.

**Committee 14: Miscellaneous**

Pastors: Chatt (Okla.), Naumann (Cent.), Kuehnert (Cent. Ill.), Yoss (Engl.), Weiss (Iowa W.).—Laymen: Braun (Kans.), Rudow (N. Ill.), Timm (S. Ill.), Roth (West.), Brott (S. Nebr.).—Teacher: Bredehoft (Mich.).—Professor: Wuerffel.

**Committee 15: Credentials and Registration**

Pastors: Eggold (S. Wis.), Mahnke (S. Wis.).—Laymen: Boedecker (S. Wis.), Mueller (S. Wis.).—Teacher: Wedel (S. Wis.).

**Committee 16: Application for Membership**

Pastors: Kringel (Engl.), Luebke (Mich.).—Laymen: Preusch (Atl.), Thiede (Cent. Ill.).—Teacher: Kollmorgen (N. Nebr.).

**Committee 17: Nominations**

Pastors: Fretthold (East.), Geiseman (N. Ill.), Jesse (Tex.), Muhly (Northw.), Proehl (Engl.), Reinboth (Cal.-Nev.), Umbach (Atl.).—Laymen: Henkel (Colo.), Long (S. Cal.), Metzger (Mich.), Miller (Southeast.), Ritter (Minn.).—Teachers: Gassner (West.), Heintzen (South.), Hillmann (Iowa W.).

**Committee 18: Elections**

Pastor: Engelbert (Southeast.).—Layman: Johnson (N. Ill.).—Teacher: Sommerfeldt (S. Ill.).

**Committee 19: Excuses**

Pastors: Hobratchk (Kans.), Speckmann (Mich.), Rathjen (N. Wis.), Bopp (S. Cal.).—Laymen: Menge (Engl.), Schutte (Minn.), Larson (Northw.), Bruer (Ont.).—Teacher: Lipske (N. Ill.).

**Committee 20: Appeals**

The convention elected the following as a nominating committee for the various appeals committees: Pastors: Karl H. Maier (Southeast.), chairman, Detlef Kraft (Atl.).—Teacher: J. A. Klein (Mich.).—Laymen: Benjamin Timm (S. Ill.), Irvin Ehlers (Northw.).

**Committee 20a: Appeal, Minnesota District**

Pastors: F. Kauth (West.), chairman, O. A. Praeuner (Kans.), C. Gesch (S. Cal.).—Laymen: Elmer Werner (Tex.), Dr. Arthur Mariske (Mich.).

**Committee 20b: Appeal, Western District**

Pastors: Ernest Schwidder, (Northw.), chairman, Ernest Scherer (Atl.), E. W. Nuelken (Mich.).—Layman: Mr. Paul Theimer (Okla.).—Teacher: Harry J. Schoessow (Mich.).

**Convention Committee**

The Rev. Arthur H. Oswald, general chairman. Mr. John H. Sichling, manager. Prof. J. H. Gienapp, assistant manager. Prof. Leroy C. Rincker, housing chairman. Prof. E. A. Jenne, display chairman. Mr. Hugo Gehrke, music chairman. The Rev. Paul W. Czamanske, publicity chairman. Mr. Henry Loeber, treasurer.

---

# I. SEMINARIES AND COLLEGES

## A. INDIVIDUAL INSTITUTIONS

### Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo.

#### REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL

(Memorial 101)

In submitting this triennial report, the Board of Control humbly acknowledges the unmerited blessings which the great Head of the Church, our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, has graciously bestowed upon our Seminary. His protection, guidance, and blessing have been evident in all the work of our institution.

#### The Board of Control

The regulations governing the Board of Control which were adopted at the last convention increased the membership of the Board by the addition of one of the synodical Vice-Presidents. The Rev. W. F. Lichtsinn was appointed and has been serving on the Board. Mr. J. A. Fleischli accepted the election by Synod to succeed Mr. Wm. F. Drees as member of the Board. The Board has made the adjustments necessitated by the new regulations, making the president of the school the executive officer of the Board. After the last convention the Board of Control organized with the election of the following: The Rev. A. Doerffler, chairman; the Rev. Geo. W. Wittmer, secretary; Mr. Ewald Schuettner, treasurer. Regular monthly meetings have been held, with the exception of the month of August.

#### Students

The enrollments and graduations within the past triennium were as follows:

Year	Enrolled	Present	Absent	Post-Graduate	Mission School	Total
1947—48	494	350	144	78	13	585
1948—49	507	382	125	100	14	621
1949—50	526	460	66	75	6	607

Four commencement exercises were held, with the following number of graduates and degrees granted:

	Bachelor Arts	Graduates	Bachelor Divinity	M. S. T.	D. D. (honoris causa)
1947, June	115	102	50	5	5
1948, June	28	94	43	4	—
1949, January	15	5	2	—	—
1949, June	102	87	32	13	4

The general health condition of the students has been excellent. A group of doctors, dentists, and nurses have, without cost

to the Seminary, been giving the student body a thorough physical examination at the beginning of the school year. Early detection and remedial attention to incipient health problems have been very helpful in reducing the number of hospitalization cases. One student contracted poliomyelitis in the fall of 1949 and was hospitalized. One student was called by the Lord while in a teaching vicarage at St. Philips in Toledo, Ohio. Memorial services were held at the Seminary on November 22, 1948.

### The Faculty

A number of changes have occurred in the faculty during this triennium.

*A. New Professors.* — At the time of the last convention calls had been extended to the Rev. O. E. Sohn to teach pastoral theology and to Prof. W. E. Buszin to teach homiletics and liturgics. Both accepted and entered upon their service in September, 1947.

The 1947 convention granted two additional professorships. The first of these was for a professor in the field of the Old Testament. The Rev. Alfred von Rohr Sauer was elected and entered upon his work in September, 1948. The second new professor was called to teach in the field of philosophy. This call was extended to Prof. Paul M. Bretscher, who transferred to these courses in September, 1949. In the spring of 1947 Prof. Richard A. Jesse, after seven years of faithful and efficient service as dean of men, accepted a call into the parish ministry. Prof. L. C. Wuerffel was called to the deanship. At the request of the Board of Control of Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebr., he was permitted to remain at Seward until the close of the first semester in the 1947—48 academic year. During the interim Prof. L. W. Spitz was acting dean of men. Prof. L. C. Wuerffel entered upon his office on February 1, 1948. The call for a man to replace Prof. Paul M. Bretscher in the New Testament Department has been accepted by Prof. Victor Bartling of Milwaukee, Wis.

*B. Instructors.* — The Rev. E. J. Mahnke completed his preparation to qualify as a director of clinical training and entered upon his work as half-time instructor in the second semester of the 1947—48 academic year. Awaiting the services of a professor in the Old Testament Department, assistance in teaching one division of elements of Hebrew was sought for the second semester, as the large class necessitated an additional division. Mr. Holland Jones, a student at the Seminary, served from February 1 to June 5, 1948. In September, 1948, the Rev. C. T. Schmidt became full-time director of the field-work program and the Rev. Paul J. Reith instructor in the Speech Department. A meeting of the electors was held June 25, 1949, to fill the vacancy created by the retire-

ment of Dr. John H. C. Fritz. The call was for a professor to teach in the Systematic Department. No election resulted. A call for additional nominations would have caused a lengthy delay. The need for a teacher in that department, beginning with September, was so pressing that the electors and the Board for Higher Education approved the request of the Board of Control to engage an instructor who could take over the classes in symbolics in September of that year. In order to secure a capable man, it was agreed that an instructorship of two years should be offered. Prof. J. J. Pelikan, Jr., of Valparaiso University, was requested to accept this instructorship and has been serving since September, 1949. The large admissions class of September, 1949, made an assistant to teach two divisions (ten hours weekly) in Hebrew mandatory. Mr. Holland Jones, who had served satisfactorily in the spring semester of 1948 and graduated from the Seminary in June, 1949, was engaged for this work. In May, 1949, Prof. Wm. Arndt was granted a partial leave of absence at the request of Synod's Committee on Scholarly Research, to direct the preparation and publication of a Greek-English Dictionary. Under the agreement with the Committee on Research, Prof. Wm. Arndt is teaching one prescribed course (three hours) and a two-hour course in the Post-Graduate School. The Committee on Research is paying the salary of such assistants as the Board of Control engages, to aid the faculty members who have assumed the class and editorial work relinquished by Prof. Wm. Arndt. Mr. Walter Bartling, a graduate of 1948, who had continued his studies in the Post-Graduate School, has been engaged for two years. He is teaching two divisions of first-year New Testament Greek.

All of the above-mentioned actions of the Board of Control were taken in consultation with, and by approval of, the Board of Directors or, respectively, the Board for Higher Education, or both.

*C. Leaves of Absence.*—At the request of the President of Synod the Board of Control consented to the service of a number of faculty members in attending meetings in the interest of the Church in Europe.

Professor F. E. Mayer spent the summer of 1947 in Europe and in 1948, together with Professors Graebner and Bretscher, participated in the free conferences at Bad Boll. The representatives in the summer of 1949 were Professors Graebner, Bretscher, Mueller, and Franzmann. As the conference in 1949 began early in the summer, Professor Graebner was excused from classes after May 10, and colleagues took care of the classes of the other professors during the last weeks of the semester.

Prof. Wm. Arndt is on partial leave since September, 1949,

serving under the Committee on Research in editing a new Greek-English Dictionary. It is estimated that this project will require four years.

**D. Retirements.** — Prof. Theo. Laetsch retired in August, 1947. He had served the Seminary twenty years. Since his retirement he has been in the employ of Concordia Publishing House and the Literature Board of Synod and has prepared a scholarly commentary on Jeremiah and is now at work on a commentary on the Minor Prophets.

In compliance with the Board for Higher Education's directive on retirement, issued in 1949, Profs. John H. C. Fritz and Th. Graebner were transferred to modified service August 31, 1949. Professor Fritz is serving as editor in chief of *Der Lutheraner* and teaching one course in the Post-Graduate School. Professor Graebner is doing research work in German Theological Literature and teaching one course in the Post-Graduate School.

**E. Deaths.** — It pleased God to translate the souls of two of our venerable retired veterans into the Church Triumphant. Dr. Theo. Engelder, who had served the Seminary from 1926 to his retirement on August 1, 1946, died at the age of 84 years on June 23, 1949. Dr. Martin Sommer, who had been professor from 1920 to his retirement in 1946 and had been co-editor of the *Lutheran Witness* for thirty-five years, died on December 16, 1949, at the age of 80 years.

The great Lord of the Church also summoned into the Church Triumphant the soul of Dr. Walter A. Maier. He was called to the Seminary in 1922 and taught chiefly in the Old Testament Department until June, 1944. At that time he entered upon a leave of absence, which had been granted to enable him to devote his full time and energy to the International Lutheran Hour. He died after a brief illness on January 11, 1950, at the age of 56 years.

**F. Editorial Assignments.** — At the death of our venerable President Emeritus Dr. L. Fuerbringer in May, 1947, Prof. Theo. Hoyer was assigned to the editorship of *Der Lutheraner*, Profs. John T. Mueller, Alex Guebert, and O. E. Sohn serving on the editorial committee. The editorial committee of the *Lutheran Witness*, with Profs. Th. Graebner and Martin Sommer as co-editors, and Profs. Polack, Schick, and Caemmerer as committee members, was continued and augmented by the addition of Prof. L. W. Spitz. Prof. Th. Graebner had been called to the Seminary in 1913 for the work of editing the periodicals. His retirement in August, 1949, raised the question whether this position in the faculty should be continued. At a meeting of the faculty and the *Praesidium* it was agreed to postpone action until the directive

in the *Handbook* 6.163 b had been clarified by Synod. In the spring of 1949 Dr. Th. Graebner asked to be excused from the editorship of the *Lutheran Witness*. His request was granted.

The faculty, together with the President and Vice-Presidents of Synod, added Prof. A. C. Repp to the editorial committee of the *Lutheran Witness* and appointed Prof. John H. C. Fritz to the managing editorship of *Der Lutheraner*, excusing Prof. Theo. Hoyer from this service to enable the latter to resume his normal number of classes.

On the editorial committee of the *Concordia Theological Monthly* Prof. R. R. Caemmerer replaced Prof. Theo. Laetsch upon the latter's retirement in 1947. Prof. Wm. Arndt retired as editor in chief after eleven years of faithful service. At present the personnel of the committee is: Prof. F. E. Mayer, managing editor; Profs. Paul M. Bretscher, R. R. Caemmerer, Theo. Hoyer, and Louis J. Sieck.

#### The Dean's Office

In March of 1949 the staff in the dean's office was increased by an additional helper. A secretary with the necessary professional training to assist the dean as recorder to the registrar was employed. Her duties are primarily focused upon the records of the students, assisting in developing the guidance program and operating the I. B. M. machine, which scores the tests of the rapidly expanding testing program and is available to all instructors to score and evaluate objective testing tools which they use in their instruction. The recorder also acts as thesis secretary for all theses which are developed and completed as partial fulfillment for the degrees offered at the Seminary. This assistance enables the dean to center his attention to a greater degree upon the counseling aspects of his duties.

During the past triennium a testing program has been established at the Seminary for all incoming students which is helpful in dealing especially with the personality, academic aptitude, and reading problems of the students. The students are made aware of their strengths and weaknesses and assisted to better adjustments toward the quality of work required at the Seminary and the type of training necessary for a modern ministry.

Together with the field-work director, the dean gives particular attention to the work of the supply students. On-the-job reports are now required of all workers in the field, together with a comprehensive report from the supervising pastors. The outcome and findings resulting from these reports and interviews are carried to the faculty, in order that the Seminary program as a whole may be given thorough consideration in terms of the needs

of the field. By this method it is hoped to co-ordinate the training program with the actual instruction of the classroom to an ever-increasing degree. As the individual student proceeds through the Seminary, a careful record is kept of his progress, and constant attention is given to his needs as a total personality. In connection with this program as well as the entire field-work program a word of sincere appreciation is in order for the splendid co-operation and help extended by pastors, teachers, and congregations of Synod. Without their understanding and sympathy an effective program could not be continued and improved.

### **The Field-Work Program**

The operation of the Field-Work Department, as a part of the dean's office, is under the direction of the director of field work. The functions of the director are to counsel with the students as regards their development, to provide each student with opportunities, under guidance and supervision, to participate in various activities; such as general parish work, youth work, institutional work, etc. At the end of each phase of field work the student has a conference with the director, at which time his whole developmental profile is reviewed. The Seminary requires for graduation that each student complete four semesters of approved field work while in residence and two summers of field work before he is assigned to his year of supply work by the dean of men.

The resident field-work program is correlated with classroom work and requires for graduation the following types of work:

- Two semesters of general parish work or mission work, under supervision
- Two semesters of institutional work under the guidance of institutional chaplains
- Two summers of field work of not less than eight weeks each, under the guidance of the supervising pastor

During the past triennium the field-work program has taken its place as an indispensable part of the Seminary training and has proved its worth beyond any doubt. Increasingly students are commenting on the value of the work, stating that it gives their theological training direction, that it clarifies objectives, that it brings to them the realization that they are ambassadors of Christ, and that it gives them an increased zeal and love to work in the Kingdom effectively and efficiently. Many comments have come from pastors encouraging the Seminary to strengthen the field-work program and deploring the fact that they did not have field-work opportunities while they were at the Seminary.

During the past triennium the summer field-work program has



become more firmly established, a number of congregations regularly requesting the use of field-work students. During the summer of 1947 there were 136 applications from congregations and missions; 104 during 1948; 160 during 1949. The increased enrollment at Concordia Seminary makes it imperative that more summer field-work placements are secured in order that all the students may receive their training. We bespeak the continued and increased aid of congregations and mission boards in this area of ministerial training.

In the resident program all second-year students are engaged in the general parish and mission program. All third-year students are engaged in the institutional program, and a number of the fourth-year men are used in specialized areas and as supervisors for the younger students under the guidance of the director.

### Clinical Training

In February, 1948, Concordia Seminary initiated its program of clinical training. Third-year students took one hour of theory in the classroom together with an afternoon each week in clinical experience situations. At the same time four city missionaries took two hours in a clinical workshop each week.

In September, 1949, the city missionaries began serving as assistant supervisors for the third-year men in their clinical work. These missionaries are now in their fifth semester of the two-hour clinical workshop. The one hour of theory is still presented in the classroom and is supplemented by lectures and discussion periods by professional people in subjects related to the problems of ministering to individuals.

The training program has been set up to comply with the minimum standards of clinical pastoral training, as established in 1945. These require:

1. That the program be under the direction of a clinically trained instructor;
2. That the student works in a situation which provides access to people;
3. That the student writes notes on his observations and procedure;
4. That these notes are evaluated and analyzed by the instructor with the student;
5. That lectures be given by the instructor and competent professional people dealing with the specific problems and questions of the students; and that
6. The program be integrated with the Seminary curriculum.

The training centers in which students are working are Lutheran Hospital, Koch Hospital TB, State Hospital (mental), Infirmary (aged), Training School (mental deficient), Homer Phillips (general colored).

#### **Physical Education Director**

In 1946 the students petitioned the Board of Control to engage a full-time director of physical education and offered to pay his salary by an increase of the student athletic fee to \$10.00 per annum. Mr. Eldon E. Pederson, who has his Master in Education, was engaged to succeed Mr. John Krause when the latter's three-year contract terminated in August, 1949. He has developed a very good intramural program, through which 85.3 per cent of the student body is drawn into physical exercise. The value of this work is reflected in the generally excellent health condition of the students. While it is true that graduate and professional schools do not have physical education, the Board feels justified in requesting Synod to allow \$4,000 a year toward this physical exercise and health program at the Seminary. We hold that this program at the Seminary is as important in training a physically strong ministry as the program of physical education at our colleges.

#### **Report on Pritzlaff Memorial Library**

Pritzlaff Memorial Library began the year 1950 with a total of 40,936 accessioned volumes. It is staffed by the director, two women helpers, and several students, the latter part time. The library has been financed by the annual student fee of \$5.00, the synodical appropriation of \$1,000 per annum (to which the Board of Directors added \$5,000 during the past triennium for the purchase and accession of many necessary volumes), and the Pritzlaff Endowment of \$500 a year. With the introduction of the budget system in 1949 the synodical contribution is fixed by the educational budget of Synod. The allowance for 1949-50 was \$1,725.

With the growth of the student body during the past years, additional demands have been placed upon our library services. The faculty is making far more use of library facilities in its teaching program, and the increased demand for materials, often in duplicate and triplicate, is constantly growing.

The growth of the Post-Graduate and Correspondence Schools is calling for additional materials and services.

More and more demands are being placed upon us by pastors, professors, and teachers throughout Synod for the use of our materials and services in the preparation of conference papers, synodical essays, and the like. A survey shows that no less than 750 items were sent out during the last year.

As our library is expected to function both as a research and working library, funds are needed for both purposes. In the first instance, we should be building a collection of Lutheran and Reformation materials second to none in our country. In the second instance, we ought to keep abreast of the times in the acquisition of current materials for our working library. A wealth of materials now being published in Europe certainly needs to be acquired for both purposes.

Much material still remains unavailable in our lower stacks, both of research and current value (five to ten thousand volumes). This is due to the fact that we lack both the financial means and the personnel to properly assemble, sort, accession, and catalog the items. Many need to be rebound for use. This material has accumulated over the past twenty years.

### Report on the Graduate School

We have made steady progress in the development of our Graduate School. Our greatest difficulty is the shortage of manpower in our teaching staff and, next to this, the lack of adequate classroom facilities, suitable living quarters for graduate students, and scholarships to make it possible for able and deserving men, either from the ranks of recent graduates or from the ministry and teaching profession, to pursue advanced theological studies.

Men of our Church who are endowed by God with scholarly talents should be able to continue their theological studies in an orthodox Lutheran Graduate School. Lutheran pastors and graduates of theological schools are attending non-Lutheran seminaries in ever-increasing number, and the Church should not remain indifferent to this situation. No student can be exposed to the influence of an able teacher and not be affected by his theology. If our Church does not meet this situation now, the consequences will be serious. It seems imperative that we provide and control the entire theological training of our future pastors and professors. The excuse that our duty is to train pastors and missionaries for the Church is no longer valid. We must do both—train pastors and missionaries and also Lutheran scholars.

There are marked tendencies today among pastors and theological students to attend the graduate schools of secular universities and earn their Master's and Doctor's degrees. This trend has become quite pronounced. The Master's and Doctor's degrees as conferred by universities certainly have their value, but at best they can only be supplementary to the real professional training. They do not necessarily enhance the pastoral proficiency or the theology of the theological student. But as long as there is no

theological graduate school on the level of secular graduate schools to satisfy their thirst for knowledge, our pastors and theological students will continue to attend these secular institutions.

Our Seminary ought to aim to exert a greater influence in the theological world of today. In God's own providence the disturbed conditions of the world have helped to bring our Synod and Concordia Seminary to the attention of Lutheranism in the world. The Lutheran Hour and other factors have also contributed to make our Seminary known here in America. The time is, therefore, most propitious for us to take the initiative in bringing our influence to bear on Lutheran and Protestant theology. We have already begun to attract pastors and students from other denominations. In the last two years we have had graduates from Princeton, Louisville, Dallas, Eden, Columbus, and other seminaries. The influence that Concordia Seminary can exert through its Graduate School is beyond calculation.

*Enrollment.* — The enrollment has grown from year to year. We are attracting our own graduates, a great number of pastors in the St. Louis area, some driving as far as 150 miles; and pastors from other Lutheran Synods and other church bodies (a Greek Orthodox minister, three Presbyterian ministers, and two students from Germany and Australia respectively).

*Degrees Conferred.* — 1946: M. S. T., 5; Th. D., 1; 1947: M. S. T., 5; 1948: M. S. T., 4; 1949: M. S. T., 13.

#### *Needs for Further Development*

A. The faculty of the Seminary should be increased. At present the courses offered require work equivalent to that of four full-time men. This work is being carried by faculty members, in addition to the regular teaching load.

B. Provisions should be made to give faculty members an opportunity to prepare themselves for work in the Graduate School by further study.

C. Attractive scholarships should be provided to make it possible for our most promising young men to continue their studies for the doctorate.

#### **The Missions Department**

*Enrollment.* — The total enrollment for the past triennium was thirty-three students, twelve of whom were wives of missionaries, and two of whom were single women entering the teaching service in foreign fields. Since 1941, 112 students have been enrolled, of whom thirty-five were women. These figures do not include regular graduate students of the Seminary who availed themselves of the opportunity to take some of the missionary courses in con-

nection with their post-graduate work. Former students of the Department have served or are serving the Church in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Philippine Islands, Nigeria, Cuba, and New Guinea.

*Courses and Instructors.*— Courses vary from year to year according to the needs of the mission students. The offerings in the past triennium have included: History of India, of China, of Japan, of Islam, of the Philippine Islands; History of Missions in India, in China, in Africa, in Japan, in the Philippine Islands, and among Moslems; Comparative Religion; Missionary Methods; Business Administration; Health Courses for Missionaries; Language Courses in Chinese, Japanese, Arabic, Sanskrit, Spanish, and Sign; and four courses for women in Religion.

Prof. E. C. Zimmermann offered most of the courses. The others were given by six professors, three pastors, two missionaries, and five students (Spanish and Sign Languages).

*Mission Library.*— Nine years ago the Mission Library was started. We now have a total of 908 mission books catalogued as a special section in the Pritzlaff Memorial Library. Mission magazines covering most fields are now available to the students. This is a good beginning, but it is far from meeting the library requirements of a standard mission school.

*The Mission Department's Influence on the Campus.*— There is a healthy interest in missions among the Seminary students directly traceable to the influence of the Mission Department and the presence of foreign missionaries, both men and women, on the campus. The Students' Foreign Mission Society meets every two weeks, presenting outstanding speakers on subjects relative to foreign missions. The *Mission Call*, published by this society, now has a subscription list of 16,000.

*Needs of the Mission Department.*— The most pressing need is housing for mission students planning to enter foreign service and for missionaries home on furlough desiring to take courses at the Seminary. The Mission House, granted by the last convention, has not been erected. We cannot expect to attract students unless we provide a place for them to live and have classroom space to conduct the school. We earnestly request Synod to make available the funds for the building of the Mission House, for which the Board of Control and the Mission Boards of Synod pleaded at the last convention.

#### The Extension Division of the Seminary

This division is served by Prof. A. M. Rehwinkel, M. A., LL. D., as Director. It consists of two departments.

*A. The Correspondence School.*— The Correspondence School

was established by resolution of Synod and opened in 1924. In 1946 it was completely reorganized and brought into line with modern practice in this field of instruction. It aims to bring the regular theological courses, as offered in the six Seminary departments of study, within reach of the professional church worker, not only in the Seminary area, but also to the lonely missionary in distant lands and the pastor and teacher in distant or isolated rural parishes in the United States and Canada.

*Courses* are offered in the six departments of the undergraduate and graduate divisions of the Seminary. A total of thirty courses are now available. Additional courses are being added when instructors can be secured for the same. The courses are given by sixteen members of the Seminary staff and four other qualified men. Correspondence courses require a great deal of work from the instructor. An additional load of 150 correspondence students added to the regular work of Seminary professors considerably increases the teaching load of the faculty. This factor should not be overlooked in determining the number of professors required to do the work at the Seminary.

*Enrollment.*—The enrollment numbers 150, of whom 130 are active. These students live in thirty-two States of our own country and in Canada, South America, Australia, Germany, India, Africa, Guam, the Philippine Islands, and, until recently, in China.

*B. Extension Centers.*—During the past triennium two extension centers were operated—one at Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebr.; and the other at Concordia Academy, Portland, Oreg. Credits earned at these centers are entered upon the records of the Post-Graduate School and in the files of the registrar at the Seminary. Professors of the Seminary taught the courses offered in these Extension Centers.

### Capital Investments

In the summer of 1947 two residences were purchased. The property known as 6236 Alamo Avenue was purchased for \$17,500 and is occupied by Prof. Walter E. Buszin. The residence at 6318 Alamo Avenue was purchased for \$14,000 and is occupied by Prof. John H. C. Fritz. As the prospect for erection of a chapel seems remote, the Board of Directors allowed the sum of \$7,940.55 for the installation of a chancel in the auditorium. Gifts from the Seminary Guild and individuals enabled us to add lighting fixtures, paraments, etc.

In order to provide housing for additional professors and instructors, the Board of Directors authorized the purchase of a six-family apartment house in close proximity to the Seminary

at 6317 Southwood Avenue. The purchase was made in August of 1948. Price, \$45,000. The Board of Directors authorized the expenditure of \$5,000 for repairs.

Fifteen professors live on the campus in homes owned by Synod. Six professors live off the campus, five in homes owned by Synod, and one in a home rented by Synod. The instructor in the Mission Department lives off the campus in a home owned by Synod; the other instructors in the apartment house purchased in 1948; Instructor Bartling in one of the homettes.

The prospective enrollment for September, 1949, indicated very definitely that it would be impossible to house the students in our present dormitory facilities. In order to provide room, *two apartments at 6305 and 6311 Southwood Avenue* were acquired at a cost of \$45,850 each. The approximate cost of furnishing the same for student residence will be \$28,000. The Board of Directors authorized the expenditure of \$5,000 for repairs.

At the time when the Centennial Thankoffering was gathered, \$300,000 had been included for a Student Service Gymnasium Building. The apportioned ratio of the offering made \$160,000 available for this purpose. With the consent of the Board of Directors a hangar-type field house, 148×162 feet, was purchased and erected on the southwestern part of the campus. The location makes the building accessible to the public by entrance from Concordia Lane and thus avoids traffic through the academic part of the campus. The Field House was dedicated on November 20, 1949. It is proving very serviceable and is supplying a need which has been felt for many years.

Housing students in apartments off campus must be viewed as a temporary emergency measure. It is true that if and when the Senior College is established, the Seminary will have three instead of four classes in residence. However, enrollments at the preparatory colleges forecast future resident enrollments which will approximate the present and even larger Seminary enrollments. It seems apparent, therefore, that in view of this and the growth of the Post-Graduate School and the Mission Department, additional permanent on-campus housing will be a necessity. Synod is requested to provide an additional dormitory. An extension of Dormitory K southward would cost approximately \$294,000. This building would be four stories in height.

The greatest need at present is additional classroom facilities. With some classes now divided into four and five divisions and the Post-Graduate and Mission School classes requiring classroom accommodations, we are using music rooms on the third floor, the auditorium, and the smaller rooms in the Stoeckhardt Hall.

Scheduling any more classes is impossible, as we cannot, for various reasons, such as employment of students and the field-work program, assign late afternoon and evening hours for class sessions. Synod is urgently requested to build the extension of the academic building from the auditorium to the west dormitory, in order to provide additional classrooms, offices for several professors and the business manager, a chorus room, mail room, professors' lounge, etc. The extension would close a new quadrangle, to the west of the auditorium. Continuing the present type of architecture and materials, this two-story and basement would cost approximately \$495,000. The estimates on the dormitory and academic building were furnished by a reputable construction company in January, 1950.

The Mission House allowed at the last convention has not been erected. It is requested that the appropriation for the same (\$150,000) be made available.

#### Radio Station KFUE

By synodical directive (*Handbook* 6.163 c) Station KFUE shall be under the control of the Board of Control of Concordia Seminary at St. Louis.

The Board of Control operates Station KFUE, which is located on the western part of the campus, through a special subcommittee. This committee is submitting to Synod a special report, which the Board of Control has approved.

#### Concordia Historical Institute

The Board of Control is continuing to grant room space in the Administration Building of the Seminary to the Concordia Historical Institute. With the congested conditions at the Seminary, the rooms are inadequate. The Institute is submitting to Synod its own report.

#### Requests

The Board of Control respectfully requests Synod:

I. To clarify the statement in the *Handbook* 6.163 b, which reads: "The *Lutheran Witness* and *Der Lutheraner* shall be the official organs of Synod and shall be under the responsible editorship of the faculty of Concordia Seminary at St. Louis." It has been questioned whether this statement restricts the editorship of the official organs to faculty members.

II. To allow the Seminary the sum of \$4,000 per annum towards its physical exercise and health program (see Report on Physical Education).

III. To provide the funds for the erection of the Mission De-



partment Building, which was granted by the last convention (see Report on Missions Department — \$150,000).

IV. To provide additional classroom facilities by extending the Academic Building westward to link up with Dormitory G, according to the original plans (see Report on Capital Investments — \$495,000).

V. To provide additional on-campus student housing, by erecting an additional dormitory (see Report on Capital Investments — \$294,000).

VI. To grant two additional professorships. At present there are two vacancies in the faculty. If the professorship vacated by the retirement of Dr. Th. Graebner is filled by calling a man to the office to which Dr. Th. Graebner had been called, namely, editorial work, specifically at present the *Lutheran Witness*, it will relieve the editorial burden carried by some faculty members but will not reduce the increasing teaching load. Dr. Th. Graebner carried a teaching schedule in addition to his editorial work.

The emergency in the Systematic Department is temporarily taken care of through the engagement of an instructor who is carrying a full teaching load. This professorship should, if possible, be filled by the time of expiration of the instructor's term in 1951.

The large admissions class in September, 1949, necessitated additional divisions in Homiletics, Hebrew, and Greek. The Board for Higher Education approved the request of the Board of Control to engage an instructor for elements of Hebrew on a two-year basis. As this large class, which entered September, 1949, advances, the problem of additional sections of the class continues. The admissions class of September, 1950, will be larger than that of 1949. It may necessitate an additional section.

In the Graduate School, members of the faculty are carrying sixty hours of instruction out of the sixty-eight total a week.

In the Correspondence School sixteen members of the faculty are carrying over a hundred students. Correspondence courses require a great deal of time-consuming work from the instructor.

The importance to our Church of further development and growth of both the Graduate School and the Correspondence Course is recognized by Synod. If it is to be done, equitable staffing of the faculty becomes a "must."

In view of all the facts given above, the Board of Control respectfully requests Synod to grant, at least, two additional professorships to Concordia Seminary.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL OF CONCORDIA SEMINARY

LOUIS J. SIECK, *Executive Officer*

**REQUEST FOR NEW ORGAN**

(Unprinted Memorial 67)

This request from the St. Louis Board of Control presented the need of a new chapel organ at the Seminary. The Board had come to the conviction that further repairs on the old organ would cause considerable expense and still leave the Seminary without a satisfactory and adequate instrument for the purposes indicated. Several men from our circles, particularly a recognized organ architect, gave it as their expert opinion that the organ should be replaced by a new one. Reputable organ builders examined the organ and came to the same conclusion. They agreed that rebuilding the organ would not remedy its defects. The specifications thus far submitted indicated that the price of the organ would be approximately \$25,000, and the Board of Control asked for a grant in that amount. (Request VII.)

**ACTION**

Regarding these requests, the following action was taken:

**I. EDITORSHIP OF CHURCH PERIODICALS**

This request was considered by Committee 6 on Constitutional Matters and is reported on in connection with Memorials 712—714.

**II. PHYSICAL EDUCATION**

The following resolution of Committee 1 was *adopted*:

**Resolution 35**

**WHEREAS**, The systematic supervision and direction of a physical education program is of vital importance in developing a physically sturdy and healthy ministerium; and

**WHEREAS**, The introduction of a physical education program at our Seminary during the past years has reflected its value in an improved state of health among the student body; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we ask the Board for Higher Education to give consideration in its budget to the item "Physical Education Program at Concordia Seminary, St. Louis."

**III. IV. V. BUILDING REQUESTS**

These requests were included in the Schedule of Current Requests under Section "C" of the Report of the Board for Higher Education, as *adopted* upon recommendation of Committee 1.

**VI. NEW PROFESSORSHIPS**

The following resolution of Committee 1 was *adopted*:

**Resolution 36**

**WHEREAS**, Several vacancies exist in the faculty of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis; and

WHEREAS, Committee 1 has become convinced that the prescribed curricula make it imperative to maintain and, eventually, to increase the number of members on the teaching staff; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we turn the matter of additional professorships on the faculty of our Concordia Seminary at St. Louis over to the Board for Higher Education with power to create the maximum of two additional professorships at this time.

## VII. NEW ORGAN

This request was included in the Schedule of Current Requests under Section "C" of the Report of the Board for Higher Education, as *adopted* upon recommendation of Committee 1.

### Concordia Seminary, Springfield, Ill.

#### REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL

(Memorial 102)

The Board of Control of Concordia Theological Seminary, Springfield, Ill., herewith submits its triennial report.

With sincere and humble gratitude we offer our praise and thanksgiving to God for the manifold blessings which in His grace He has bestowed upon our Seminary. In the past three years His guidance, protection, and benediction were evident in all the work of our school.

#### The Student Body

As may be seen from the following tabulation, the enrollment has again greatly increased. The previous peak of enrollment (294 in 1894) was passed in 1948, when 296 students were matriculated, and again in 1949, when 337 men were enrolled as students at our Seminary. The increased number of students made necessary the dividing of classes into two and three sections and has added very much to the burden of the teaching staff. In spite of the crowded conditions in the dormitories, our students enjoyed excellent health during the past triennium.

#### Enrollment

1947—1948		1948—1949	
Missouri Synod Students .....	222	Missouri Synod Students .....	243
Wisconsin Synod Students .....	28	Wisconsin Synod Students .....	32
Finnish Students .....	11	Finnish Students .....	15
Slovak Students .....	4	Slovak Students .....	6
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	265		296
Number of Graduates .....	16	Number of Graduates .....	22
Number of Married Students ..	44	Number of Married Students ..	63
Number of Veterans .....	127	Number of Veterans .....	132

## 1949—1950

Missouri Synod Students .....	277
Wisconsin Synod Students .....	36
Finnish Students .....	18
Slovak Students .....	6
	<hr/>
	337
Number of Graduates .....	27
Number of Married Students .....	80
Number of Veterans .....	144

The above tabulation indicates the increasing number of married students attending our Seminary. The year of vicarage of these married students posed a real problem for the faculty and the students involved. Few congregations are ready to employ a vicar who has a family. To separate the vicar from his family for a year is not advisable. We have endeavored to solve the problem by obtaining summer vicarages for married students in two successive summers, the first after the Junior year and the second after the Senior year. The married summer vicars must write six additional sermons during their last two years at the Seminary to make up for the sermons which they would have written during the year of vicarage. The Board for Higher Education has approved of this arrangement.

### The Faculty

Changes have again taken place in our faculty. Synod in 1947 having granted us an additional professor, the Rev. M. J. Naumann, Altamont, Ill., was called for the courses in education and was installed September 12, 1948. As successor to Prof. F. S. Wenger, who has reached the retirement age of 70, the Rev. L. M. Petersen, Peoria, Ill., was inducted into office on October 23, 1949. With the consent of the Board for Higher Education Dr. R. C. Neitzel and Professor Wenger will continue on "modified service."

In addition to Graduate E. E. Hackmann, the Rev. E. C. Pautsch and the Rev. Geo. Klein are serving as assistants. During the illness of Prof. W. A. Baepfer the Rev. R. Fessler served as part-time instructor.

Four of our professors are living off campus, three in houses owned by Synod and one in a rented apartment.

The arrangement with the Finnish National Church, whereby our Finnish brethren make our Seminary the center of their ministerial educational activity, continues. The Finnish students are under the special supervision of Prof. Alexander Monto.

On November 20, 1949, we were privileged to observe the fiftieth anniversary of the ordination of Dr. Neitzel and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the ordination of Professor Naumann.

On November 23, 1948, we were happy to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of Professor Wenger as professor at our Seminary.

Dr. H. B. Hemmeter, president of our Seminary, 1936—1945, passed away suddenly in his home at Baltimore on July 22, 1948. We shall always hold his memory in high esteem.

### **The Board of Control**

The Board of Control has met monthly for the performance of its synodical duties and has had a number of additional meetings each year according to the needs of the Seminary, including several meetings with the Electoral College.

The chairman of the Board, the Rev. Alb. C. Bernthal, Danville, Ill., after six years of devoted service, retired from the District Presidency, and the Rev. E. F. Tonn, Pleasant Plains, Ill., succeeded him as District President and chairman of the Board of Control in August, 1948.

On January 30, 1950, the Lord of the Church in His inscrutable wisdom called to Himself Dr. Paul Schulz, Springfield, Ill. Dr. Schulz was a member of our Board of Control, 1922—1933. We shall remember with gratitude his services to our Seminary.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon the following men: F. H. Brunn, Rockford, Ill. (1947), Andrew Daniel, Detroit, Mich. (1947), G. A. Aho, Painesville, Ohio (1947), Norman Madson, Mankato, Minn. (1949), J. H. Lucht, MacNutt, Sask. (1949), M. N. Carter, Chicago, Ill. (1949), H. H. Hohenstein, St. Louis, Mo. (1949).

The Concordia Seminary Guild continues its very worthwhile efforts in behalf of the Seminary; and the Annual Donation Day remains a boon for the Seminary commissary.

### **Buildings**

On October 23, 1949, we were privileged to lay the cornerstone of our gymnasium. The building measures 145 by 105 feet and will provide ample space for a program of physical education. We are very grateful to Synod for this field house. The Board of Directors informed us on April 4, 1950, that funds required for the Administration-Library-Dormitory Building, granted us by the convention of 1947, had been allocated to us from the "Building for Tomorrow" collection. We were authorized to have plans drawn and to take bids, but not to sign the actual contract until after the meeting of Synod. This new building will do much toward alleviating the congested conditions on our campus, and we pray that nothing will prevent us from starting building operations this fall.

**Requests**

As already stated, we are at present operating with three assistant instructors. This is definitely a makeshift and is of help only as far as the lower classes are concerned. It can hardly be expected that the teaching of theological subjects be placed into the hands of assistants. The present large number of students in the department of theology requires sectionalizing of the classes, particularly in the courses in Homiletics, Systematic Theology, and Exegetics. To meet the situation adequately, provision must be made for two additional theological professors. We ask Synod to grant the calling of these two men.

BOARD OF CONTROL

B. SELCKE, D. D., *Secretary*

**ACTION**

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, the following action was taken:

**Resolution 37**

WHEREAS, The number of professors on the faculty of our Concordia Seminary at Springfield has not kept pace with the rapidly increasing student body during the past years; and

WHEREAS, All indications point to a continuing large enrollment despite the expected adjustment in the number of students seeking entrance under the G. I. Bill of Rights; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we turn the matter of additional professorships on the faculty of our Concordia Seminary at Springfield over to the Board for Higher Education with power to create the maximum of two additional professorships at this time.

**REQUEST FOR ADMINISTRATION-LIBRARY BUILDING**

(Unprinted Memorial 17)

The Springfield Board of Control also presented a special request of \$250,000 for a new Administration-Library building.

**ACTION**

This request was included in the Schedule of Current Requests under Section "C" of the Report of the Board for Higher Education as *adopted* upon recommendation of Committee 1.

**REDUCING ENROLLMENT AGE AT SPRINGFIELD**

(Memorials 120—123; Unprinted Memorials 4, 6, 41)

These seven memorials requested that Synod remove the present age limitation of 20 years for enrollment at the Springfield Seminary and allow students to enroll upon graduation from high school.

**ACTION**

The following resolution of Committee 1 was *adopted*:

**Resolution 53**

WHEREAS, Concordia Seminary now located at Springfield, Ill., was originally founded for students who have decided later in life to become Lutheran pastors and is still being maintained also for this purpose; and

WHEREAS, A lowering of the enrollment age at Springfield would militate against some of the provisions of the Reorganization Plan as adopted by this convention; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That these memorials be *declined*.

**Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Ill.****REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL**

(Memorial 103)

The Board of Control of Concordia Teachers College herewith submits its triennial report on the institution committed to its care.

In the summer of 1948 the Lord of the Church took unto Himself our aged colleague Dr. Paul Schulze, who had faithfully served Synod as a member of the Board of Control for over forty-two years. Upon the unanimous invitation of the Board, Walter Peckat of Riverside, Ill., consented to fill the unexpired term. In monthly and special meetings the Board took up policies and business falling within its jurisdiction, according to the regulations of Synod, and through its executive officer, the President, worked in close co-operation with the faculty in the over-all operations and improvement of Synod's extensive teacher-training program at River Forest.

**The Faculty**

Only two changes have taken place within the membership of the *called* faculty during the triennium. The Rev. Siegbert Becker, M. A., of Sac City, Iowa, was called to replace Prof. Edward Koehler, D. D., whose honorable retirement was reported three years ago, and took up his duties in September, 1947. Dr. Koehler has continued to serve as professor emeritus. Mr. Carl Halter, M. Mus., teacher at Grace Church, River Forest, was called to replace Prof. Walter Buszin, M. Mus., who accepted a call to Concordia Theological Seminary, St. Louis. Professor Halter took up his duties in the fall of 1948. Prof. C. W. G. Eifrig, who had been living in retirement in Florida since 1942, entered his eternal rest in the fall of 1949. In 1947 the University of Chicago conferred the degree of Doctor of Philosophy upon Prof. Herbert Gross in the field of Geography. The additional teaching load brought about

by the steady rise in student enrollment and by the increased emphasis on the senior college, was filled by the appointment of temporary instructors, with the approval of Synod's Board for Higher Education.

We are presenting our needs for more *permanent* professorships in Memorial G — *Additional Professorships to Replace Some of the Temporary Instructorships at River Forest*, for which we ask Synod's careful consideration and favorable action. This action becomes all the more urgent owing to the many additional duties devolving upon our regular faculty members because of the increased need of the field for trained teachers, involving the operation of an extensive Summer School each year, in addition to an Extension and Correspondence Division, a much-expanded Student Teaching and Placement Service, and the editing of *Lutheran Education*, Synod's professional periodical for teachers. Acting upon the authority granted by Synod in 1947 and with the approval of the synodical boards, the Board of Control advanced five associate professors to the rank of professor: Theodore C. Appelt, Ph. D., chairman of the Department of German; Herman O. A. Keinath, Ph. D., chairman of the Department of the Social Sciences; Wilfred F. Kruse, M. S., Registrar and chairman of the Department of the Sciences; Theodore Kuehnert, M. S., Professor of Education, our representative to the synodical Board for Parish Education, and editor of the monthly professional magazine, *Lutheran Education*; and Alfred Schmieding, M. A., Academic Dean and chairman of the Department of Education. The fine spirit of co-operation of our officers of administration and individual faculty members with the President and the Board of Control, and their willingness to assume heavy duties and extra responsibilities, is herewith gratefully acknowledged.

### The Student Body

With the gradual discontinuance of Concordia Teachers College High School it has been possible to increase the college enrollment year by year to the full crowded capacity of our buildings. Though we regret the necessity of crowding, the pressing need of the Church for our college graduates makes it impossible for us to do otherwise.

#### Enrollment, 1947—1950

	High School			Resident * College Students		Grand Totals
	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	
1947—1948	61	53	114	209	142	465
1948—1949	34	44	78	223	178	479
1949—1950	13	17	30	265	226	521

\* In addition to the college resident enrollment, an average of about 100 students served as supply teachers each year.



For many years only students who have declared their intention of becoming Lutheran teachers and whose qualifications gave good promise of attaining that goal have been admitted. Through a careful program of guidance, students whose purpose changes or whose general record makes them ineligible for teacher training, are directed to other colleges or occupations at the close of the term in order to make room for teacher-training students. During the school year 1948—1949 alone twenty-two transfer students with good records entered with advanced standing (sophomore or above) from eighteen different colleges and universities, from California to Ohio, and from Florida to North Dakota. In general, these transfer students did good work and readily adjusted themselves to our environment, thus speeding up our production of graduate teachers. Not quite one half of our entering freshmen now come from our fifteen Lutheran high schools, while the rest are products of a very large number of public secondary schools in many States. While this non-Lutheran high school training has its self-evident drawbacks, we have noted that in the course of years the varying background of our students — geographic, occupational, and educational — has contributed significantly toward a cosmopolitan spirit, a broadness of outlook, and an adaptability in our student body which will stand them in good stead as church workers wherever they may be placed. While the mental quality of our entering students is considerably above average, the product of our Lutheran high schools is definitely in the lead. We have every reason to be thankful for the type of student we have been able to recruit in recent years, and look forward to increased representation of carefully selected graduates of our municipal Lutheran high schools and the academies of our various Concordias to somewhat offset the loss of our own High School on the campus. The results of standardized sophomore tests have regularly demonstrated that the high academic level of the incoming freshmen is maintained in the scholastic achievements of their junior college years.

Student morale and conduct have kept pace with the high type of mental ability. The student counseling program, centering in the office of the Dean of Students, has had good results and is being progressively developed. The religious life of our students continues to show a most praiseworthy improvement. Daily chapel attendance is excellent. Student concern for the religious and moral welfare of their fellow students is considered self-evident, and personal counsel and admonition are given without embarrassment by roommates or members of the Student Council. The comparative scarcity of severe and unnecessary regulations, the common study

of God's Word, and participation in activities in harmony with it, the daily contacts in corridor and classroom, in dining hall and chapel, in study groups and committee work, in training school tours and mission activities, have, by God's grace, led to a mutual respect between the men and women and a fellowship which is remarkable. Coeducation has done much in the twelve years of its existence at Concordia to prepare not only our women, for whom it was intended, but our men as well, for their places in Christian congregations as teachers of the boys and girls, counselors of the young men and women, and co-workers with their colleagues of both sexes and with the fathers and mothers of their school children. We are thankful that the synodical convention of 1938 saw fit to establish a coeducational environment for our teachers in training because of the wholesome attitudes it creates and the high moral tone of the coeds we have been able to recruit.

#### Summer School, Extension, Correspondence, and Other Educational Services

For the past eighteen years the Summer School has played a very significant part in the in-service training of our Christian day school teachers, both men and women. Especially during the war it also served well in the acceleration of our teacher-training program for regular students, in the training of pre-theological students for a year or more of teaching in the parish schools, and in the preparation of large numbers of emergency teachers of various types. During the past triennium it has continued these activities as needed and has added workshops in Arts and Crafts, Visual Aids, Elementary Education in the One-Room School, Secondary Education, Adult Education, etc. The Summer School operates under a separate Dean, but is integrated with the regular program of the college, and its courses carry the same credit. The resident enrollment of the Summer School during the triennium has been as follows:

#### Resident Enrollment in Summer School

	Men	Women	Total
1947 _____	160	190	350
1948 _____	127	176	303
1949 _____	162	249	411

The pattern of many years of operating extension centers and giving correspondence courses was continued during the past triennium, with total annual enrollments of 233 in 1947—48, 243 in 1948—49, and 258 in 1949—50. Thus the total number of students of all kinds served by Summer School, Extension, and Correspondence offerings in the past three years has been 583, 546, and 669 respectively.

The college has been privileged to aid in the development of an Adult Education Institute, conducted by the Northern Illinois District, with an enrollment of 182 in its first session in the fall of 1949, and a similar one planned for this spring. We have also permitted the use of our buildings and facilities by various District and synodical boards and committees for workshops and other group meetings. Thus Concordia Teachers College seeks to devote its resources and teaching personnel to all possible phases of the Church's educational program.

### Graduates and Supply Teachers

The past three school years saw the following number of graduations from the synodically prescribed teacher-training curricula:

	Men	Women	Total
1946—47 .....	20	20	40
1947—48 .....	34	29	63
1948—49 .....	47	18	65

Nearly all the men took the four-year diploma and Bachelor's degree, and most of the women the three-year synodical teacher-training diploma, from which point many will work on toward the degree in summer sessions and correspondence courses while they are teaching in the field. While the tabulation will not be completed until the end of the summer session in August, it appears that the total number of graduates granted diplomas at the four graduation exercises of the current school year 1949—50 will be 81, including 26 for the three-year teaching diploma and 55 for the Bachelor's degree. Within two years, when the effect of the discontinuance of the High School becomes fully operative, the number of graduates will be much larger. If Synod can grant our request for additional dormitory space (Memorial C) and other facilities, the number of graduates supplied will, by God's grace, be correspondingly increased. In the meantime we are urgently requesting all pastors, teachers, and congregations of Synod, as well as our Lutheran high schools, to help us recruit well-qualified young Christians to enter freshman or advanced college classes. Though we have often been forced to keep highly qualified young women on our waiting list because of lack of space, we have never yet excluded a *male* high school graduate whose official record showed the proper physical, mental, and educational qualifications and who had the recommendation of his pastor as to his religious attitude and moral fitness for the teaching profession. We intend to continue this policy.

The ten-year summary report of our Director of Student Teaching and Placement shows that in the past triennium 99, 99,

and 70 supply teachers have been sent out, without counting a total of about 100 who remained out for an additional year, for a grand total of 368 supplies, or an annual average of over 120. The same report lists a total of 1,510 teaching personnel of all kinds, including emergency teachers, who have been supplied to Synod's school system by River Forest during the ten-year period 1939—49.

### **New Buildings and Facilities**

The new Library and the new Dormitory for Women, allowed by the 1944 synodical convention, were begun in 1947 and were put into use during the school year 1948—49, the Dormitory in December, and the Library in March. The buildings have added much to the appearance of our campus and have already rendered effective service in our program of teacher-training. Through the generosity of congregations in northern Illinois and in Michigan and many individual friends, the buildings have been adequately equipped and furnished without direct cost to Synod. We gratefully acknowledge the release of synodical funds for the most necessary remodeling and repair of parts of our oldest dormitories and Administration Building, the installation of a complete fire-alarm system, the construction of the central offices of administration and a fireproof vault, and for the allowance for furniture and equipment of our expanded science and art classrooms and laboratories. Our requests for needed space and facilities are presented in separate memorials.

### **Regional Accreditation Achieved**

On March 24 the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools officially accepted the application of Concordia Teachers College into the membership of the Association, thus granting unqualified recognition and putting its stamp of approval upon the expansion and progress of the past four trienniums.

Though our college has for many years enjoyed recognition by the State Department of Public Instruction and the State Examining Board for Teachers Certificates, as well as by the University of Illinois and other graduate schools, operative and pending educational legislation of various States made it imperative that regional accreditation be secured as soon as possible. During the war the North Central Association suspended its accrediting procedures, but the college worked steadily toward this goal with the co-operation of the Board for Higher Education and in harmony with the advice of Dr. John Dale Russell, now Director of the Division of Higher Education in the U. S. Office of Education, who examined our college in 1944. Many improvements were made upon

his recommendation. When in 1948 the new library and dormitory allowed by Synod in 1944 were under construction, the college was again thoroughly examined by Dr. M. G. Neale, Professor of Education at the University of Minnesota and an experienced North Central evaluator, and Dr. Paul Lange, Principal of the St. Louis Lutheran High School. Over a period of two trienniums the teaching and administrative staff, the accounting system, the curriculum, library, classrooms, commissary, dormitories, and other facilities were adapted to meet the expanded needs of Synod's teacher-training program, while at the same time conforming to recognized collegiate standards. Following the formal application for accreditation, President Irwin Lubbers of Hope College, Holland, Mich., and Dean Robert White of Kent State University, Kent, Ohio, conducted the official examination and visitation in December, 1949. Their twenty-five-page report was the basis of the favorable action by the North Central Association.

The examiners emphasized eight specific elements of strength at Concordia Teachers College. The first of these concerns itself with the purpose of the institution. Here the evaluators stated: "There is no mistaking the purpose of Concordia Teachers College. The institution knows exactly what it wishes to achieve and states its purpose in unequivocal terms. . . . There is no evidence of dilution of that purpose. . . . The control, administration, faculty, and students possess a common background and objective. . . . The morale of all personnel at Concordia Teachers College is appropriate to an educational institution. . . . It is obvious in all the activities of the college that its purposes are the determining factor." Among the other elements of strength were: loyalty and devotion by all to the college; deliberate and effective study of educational policy by the faculty; a student body of above-average mentality and achievement, which at the same time is highly motivated and sincere; the demonstrated ability of the school to conduct rigid self-study and to make the necessary improvements; strong financial support from the Church; effective student personnel and placement service; and administrative officers and faculty competent to staff an institution with the purposes of Concordia Teachers College.

To overcome the three elements of weakness noted by the examiners, a re-study and clarification of the synodical control of the institution were recommended, as well as the strengthening of the authority of the local board, an increase in the number of board members with longer and overlapping terms of office to insure continuity of policy and effort; clarification and strengthening of the positions of the academic administrators; and a broad-

ening of the general cultural offerings in the college curriculum which is necessarily somewhat narrow because of its professional teacher-training character. Recommendations on some of these points have been conveyed to the Board for Higher Education, who will present them for Synod's consideration; others are being studied and, where possible, improved by the faculty and administration of the college as a matter of continuing policy.

More than any other single event in recent years, the accreditation of Concordia Teachers College by the North Central Association will facilitate the certification of our graduates and aid in securing temporary certificates for our undergraduate students who go out to do a year of temporary supply teaching.

The Board of Control wishes publicly to thank the synodical Board for Higher Education and the Board of Directors for their willingness to co-operate in the process of attaining accreditation. Nor can we refrain from expressing our deep satisfaction and sincere gratitude for the earnest purpose and steady co-operative effort of the students, the faculty, and the administrative officers under the leadership of the President, which, under God's abundant blessings, has made this official recognition possible.

#### Requests and Memorials

None of our requests are really new, but they have become more urgent and, in some cases, more extensive since the synodical conventions of 1944 and 1947 because of the unprecedented enrollment of future teachers needed for Synod's program of Christian education and because of sharply risen building costs.

- I. We respectfully request that the sum of \$200,000 for a new Music Building, allowed by the synodical convention of 1947 and raised by the Board of Directors of Synod to \$275,000 because of increased building costs, as well as the \$100,000 allowed by the Board of Directors for musical instruments and equipment, be released, so that the contract can be let and the construction can begin at the earliest possible moment.
- II. Other requests are presented in the form of separate memorials:
  - A. Additional Funds for Equipment for the New Music Building.
  - B. Additional Music Classrooms.
  - C. Completion of the New Dormitory for Women by Adding the North Wing.
  - D. Repeated Request for an Auditorium.
  - E. Remodeling of the Old Music Building as an Addition to the Administration Building.
  - F. Continued Remodeling of the Older Dormitories.

G. Repeated Request for Additional Professorships to Replace  
Some of the Temporary Instructorships.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL  
OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE  
PAUL L. KLUENDER, *Secretary*

**REQUESTS OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL**

**A. Additional Funds for Equipment for the New  
Music Building at River Forest**

(Memorial 124)

The planning of the new Music Building is at the point where construction can begin as soon as Synod permits the letting of the contract. Indications are that the structure can be completed within about a year. The matter of providing equipment for the new Music Building requires the attention of the synodical convention of 1950 because the needs have increased substantially in the past years as the curriculum in music has become more complete and the student enrollment in the College Department has sharply risen. Approximately 60% of the students now entering college at River Forest have had no keyboard experience in music. Upon graduation, approximately 85% of the male candidates are expected to serve as church organists. Approximately 50% of the men and women who fill supply teaching positions after two years in college are expected to serve as church organists during their temporary term of service. Facilities adequate to provide at least one hour a day for practice should be available to each student as a minimum in acquiring the motor skill necessary to perform the music for a church service satisfactorily.

Besides daily practice periods, those students who are taking courses in school music, vocal technique, keyboard harmony, and sight singing and ear training require additional instrumental practice time on either piano or organ for the preparation of their academic assignments in these courses from day to day.

The composite need, expressed in terms of the requirements listed above, can be provided only if one instrument, either piano or organ, can be made available to each group of ten students in the student body.

During the past triennium there has been a 20% rise in the cost of musical instruments. Carefully drawn specifications and accurate estimates indicate that the sum of \$125,000 will be necessary to fill this need. The Music Building which is being built will accommodate the practice and teaching rooms for the instruments mentioned in this request.

*Request:* In view of the above facts, we respectfully petition Synod to grant the sum of \$25,000 in addition to the \$100,000 al-

ready allocated, for the purpose of providing the new Music Building with musical instruments adequate for our professional needs.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL  
OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE  
PAUL L. KLUENDER, *Secretary*

THE FACULTY OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE  
ARTHUR KLINCK, *President*

### B. Additional Music Classrooms at River Forest

(Memorial 125)

A concomitant of the increase in enrollment at Concordia Teachers College is the need for additional suitable classroom space for academic music courses. Since the student body is now entirely in the College Department and the curriculum on the senior college level demands a broader selection of courses, a greater number of classrooms are necessary to carry on the academic educational program.

The courses offered in music, such as sight singing and ear training, vocal technique, keyboard harmony, hymnology and liturgics, school music, orchestration, and choral technique and conducting require either singing, the playing of instruments, or the playing of recorded music for demonstration and analysis. As these courses have been added to the curriculum, the music classes tend more and more to disturb the other academic work carried on in the Administration Building.

Since there is a definite need for more classroom space, and since the academic offerings in music have become more complete in order better to provide for the needs of the field, the practical solution is to build the classroom wing planned for the new Music Building. This arrangement will facilitate the work of the music program and also relieve the pressure on the present classroom space. The proposed wing is planned also to provide for the growing record library and to include listening rooms for the study of recorded music literature. Carefully drawn architectural estimates indicate that the cost of this academic wing to the Music Building will be \$75,000.

*Request:* We respectfully request that the sum of \$75,000 be granted for the classroom wing planned for our new Music Building. We further request that the sum of \$3,500 be granted for the equipment for this academic wing.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL  
OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE  
PAUL L. KLUENDER, *Secretary*

THE FACULTY OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE  
ARTHUR KLINCK, *President*



### **C. Completion of the New Dormitory for Women at River Forest by Adding the North Wing**

(Memorial 126)

In 1944 Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Ill., requested of the synodical convention a Dormitory for Women with a capacity of 150 students at an estimated cost of \$150,000. This was granted.

By the time the funds could be made available by the synodical Board of Directors and the plans and specifications could be prepared, our country was in the midst of wartime building priorities and restrictions, scarcity of materials and labor, and sharply rising costs of construction. When the contract was finally let in the spring of 1947, building costs had advanced almost 100% above the original estimates. The Board of Directors, recognizing our need, eventually raised the amount available to nearly \$200,000 (an increase of 30%). However, the part of the building which was constructed and put into use late in 1948 can house only 80 students in addition to their supervisors.

Meanwhile the need for teachers, both men and women, has continued to rise and, by all indications, will remain high. Numerous studies and estimates of the need have been made. In the light of the most conservative of these, our Church's elementary school system will need fully trained men and women to the crowded capacity of its two teacher-training institutions. We therefore propose to move all the women to the new building and to devote the four old dormitory wings exclusively to the housing of men. With moderate crowding these can take care of 340 men. With the help of God and the co-operation of all synodical agencies, we hope to recruit men up to our full housing capacity and crowd in a few more if we can get them. Meanwhile the new Dormitory for Women, including the proposed addition, would take care of 240 women, slightly over our present number enrolled. In case we cannot recruit men to the capacity of the old dormitories, we propose in the meantime to devote the unfilled units to the housing of additional women to the full capacity of all facilities as long as the need exists.

The construction of the proposed dormitory wing for 160 students would be comparatively economical per student, owing to the facilities already built into the present unit. The present building has the central stairway of the complete plan besides a south stair well. The proposed wing would need only a north stair well. In the present unit there are the following facilities: a two-room-and-bath apartment for the supervisor of women, office, reception room, lounge, two rooms with half-bath for assistant supervisors,

and central boiler room. The new wing could be devoted to student rooms only. A three-story and basement unit for 160 students, according to present estimates, can be constructed of brick and re-enforced concrete, similar to that of the original unit, for \$325,000 exclusive of furnishings.

*Request:* We respectfully request the sum of \$325,000 for the construction of the north wing of the Dormitory for Women, housing approximately 160 students.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL  
OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE  
PAUL L. KLUENDER, *Secretary*

THE FACULTY OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE  
ARTHUR KLINCK, *President*

**D. Repeated Request for an Auditorium at River Forest**  
(Memorial 127)

In 1947 Synod granted our request for a Music Building and Auditorium. Although the need was recognized, the necessary funds for the complete plan could not be made available. We feel constrained to repeat our request for an Auditorium for the following reasons.

Under the present arrangement we are obliged to use our Gymnasium in a double capacity. It is in use continuously during all school days to carry out our program in physical education. At the same time it must serve as an auditorium for the presentation of all of our programs in the fine arts (music and drama). This double use of the Gymnasium does not provide sufficient time in both areas. We cannot encroach on our program of physical education, since two years of physical education classes are required for teacher certification. When the two-year program of physical education has been scheduled for all students who must gain credit in these courses, all remaining time should be scheduled for intramural sports, physical training for the remainder of the student body, and general recreational purposes.

The Gymnasium, designed and built some twenty years ago for a student body of 300 men who at that time had no physical education classes, must now serve a program of *required* physical education classes for a student body of 525 men and women. As the program for physical education demands an ever greater use of the Gymnasium for its primary and secondary functions, the facilities become less and less available for other vital purposes, such as music and drama. The result is a series of annoyances and eventual compromises which harm the total program. We regret this very much.

In his work in the parish the well-trained teacher is expected to serve all of the young people of the congregation with their wide variety of needs and desires. In this area of his duties he must prepare plays, pageants, and concerts. Training in preparation for this service can be carried on successfully only if his interest and ability are stimulated and developed through observation of, and personal participation in, these activities. This area of training should not be curtailed. Opportunity to gain experience in it should, on the contrary, become more general in the student body. The need of an Auditorium for the continuance and expansion of this phase of our work in the broader training of our future teachers is for this reason brought before you again.

Such an Auditorium would also help us to serve our Lutheran constituency more adequately than we are able to do under present crowded conditions, thus promoting their good will towards, and support of, Synod's system of professional training.

We are not at this time reiterating our request for a Chapel, since we hope to adapt the new Auditorium for this purpose until a churchly Chapel can be provided. Our present Chapel is even more inadequate for our needs than it was in 1947, when we made the request.

*Request:* We respectfully request the sum of \$350,000 for the building of an Auditorium in connection with our Music Building.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL  
OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE  
PAUL L. KLUENDER, *Secretary*

THE FACULTY OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE  
ARTHUR KLINCK, *President*

#### **E. Remodeling of the Old Music Building at River Forest as an Addition to the Administration Building**

(Memorial 128)

The old Music Building at River Forest, completed in 1913 and long since inadequate for the purpose for which it was built, will be available for academic and administrative use when the new Music Building, allowed by the synodical convention of 1947, is completed. We propose that this building be rehabilitated and in part remodeled as a sorely needed addition to our present Administration and Classroom Building.

The *rehabilitation* will include replastering or otherwise resurfacing all of the ceilings and nearly all walls of the building with the exception of the auditorium-chapel and the science laboratories, which have already been taken care of. All interior

woodwork, including floors, will need repair and refinishing, and all wiring and lighting will have to be replaced or modernized as a safety measure. With these improvements the building should be very serviceable for many years to come.

The *remodeling* needed will be comparatively little, consisting largely of the removal of a number of partitions to convert the old organ practice rooms into larger units for classroom use. All available space, according to our plans, will be devoted to a variety of urgent purposes. The building is conveniently situated for classroom and administrative functions. Its central corridor is already the chief passage between the present Administration Building, the new Library, the Chapel, and the science laboratories.

*Request:* We respectfully request that up to \$25,000 be allowed for the remodeling and the rehabilitation of the old Music Building as a much-needed addition to the Administration Building.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL  
OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE  
PAUL L. KLUENDER, *Secretary*

THE FACULTY OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE  
ARTHUR KLINCK, *President*

#### F. Continued Remodeling of the Older Dormitories at River Forest

(Memorial 129)

With the funds allowed by Synod and released by the synodical Board of Directors over the past triennium, we have been able to do much to improve the safety and convenience of the two old south dormitory wings. By order of the State Fire Marshal we have added a complete fire alarm system, emergency fire exits and fire doors, stair-well exits for the basements, exit lights, and so forth, all of which had been overlooked in the original construction of 1912. We have replaced falling lath and plaster in some of the study rooms and bedrooms and closets. Eventually all plaster except that on the outside brick walls will have to be replaced. The buildings will have to be completely rewired. At the same time partitions should be drawn through the large bedrooms to provide two small bedrooms, to serve four students each, instead of one large one for eight students. (Under crowded conditions the large rooms now house ten.)

Since these dormitories are in use the year around except for a few weeks in August, when they are being prepared for the next school year, we cannot spare them for a complete overhaul-

ing at one time, but will have to carry on the process piecemeal, as we have done during the past decade.

*Request:* We respectfully request that for the triennium 1950 to 1953 the sum of \$50,000 be allowed for the rehabilitation of the two old south dormitory wings.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL  
OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE

PAUL L. KLUENDER, *Secretary*

THE FACULTY OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE  
ARTHUR KLINCK, *President*

**G. Repeated Request for Additional Professorships to Replace  
Some of the Temporary Instructorships at River Forest**

(Memorial 130)

Three years ago Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, memorialized the synodical convention of 1947 (*Proceedings*, page 73) to allow additional professorships. This request was discussed in Committee One, and upon their recommendation, Synod took the following action (*Proceedings*, 1947, page 78):

*"Resolved, That this request for professorships be referred to the Board for Higher Education for study in the light of Synod's action in the matter of 'Ranking of Professors,' with power to act."*

In the meantime we have carried on our program with the same number of professorships as before. The reasons advanced in 1947 for additional called professorships have become more and more compelling. Our over-all enrollment has increased by over 60 students. We have progressively decreased our High School by dropping a class each year so that the final group will be graduated in a few months. Though the *number* of teachers has increased, the *faculty-student ratio* has become more unfavorable from year to year as more and more of our students moved into the College, where the faculty-student ratio is expected to be higher than in High School. *The new faculty members added have all been on the instructor level.* As a result, in some of our fields, instructors are teaching much too great a proportion of the courses offered. In English, for instance, 3/7 of the work is being taught by instructors, in Social Science over 2/3, in Mathematics and Sciences over 2/5, and even in Doctrine the major part of the teaching is done by two *emeriti*.

After careful consideration of Synod's teacher-training program at our college, we have resolved to come to Synod again with our urgent request for more members of permanent rank on our teaching staff. We therefore *request:*

### 1. Five Additional Associate Professorships

In 1947 we asked Synod for *seven* additional associate professorships. In view of the new rank of assistant professor, now proposed by the Board for Higher Education, we have reduced our request to five associate professorships, to be distributed throughout all of our fields with emphasis on those where a very high percentage of the teaching is being done by instructors. Especially in Religion, we feel that an additional associate professorship is very urgent.

At the same time we propose that five of our associate professorships be converted into full professorships, thus leaving us fifteen associate professorships and ten professorships, a total of twenty-five called men.

### 2. Five New Assistant Professorships

We assume that Synod will create the new rank of assistant professor as proposed by the Board for Higher Education. We feel that this rank will be more satisfactory for our college than the instructorships have been. As a four-year college we cannot always use very fine men whose academic qualifications might permit them to serve in a synodical high school or junior college. In our school such teachers must have a Master's degree or its equivalent in each field in which they are to teach. We prefer to call in men from the field. Ordinarily such men have families, and it has been difficult, if not altogether impossible, to secure them with the salary and tenure arrangements of an instructorship. We therefore respectfully request permission to call in five such assistant professors, or advance present instructors to this rank.

### 3. Additional Instructorships as Needed

Since the instructorship offers a two-year tenure and will ordinarily be filled by men recently graduated from our synodical schools, we feel that we can use several men on this level and thus balance our teaching load and meet new or changed needs as they arise. According to our present estimates, if we keep the faculty-student ratio the same next year as we have it this year, and we certainly dare not reduce it, we shall need from two to five of these instructors, depending on our enrollment.

### Note on Over-All Manpower

Since men of all ranks carry the same standard teaching load, the over-all number of teachers needed will be the same whether the above proposals are granted or not. The over-all cost will be

somewhat higher, depending upon the number of cases of advancement and the salary differential between the various ranks. We feel that this cannot be avoided if we are to train on the college level, especially with the heavy emphasis on the senior college and the professional education and music program.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL  
OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE

PAUL L. KLUENDER, *Secretary*

THE FACULTY OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE

ARTHUR KLINCK, *President*

Memorial 131, endorsed by Unprinted Memorial 45 of the St. Louis Board of Control, requesting the location of the Senior College at River Forest, was covered by Section "B" of the Report for the Board for Higher Education.

### ACTION

Concerning Request I, new Music Building. No action was taken by Committee 1 since the matter is in the hands of the Board of Directors and the Board for Higher Education.

Requests "A" to "F," listed under Section II, were included in the Schedule of Current Requests as adopted upon recommendation of Committee 1 under Section C of the Report of the Board for Higher Education.

Request "G" was presented by Committee 1 in the following resolution, which was adopted:

### Resolution 40

WHEREAS, The enrollment at our Teachers College in River Forest has continued to increase; and

WHEREAS, Many additional duties devolve upon faculty members "because of the increased need of the field for trained teachers, involving the operation of an extensive summer school each year, in addition to an Extension and Correspondence Division, a much-expanded Student Teaching and Placement Service, and the editing of *Lutheran Education*"; therefore be it

Resolved, That we turn the matter of additional professorships to replace some of the temporary instructorships on the teaching staff of this school over to the Board for Higher Education with power to create the maximum of five additional professorships at this time.

**Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebr.****REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL**

(Memorial 104)

In making our report of Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebr., for the past three years we find it very difficult to limit ourselves to a few pages. "The Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad." There are very many things which God has done for and through our college and high school, and excellent opportunities which He has opened up for us about which we would like to tell Synod. But we shall limit ourselves to the essentials.

**Board of Control**

The Board of Control met, on the average, about ten times a year. Under God's blessing, tasks assigned to us could be carried out in a harmonious and co-operative spirit. Several joint meetings were held with the faculty members, and other meetings with the church council of St. John's Church of Seward, with which we work together in the operation of our training school. Several changes have occurred in the membership of the board as elected by the last convention. Messrs. Walter Kupke and William Sieck for valid reasons were unable to serve. Their resignations were accepted, and their places were filled, respectively, by Mr. E. T. Miessler of Columbus, Nebr., a member of the board from 1944 to 1947, and Mr. Frank Mueller of Lincoln, Nebr. In 1948 Mr. Oscar Doerr was elected to an office by the Northern Nebraska District. Since a synodical resolution does not permit holding of two elective offices, Mr. Doerr had to make a choice. He elected the District office, and his place on our Board of Control was filled by Mr. L. C. Heine of Omaha. In December, 1948, Mr. Frank Mueller accepted a position in Joplin, Mo., and distance made it impossible for him to continue his membership. His place was filled by Mr. W. A. Leppin of Kearney, Nebr. When Pastor I. C. Heinicke met with a fatal automobile accident in June, 1949, his place on the board was taken by the new District President, Rev. A. F. Wegener of Chappell, Nebr.

**Separation of High School and College**

One of the longest administrative steps taken has been the separation of Concordia High School and Concordia Teachers College. Both are still on the same campus and are subject entirely to the control of our board, which has delegated the administration to the president of the college, who also serves as superintendent of the high school. Beyond that, each school has its own faculty and academic officers. The facilities are used in a manner that does not hamper the development of either school and furthers



the growth of both. We believe that this has been an entirely sound and necessary procedure and are completely satisfied with its operation.

Among other changes in administrative procedure which are noteworthy are the following: 1) A careful delegation of many duties to other officers, thus giving the President more time for review, evaluation, and planning. The efficiency of the operation of the schools has plainly been enhanced by this arrangement, and further gains are foreseeable in the near future. 2) The introduction of the faculty-ranking procedure as adopted by the last convention. The plan has been introduced and is now in operation without any apparent difficulty. 3) The introduction of the new budget procedure and accounting methods. This has entailed quite a task and has thrown a very heavy load upon the business office. But we are convinced that it was absolutely necessary and that it gives us a much stronger basis for our financial operations than we could possibly have had under the old system.

### The Faculty

Changes in the called membership of the faculty include the following: Professor H. A. Koenig reached the age of retirement but has since been re-engaged annually for a partial teaching load and has continued to render his valuable services to the school. Associate Professor L. C. Wuerffel, who was serving us as librarian and dean of students, accepted the position of dean of students at Concordia Theological Seminary and moved to St. Louis, Mo., at the end of January, 1948. Associate Professors H. L. Hardt and Reuter reached retirement age in 1949. The former has been re-engaged for the teaching of a course in German, but the latter was unable to find a suitable residence in Seward and was compelled to move away. Mr. Walter Mueller, after 15 years of service to Grace Lutheran Church of Kansas City, Kans., joined our staff as instructor in English in 1947 and was called to an associate professorship in the fall of 1949.

As detailed below, the over-all enrollment showed a decided increase. This necessitated an increase of the teaching staff. The total faculty strength now is 25, which includes all administrative officers. The ratio of college to high school is about  $\frac{2}{3}$  to  $\frac{1}{3}$ , but several members serve on both faculties. There are 22 men and three women. The number in each rank is as follows (besides the president): two professors, seven associate professors, two professors emeriti, ten instructors, and three assistants. Suggestions for achieving a better balance are made later in this report. We feel that the members of the faculties are to be commended

for their fine spirit of co-operation, their high morale in general, and their excellent work as instructors. The sabbatical-leave program, adopted in 1944, has now been put into operation and will undoubtedly prove to be a source of much good to our Concordia.

### College Academic Matters

The college curriculum is undergoing a complete re-study with a view towards making sure of developing the best possible course of study for meeting the purposes of the school. This is particularly true also of the summer session, which has, under God's blessing, continued to render excellent service to the Church in preparing teachers for its schools. Special mention should also be made of St. John's School, which serves as campus training school. We have a staff of teachers there which is truly outstanding, and a school which in many respects is ideal for teacher-training purposes.

Practically all of the matters which have been detailed thus far enter into the picture of the accreditation of Concordia Teachers College by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. This accreditation has not as yet been achieved, but we are confident that one by one the difficulties standing in the way are being removed and expect to make application for such accreditation fairly soon. Because the requirements for teacher certification are being made more stringent in practically all of the States, regional accreditation is essential for Synod's teachers' colleges. Our chances for achieving this accreditation will depend in no small measure on the action taken on our requests.

### High School Academic Matters

The curriculum of the high school has undergone a slight revision, making it possible for boys of the neighborhood to take their first three years of pre-ministerial training with us. The enrollment figures given below seem to indicate a static condition. The true picture, however, is entirely different. The high school annually had sufficient applications so that its enrollment could have grown in the same proportion as that of the college, but, because it was felt that in view of the teacher shortage priority should be given, wherever possible, to college applicants in order to prepare more teachers sooner, the high school enrollment was limited to an average of 30-35 pupils for each class.

Concordia High School is fully accredited with the State and with the North Central Association. Nebraska has just revised its accreditation statutes, a step which will undoubtedly make it much more difficult for new high schools to come into being. We are therefore convinced that everything possible should be done to foster the one high school we have in the State.

## Enrollment

Year	College					
	REGULAR SESSION			SUMMER SESSION		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1947—48	95	73	168	81	102	183
1948—49	109	76	185	82	85	167
1949—50	137	114	251	66	126	192

Year	High School			Grand Total	
	Men	Women	Total (counting each name but once)		
1947—48	62	64	126	458	
1948—49	66	63	129	482	
1949—50	70	60	130	549	

## Student Life

With the appointment of a dean of students, who carries a comparatively light teaching load, considerable progress in the development of our guidance program was made possible. As the work of this office develops, we think that we shall have an answer to many of the problems which still remain in this area. It should also be noted here that our health service has improved quantitatively and qualitatively through the relocation of our clinic and the engagement of a graduate nurse, who serves us also during the summer session.

## Public Relations

The need for the development of our public relations program has steadily become more apparent. We are happy, therefore, that it has been possible to appoint one of the faculty members as director of public relations and to allow him some reduction of his teaching load for the purpose. The moneys used for the public relations program have largely been furnished by the College Association.

## Service to Synod

The most important service rendered to Synod has, of course, been the furnishing of teachers for its schools and organists and choir directors for its churches. Herewith the compilation for the first and second years of the triennium.

	4-Year Grad.	3-Year Grad.	Students		Total Men	Total Women	Total Teach.
			Regular Session	Students Summer			
1948	14	6	21	32	28	44	73
1949	17	5	25	36	22	61	83

For the current year we cannot give the exact figure as yet, but our best estimate is as follows:

4-Year Grad.	3-Year Grad.	Students		Total Teach.
		Regular Session	Students Summer	
20	9	33	35	97

In order to render this service, the institution operates practically all year round. For quite a number of years we have operated, besides the regular session, a nine-week summer session. Because of recent changes in the Nebraska certification law we expanded the summer session to 12 weeks in 1949, and we intend to continue this 12-week program as long as it is necessary.

In addition to this service of training workers for the Church we also serve our Synod by furnishing facilities for various types of meetings and gatherings which play a prominent part in the Church's program. Two synodical Districts regularly hold their conventions on our campus. Besides, a steadily growing number of conferences, conventions, and workshops of area-, District-, or Synod-wide character is held there. Our faculty members, furthermore, to an increasing degree hold membership on synodical boards and committees or are drawn into the picture of synodical work as lecturers, essayists, and leaders. We believe that the returns Synod gets on its investment at Seward are very high.

### Plant and Property

During the triennium it was possible to erect our new girls' dormitory, Strieter Hall, which houses 50 students. Its cost came out of the Peace Thankoffering. The other major improvement was the installation of the new boilers in the heating plant, which replace the worn-out boilers and adequately take care of present and contemplated future needs.

We regret very much that the plans for the general overhaul and partial remodeling of our older buildings, as presented to the 1947 convention, could not be carried out. For many years the sums made available to us for the upkeep and repair of our plant have been far too low. As a result considerable deterioration has set in. In reviewing these requests we wish to point out that Synod will lose appreciably on its investment if action is delayed further.

### Requests

1. *Membership of Board of Control.*—For many years, in fact, as far as we know, from the very beginning of our school, our Board of Control has had a membership of five laymen. The 1947 convention, in adopting the revised synodical *Handbook*, reduced the number to three. Since, however, our charter calls for five, it was necessary to elect five, and we were asked to have our charter changed so that hereafter the board would have only three laymen. We have repeatedly considered the matter, and it is our conviction that our board should continue with the larger number. As a matter of principle we are convinced that every one of Synod's professional schools should have a larger board. In our case, however,

there is the additional reason that, because of the small size of the city in which we are located and the fact it has only one congregation of our Synod and this congregation is involved in the joint operation of our training school, we feel it to be necessary to have a number of members, including laymen, who are not local residents. At the same time we are convinced that it is necessary to have several local laymen who can serve on the executive committee of our board, to which much of the work between board meetings is delegated. Besides, it is of great advantage to the carrying on of Synod's teacher-training program to have adjacent Districts represented on our board and also to make sure that a wider range of vocations is represented than would be the case if the board were limited to three laymen. We therefore request Synod to allow us to continue to have five laymen on our Board of Control.

2. *Term of Office of Members of Board of Control.* — We are convinced that it is a poor policy and a needless risk on the part of Synod to have the terms of office of all men of its Board of Control expire at the same time. We therefore request Synod to take action extending the term of office to six years and providing for the expiration of the term of office of approximately half of the members every three years.

3. *Additional Professorships.* — As indicated above, the present number of persons of the various faculty ranks is in our opinion rather much out of balance because of the rapid recent growth of our institution and the resultant growth of our instructional staff. Assuming that our two faculties will continue to require a total of at least 25 persons, we request that an additional number of associate professorships and professorships be allowed. At present we are allowed a total of 13 called men, including the president. We herewith request that the allowable total be raised to 18, leaving about seven positions to be filled by appointed personnel. We anticipate that, if Synod grants this request, the authorization for the calling of any new personnel will continue to come from the Board for Higher Education. We do not plan to call all of these men at once, but hope to introduce the new positions in the course of the next three years. We are convinced that for instructional and administrative efficiency and for stability it is necessary that these additional professorships be granted, and we cannot expect to meet accreditation standards without them.

4. *Rank of Assistant Professor.* — We understand that the Board for Higher Education is making a recommendation for the introduction of another rank into the system, that of assistant professor. We heartily indorse this proposal and recommend that Synod take positive action on it.

5. *Curriculum Adjustment.* — The curricular studies made by our college faculty have shown certain deficiencies in the present curriculum. One of the most striking is in the field of languages, where, on the one hand, German is the only language we offer in college and, on the other hand, every student must take German. We request authorization, subject to the approval of the Board for Higher Education, to make revisions in our curriculum, particularly in the area of languages, and specifically to add another language to our college curriculum.

6. *Requirements for Lutheran Teachers Diploma.* — The present requirements for the Lutheran Teachers Diploma make it possible for the majority of the students to earn this diploma in three years of college work. Beyond that we have the bachelor's degree, which is awarded at the end of the standard four-year course. Almost without exception our men earn both, because of their desire for a thorough preparation and because of the certification requirements of the various States. It is our conviction that the important document for the teacher in our parish schools should always be the Lutheran Teachers Diploma, which, as far as the Church is concerned, entitles him to hold what we customarily term a "permanent" call. We therefore request that Synod make the four-year course its standard for teacher preparation and authorize the awarding of the Lutheran Teachers Diploma at the end of this course. We also request authorization to award a three-year certificate to those men and women who wish, for one reason or another, to terminate or interrupt their training at the end of this period.

7. *Unification of Budget.* — On the basis of its experience in past years, this Board of Control strongly recommends that Synod adopt for all its professional and preparatory schools the policy of having a unified financial plan to include also such things as synodical tuition, various dormitory funding arrangements, and regular repairs throughout the year. All plant operations have educational implications. We believe that the greatest chance for efficiency in operation and administration of the synodical institutions lies in a single over-all budget for each school. This annual budget is to be submitted to the Board for Higher Education according to the present *Handbook* regulations and, after submission to the Board of Directors and adoption or revision by the Fiscal Conference, is to be administered by the local Boards of Control under the supervision of the Board for Higher Education.

8. *District Overture Regarding Concordia High School.* — On another page of this BOOK OF MEMORIALS will be found the overture of the Southern Nebraska District regarding Concordia High School. We wish to state that we are in hearty accord with the

District's proposal and request Synod to take positive action on the memorial, since we hold that it is an entirely sound and feasible plan for expanding the work of Concordia High School.

9. *Major Improvements and Repairs.*— Since it is customary and desirable in educational circles to consider additions and alterations to the plant under four headings, namely: land, buildings, improvements other than buildings, and major equipment, our major requests for Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebr., as to remodeling, major repairs, and improvements are grouped according to this classification.

a. *Grading the Athletic Field.* To the last synodical convention we reported: "as part of our campus, Synod owns a large athletic field of which two thirds are unusable because extensive grading work is needed. Our physical education program is seriously handicapped by this factor. The cost of doing the work to specifications is estimated at \$18,000 if the minimum necessary is to be done."

Since that time, with the support of our alumni and others, we have made a beginning in developing a portion of the athletic field to the point where more of the field can be used than formerly, but the bulk of the task remains. Our request to this convention is to grant us \$18,000 (which is still the minimum necessary to do a good job) to make further advances in this direction.

b. *Additional Classrooms in Weller Hall Basement.* The last convention of Synod authorized the conversion of a part of the spacious basement of Weller Hall into classrooms; but, as explained above, no money has been released to date. Our present plans call for the utilization of the entire basement, adding, besides the classrooms, a lavatory for girls, supply and service rooms, and a visual-aids room. We need \$60,000 for this project.

c. *Founders' Hall* is the oldest building on our campus; in fact, it was the first building erected when the school was founded. At that, it was well built and is still structurally sound. In some ways today it contains fire hazards, but with relatively slight modifications it could serve for many years. The third floor needs to be torn off and replaced with a flat roof. The second floor, with modifications, will serve well for group and individual music instruction. The stairs need replacing, and much plastering needs to be done. Also the first floor and the basement need a general overhauling. Our best estimate on this is \$16,000.

d. *Nebraska Hall* is used for music practice and contains organs and pianos. Under our system of supervised music practice every teacher-training student is assigned definite periods of practice. But at present the shortage of space threatens to weaken this part of our program. Fortunately, eight more practice rooms, acousti-

cally treated, can be built into the ground floor, while at the same time a reed-organ practice room can be provided, and the three other floors can receive needed repairs at a total cost of \$10,500. This will provide music practice facilities for 50 additional students in the daily schedule.

e. *Becker Hall* is the former administration building, which was damaged by fire in 1938. At that time only the most necessary repairs were made. During the war years materials for finishing the project were unobtainable. It is essential now that the staircase be rebuilt, new floors be laid, and other repairs made. Our science laboratories, which are in this building, are also very inadequate. They need to be enlarged considerably, with adequate facilities for storage of equipment. These changes can be made without damage to the fundamental structure of the building. The money required for these items in Becker Hall is \$25,550.

f. *Addition to Miessler Hall.* From funds provided in the Centennial Thankoffering we were able to modernize the second oldest building on the campus, which had been in disuse for a good number of years; and by an addition we were able to provide housing for fifty-six male students. Funds in the amount of \$45,000 are urgently requested in order to complete the project by removing a present temporary section, which once served as an addition to the service kitchen, by re-doing the north part of the basement, and by adding a tier of rooms to the north side of the building to provide housing for an additional fourteen students as well as facilities for day students.

g. *Remodeling in Jesse Hall.* Jesse Hall is the newer and larger of our two men's dormitories. The large washrooms have not had major repairs since the structure was built twenty-seven years ago. The wood partitions and woodwork in each of the four washrooms need replacement almost immediately, and the sanitary arrangements are not such that they can pass the most commonly accepted standards. We request a sum of \$15,200 to remodel and modernize all four of these washrooms.

h. *Physical Education Building.* The present gymnasium on our campus was built completely with local funds at no cost to Synod. While it was adequate for its day and is still quite usable because of major changes and additions, which have also been made by funds raised locally in recent years, the present building, with its very limited facilities, does not meet the needs increasingly recognized, and even required, for physical education for both sexes. For some years past our institution has sought to bring up in the supporting neighboring synodical Districts sufficient funds for an additional physical education building. At the time of this writing the total collected for this fund is approximately \$35,000;



most of which has been obtained in the Southern Nebraska District. Since we feel that any further insistence or any further effort to reach the total cost of this project locally would either result in failure for the project or would act as a detriment to the Southern Nebraska District's and other Districts' contributions to the synodical cause and the synodical budget, we urgently request Synod to extend its policy of providing physical education facilities at St. Louis and Springfield to include all the terminal schools in its system. Accordingly we urgently request Synod to grant us \$60,000 for the plant, plus \$15,000 for the necessary equipment.

i. *New Dormitory for Women.* An earlier section of this report detailed the great annual increase in enrollment which our institution has been able to register under the blessing of our God. Though the continuing acute Synod-wide shortage of teachers has been well publicized, the implications of this shortage for the needed growth of the professional schools are not so obvious to all. Funds were granted by the last convention of Synod to add to our campus the first women's dormitory expressly built for that purpose. When finished, this building was to house thirty-eight young women, but in order to enroll as many as possible, since it was opened for use, it has operated at more than capacity by housing fifty young women each term. In view of the immediate and long-range needs of the Church for teachers and the general situation on our campus, we respectfully urge Synod to authorize the immediate construction of another dormitory for women students and for that purpose to grant us a sum of \$132,000, for which, we believe, today's prices would allow duplication of the present new building.

j. *Auditorium-Chapel.* The Centennial Synod granted our request for a new chapel-auditorium and included it in the "Building for Tomorrow" collection. At the time of the preparation of this memorial to Synod the necessary funds have not yet been released from the proceeds of the "Building for Tomorrow" collection by the Board of Directors. Accordingly we feel it necessary to renew our request, asking also for renewed approval of it for this building. Our case can perhaps best be made by repetition of what was reported to Synod. "Our present chapel is too small to accommodate our entire student body and instructional staff. Overcrowded to the point of danger, it has serious fire hazards, as the fire marshal has pointed out. The present chapel space is also needed for additional laboratory facilities. Furthermore, we have no adequate auditorium. We sorely need additional office space, and last but not least, we must provide a classroom and laboratory for our art courses as well as storage and display space for our large and now scattered collection of art, music, and other audio and visual aid materials.

k. *Repair Shop and Garage.* We have an excellent staff of maintenance men who are able with the help of student labor to do most of the plumbing, electrical, mechanical, and carpentry repairs on the campus. But we have no adequate shop for this purpose, nor do we have the storage facilities for the necessary materials. The present overcrowded shop constitutes a fire hazard for the building that houses it. Our facilities for handling deliveries of freight are inadequate. We furthermore have a need for a larger garage to house the automotive vehicles which we own (panel truck, dump truck, bus, driver-training car) and the larger pieces of machinery (e.g., power mowers, garden tractor). We can meet all of these needs best by building an addition to our power plant which will serve as repair shop, unloading dock, storage room, and garage. We request the sum of \$11,480 to cover the cost.

l. *Tuckpointing.* In the course of the years some of our buildings have suffered serious exterior harm. This can be remedied by tuckpointing now, at a cost of 30 cents a square foot. Synod can protect its investment and obviate extensive interior repairs and possible replacement by allotting the \$12,880 needed to do this tuckpointing.

m. *Curbing for Driveways.* Visitors to our campus have long remarked about its beauty, but decried the unfortunate lack of curbing, paving, and maintenance of the drives. To provide curbing for our driveways would mean to enhance the appearance of our campus more than its cost would indicate. To improve its property in this respect, we ask Synod to appropriate \$10,000.

n. *Sewer Connection.* When our refectory was built twenty-four years ago, the drains were not connected directly with the city sewer. The refectory sewer system has now deteriorated and will soon necessitate costly repairs and replacement. We recommend the better and cheaper alternative of connecting the refectory sewer with the city system immediately at an estimated cost of \$1,660.

o. *Piano Equipment.* One of the constant needs for a school which trains church musicians is adequate training instruments. Above all we need pianos and organs. Seven pianos are included in our claim on the "Building for Tomorrow" collection. If they have been obtained, we need 12 more; if not, we need 19. Most of our pianos have been in use since 1912 and cannot serve longer. Nor can the cheapest instruments bear up under almost incessant use. The average delivered cost of each piano is estimated at \$925.

p. *Pipe Organ.* Organ "A" is our oldest organ. It has served many students well but now needs rebuilding if it is not to lose all value in the near future. Specifications already available can

provide a good rebuilding of this organ for Synod's use, at a real saving in comparison with replacement of the instrument, for \$10,500.

q. *Reed Organ.* At present we have no reed organs on our campus. Since many of our graduates must use this type of instrument later, they should be able to use one while learning. \$600 will supply this item, if it has not already been granted from the proceeds of the "Building for Tomorrow" collection.

r. *Electronic Organ.* A considerable and increasing number of our congregations are acquiring electronic organs. In order to provide a means whereby our institution can give instruction to future church musicians and teachers on these instruments, as well as on pianos, reed and pipe organs, we respectfully request Synod to grant \$3,000 for an electronic organ, to be bought and used for instructional purposes.

s. *Science Equipment.* For the study of various subjects in the area of the natural sciences our institution has acquired some of the basic equipment necessary in botany and zoology and also for chemistry, but our physics laboratory is woefully under-equipped, and much of the available equipment is out of date because of the tremendous changes and developments in the field of physics. We respectfully request that Synod grant us the amount of \$7,500 to purchase equipment with which to set up an adequate physics laboratory for high school and college courses.

t. *Library.* The grant made by the previous convention to benefit our library has enabled us to make some fundamental remodeling changes. In addition, a considerable number of books were purchased. Yet there is an unfilled need for additional book accessions to bring the library up to standard and the equipment and stacks to place them and care for them. For this the customary annual library grant from synodical funds would not begin to suffice. We respectfully request Synod to grant an additional allotment in the amount of \$18,500, to be disbursed during the triennium.

u. *Domestic Arts Equipment.* Several States are beginning to add domestic arts to elementary school curricula by law and to require teachers qualified in them. We cannot now give teachers this competence. In order to make possible the addition to our curriculum of domestic arts or home economics in a beginning way, we request Synod to authorize the Board for Higher Education to study our further detailed curricular plans and within the next three years to grant the necessary funds to acquire and develop the basic domestic facilities.

10. *Residences for Retiring Professors.*—We would like to call Synod's attention to the serious problem involved in reconciling

the existing policy of furnishing residences or rent to all synod professors who hold the rank of associate professor or above, and the present policy on retirement of superannuated members of the teaching staff. We consider the latter policy to be a considerable improvement and highly desirable. We do feel that Synod should charge the Board for Higher Education with the investigation of the possibilities of removing the injustice involved occasionally in retiring an individual who has, perhaps, served the Church many long years and has not obtained a house and then in suddenly leaving him with the necessity of acquiring a residence for himself and his family in the declining years of his life.

11. *Building Estimates and Fluctuations.* — We would also request Synod to direct the investigation of the effectiveness of the existing policy of requiring fixed estimates to be attached by the institutions to requests for new plant additions or other changes in capital assets. The economic conditions can change very rapidly. The time of getting estimates for projects is separated by at least half a year from the actual granting of such funds and perhaps by many more months from the time when building begins. Perhaps Synod might decide to require a fixed estimate at the time the report and request to the general convention is prepared, but could use the contractor's or builder's index prevailing in the area where the school is situated to allow for many major fluctuations up or down by the time the building is to begin.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL

F. WORTHMANN, *Secretary*

The memorial referred to under Request 8, Memorial 132, reads as follows:

**EXPANSION OF CONCORDIA HIGH SCHOOL, SEWARD, NEBR.**

(Memorial 132)

In its 1949 convention the Southern Nebraska District adopted a resolution which states in its opening paragraph: "The Southern Nebraska District affirms its support of a program of Christian secondary education, instructs its Board for Parish Education to promote this cause, and recommends to its congregations to give support by placing the item into their budget annually."

In taking this action the District was moved by the following considerations:

1. The great need for secondary Christian education is generally acknowledged in our circles.
2. Christian education on the secondary level is in keeping with our Church's important work of keeping our youth with Christ and with the Church.

3. Such Christian education helps to develop the talents and character of high school students for valuable services in the Kingdom of God.
4. An expansion of Concordia High School at Seward to include a broader curriculum than now offered for the training of teachers would therefore be a great service to the Church.
5. A larger enrollment at Concordia High School would furthermore, through a good vocational guidance program, serve as a feeder for our teachers' colleges.

The District then adopted a plan or principles of operation in the area of secondary education. The parts of this plan which would apply to Concordia High School at Seward are the following:

1. Moneys allocated to Concordia High School are to be placed under the jurisdiction of the Board of Control, to be expended on the non-synodical program of Concordia High School.
2. The expenditures for this program shall be limited to the moneys available.
3. The Board of Control shall allocate the moneys thus received to the accounts for resident instruction and plant and equipment at Concordia High School.
4. The District shall authorize its Board for Parish Education to meet as an advisory committee with the Board of Control at least once annually.
5. The legal representatives of the District shall be authorized to represent the District's interest in the ownership and use of plant and equipment.
6. The Board of Control shall report regularly, at least annually, to the Board for Parish Education of the District, showing conclusively by audit that all of the moneys allocated to Concordia High School have been expended solely for the non-synodical program of Concordia High School.
7. The Board of Control in its regular reports to the Board for Higher Education shall show conclusively that all of the moneys furnished from the synodical budget have been expended solely for the synodical program of pre-professional training.
8. The installation of the proper system of accounting is to make possible the execution of this project as outlined, to the best advantages of Synod and the District.

The members of the District and the administration of Concordia High School are convinced that this plan, providing, as

it does, for unit administration by the synodical Board of Control, for careful financial accounting and strict separation of the costs of the synodical and the District programs, will safeguard the interests of all concerned and will be very desirable from the standpoint of the students, the congregations of the District, the school, and Synod.

Inasmuch as the District, through its resolution, also authorized its Lutheran High School Committee and its president to draw up a memorial which should be sent to the Delegate Synod, the undersigned committee, in the name of the Southern Nebraska District, requests the honorable convention (1) to approve the plan submitted for the expansion of Concordia High School at Seward and the joint operation of the high school by Synod and the District; and (2) to authorize the introduction and administration of this plan by the Board for Higher Education through the Seward Board of Control in co-operation with the designated boards of the District.

EDWARD BECKLER    ECKHART SCHEER    HENRY LANGE  
A. F. WEGENER, *District President*

#### **ACTION**

Requests 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, and 11 are included under Section "F," Report of the Board for Higher Education.

Concerning Request 3, re additional professorships at Seward, Committee 1 brought in the following resolution, which was adopted:

#### **Resolution 41**

WHEREAS, The rapid recent increase in the enrollment of this institution has placed heavy additional burdens upon the members of the teaching staff; and

WHEREAS, "For instructional and administrative efficiency and for stability it is necessary" that additional professorships be granted and since additional professorships are also in the interest of meeting accreditation standards; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we turn the matter of additional professorships to replace some of the temporary instructorships on the teaching staff of this school over to the Board for Higher Education with power to create the maximum of five additional professorships at this time.

Concerning Request 6, the following resolution of Committee 1 was adopted:

#### **Resolution 42**

WHEREAS, The request of the Board of Control of Concordia Teachers College, Seward, with reference to awarding a Lutheran Teachers Diploma only after the four-year course has been com-

pleted appears to involve some factors that should be considered and perhaps adjusted before final decision is made; therefore be it

*Resolved*, To refer this matter to the Board for Higher Education with power to act.

Concerning Request 8, covering also Memorial 132, the following resolution of Committee 1 was *adopted*:

#### **Resolution 43**

WHEREAS, At its 1949 Convention the Southern Nebraska District adopted the following resolution: "The Southern Nebraska District affirms its support of a program of Christian secondary education, instructs its Board for Parish Education to promote this cause, and recommends to its congregations to give support by placing the item into their budget annually"; and

WHEREAS, The Southern Nebraska District has proceeded to adopt a plan of operation in the area of secondary education which would apply to the proposed Concordia High School at Seward; and

WHEREAS, The Southern Nebraska District requests Synod to approve this plan and to authorize its introduction and administration in the interest of the proposed Concordia High School; and

WHEREAS, Some basic considerations underlying the entire proposed development should receive additional study and consideration; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we express our sincere gratitude to the constituency of the Southern Nebraska District for the unmistakable interest in Christian education on the secondary level; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the matter of the proposed Concordia High School and all related questions be referred to our Board for Higher Education and our Board of Directors for study and with power to act.

As to Request 9 (major repairs and improvements), this was included in the Schedule of Current Requests under Section "C" of the Report of the Board for Higher Education as *adopted* upon recommendation of Committee 1.

Regarding Request 10, the following resolution of Committee 1 was *adopted*:

#### **Resolution 44**

WHEREAS, This proposal to provide residences for retiring professors is admittedly not intended to form a general over-all rule, but refers to occasional instances; and

WHEREAS, It appears to be undesirable to establish a marked

difference in this matter between professors and parish ministers; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the need of the situation be satisfied by calling the attention of the Board for Higher Education to the second part of the paragraph, which suggests that this Board should be charged "with the investigation of the possibilities of removing the injustice involved occasionally in retiring an individual who has, perhaps, served the Church for many long years and has not obtained a house and then in suddenly leaving him with the necessity of acquiring a residence for himself and his family in the declining years of his life."

## **Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind.**

### **REPORT OF BOARD OF CONTROL**

(Memorial 105)

The Board of Control of Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind., herewith submits its triennial report and respectfully requests Synod to consider the needs of its school. We give thanks and praise to God for the countless blessings He has bestowed upon our school.

#### **The Board of Control**

The members of the Board of Control have conscientiously tried to carry out all the phases of the work assigned to them by Synod. Much time has been given by the members individually and as a group to the care and maintenance of the physical facilities and, together with the administration and faculty, to the improvement of the total program of our school.

#### **The Faculty**

The members of the faculty have faithfully applied themselves to their work and have spent considerable time in evaluating the physical facilities and the curricular program in the light of the needs of the Church and the requirements of higher educational agencies.

After receiving the approval of Synod and the Board for Higher Education, the Rev. Walter Sohn was engaged as resident student counselor for our dormitory students. The results have fully justified the request in establishing this position at our school. Due to the illness of several faculty members, we had to call on part-time help to carry on our educational program. Those men who were temporarily incapacitated are now teaching their full schedule of classes again. Mr. Walter Kitzerow resigned his position as of the end of the first semester of the present school year. This vacancy will have to be filled by next September.



### Academic Matters

The synodical curriculum forms the basis for the program of our school. Studies have been made during the past triennium contributing to various changes and improvements in instruction. Audio-visual aids are being used quite extensively. The library service has been considerably improved. The physical education and health program has been expanded and improved.

A good beginning has been made in guidance work. The curricular and co-curricular program of the school has been much more closely integrated than in the past. Convocation programs of a high caliber have helped to contribute to the cultural program of the school.

### Requests

1. We would renew our request for an Administration-Library-Auditorium building. The reasons for this request have been submitted to the Board for Higher Education. If requested by the convention itself and deemed necessary, these reasons will be presented by the representatives of the Board.

2. Permission is requested to erect a suitable residence for the president.

3. The Board requests consideration of a modernization and remodeling program for our student health center (hospital). The Martha Society is currently raising \$6,000 toward this project, but an additional \$16,000 is needed. The architect's plans are ready for this project. The facilities at present are very inadequate and antiquated.

4. Permission is also requested to install acoustical tile on the ceilings of some of our classrooms and in the corridors of the classroom buildings. Specific items have been proposed to the Board for Higher Education which would cost \$13,840.

5. The Board likewise requests permission to install proper and adequate drainage in our athletic field. The estimated cost of such an installation is \$6,000. There are too many days in the spring and fall when it is impossible to use our athletic field in our physical education program because it is covered with water or, at least, too muddy to use.

6. Permission is also requested to convert our heating plant to oil. Up to the present time coal has been used as fuel. This fuel has become increasingly more expensive, and in addition, we have a considerable outlay in firemen's wages. For the purpose of converting to oil, we request \$12,610.

7. A request to inaugurate a teacher-training program on the college level is presented in a separate memorial.

### Acknowledgments

With sincere thanks we acknowledge the gifts and donations made to our commissary department by members of our congregations and the services and gifts of the Martha Society and of individual congregations and friends. Above all, we acknowledge the blessings of God which were bestowed upon our Concordia in such a large measure during the past triennium and throughout the years.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL

PAUL L. DANNENFELDT, *Secretary*

In connection with Fort Wayne College matters, Committee 1 also considered Memorials 134 and 135 as well as Unprinted Memorial 57 on Administrative Matters.

### INAUGURATE TEACHER TRAINING AT FORT WAYNE

(Memorial 134)

WHEREAS, Studies made by various committees and boards of Synod have shown the great need in the immediate future for additional teacher candidates; and

WHEREAS, Fort Wayne is located in an area of high Lutheran concentration; and

WHEREAS, There are many parochial schools with a high enrollment from which students might be recruited; and

WHEREAS, Fort Wayne has adequate classroom facilities to accommodate girls on its campus by remodeling some of the large faculty homes without too much additional expense; and

WHEREAS, The Board of Control is willing to use a recent gift of \$5,000 to help equip such a girls' residence center; therefore

We respectfully *petition* Synod to give the Board of Control at Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind., authority to inaugurate a non-terminal teacher training program on the junior college level under the supervision of the Board for Higher Education and in co-operation with Concordia Teachers College at River Forest, Ill. The details of this plan have been presented to the Board for Higher Education.

THE FACULTY OF CONCORDIA COLLEGE

HERBERT G. BREDEMEIER, *President*

ERNEST C. LEWERENZ, *Secretary*

THE BOARD OF CONTROL

REV. WALTER KLAUSING, *Chairman*

DR. PAUL F. DANNENFELDT, *Secretary*

**ADMINISTRATION-LIBRARY-AUDITORIUM BUILDING  
AT CONCORDIA COLLEGE, FORT WAYNE, IND.**

(Memorial 135)

Concordia College at Fort Wayne, Ind., as Synod's oldest theological preparatory school, naturally has some buildings which have been in use for many decades. The old Administration Building was erected in 1856, almost a century ago, and in the course of time has been used as a dormitory and classroom building and at one time partly as a faculty residence. At present it houses some of the offices, the bookstore, and some of the music facilities. This building is old, inadequate, inconvenient, and not fireproof. The Registrar's offices are in cramped quarters and must be located on the second floor, to which access can be gained only by means of a long, narrow stairway. The business offices have inadequate space. The President's offices must be located in another building. The centralization of administrative offices and facilities is impossible under the present conditions. Other educational facilities desirable for modern educational administration and guidance are impossible unless a new building is provided. As one of the two top consistent producers of ministerial students, we are lagging behind other synodical schools in physical facilities.

When Schick Hall was erected in 1905 and the library was located in a room on the second floor of this building, the importance of the library as a functional aspect of modern education was not fully realized. At present the facilities are inadequate as to space and equipment.

The educational life of the school should center around the library, the facilities of which should help accomplish the educational objectives of the school. The library should likewise be readily and easily accessible as well as attractively equipped. A separate reading and study room is required, in addition to other items as outlined by the North Central Association of Secondary Schools, and demanded for accreditation. All this is in the interest of greater efficiency.

An auditorium, likewise, is part of any modern school plant. It is needed for many school assemblies, student programs and meetings which cannot be held in the chapel and for which the gymnasium is not suitable, convenient, or adequate. Again, this item is in the interest of modernization and efficiency.

In view of the above needs, the Central District of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, by resolution adopted at the District convention in June, 1949, respectfully petitions Synod to grant Concordia College at Fort Wayne, Ind., a new Administration-Library-Auditorium Building.

W. F. DOCTER, *Secretary of the Central District*

**ACTION**

Requests 1 to 6 were included in the Schedule of Current Requests under Section "C" of the Report of the Board for Higher Education as *adopted* upon recommendation of Committee 1.

Request 7 was covered by Resolution 2 under Section "A" of the Report of the Board for Higher Education.

Concerning Unprinted Memorial 57, Committee 1 brought in the following resolution, which was *adopted*:

**Resolution 47**

WHEREAS, The administration of two schools on the same campus (Concordia College of Fort Wayne and the Fort Wayne Lutheran High School) requires that any problems arising from this unusual situation be resolved; and

WHEREAS, This matter has been given careful consideration by the Board of Directors of the Lutheran Association for Secondary Education in Fort Wayne and by the Board of Control of Concordia College, Fort Wayne; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we accept the proposal submitted to us jointly by the two aforementioned Boards, namely:

"WHEREAS, A first-class commission will be granted to Concordia High School in Fort Wayne by the Indiana State Board of Education only if a unit control of the high school is established; and

"WHEREAS, Unit control of the High School is also a prerequisite to membership in the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools; and

"WHEREAS, In the accreditation procedures for the High School, measures must also be taken to guard Synod's interests in general in such matters and the eventual accreditation measures for Concordia College in particular; and

"WHEREAS, It may be found desirable to include provision for a pre-theological curriculum in the program of the general high school courses in view of the proposed changes pertaining to Concordia College and its future functions as an institution of Synod; and

"WHEREAS, Because of the contemplated building program of the Fort Wayne Lutheran Association for Secondary Education on the campus of Concordia College, urgent consideration is required; now therefore be it

*Resolved*, That Synod empower the Board for Higher Education to assist the Board of Directors of the Fort Wayne Lutheran Association for Secondary Education, Inc., and the Board of Control of Concordia College, Fort Wayne, in resolving administrative

matters with reference to unit control and the pre-theological curriculum in the High School and such other problems as may be involved in the efficient administration of two schools on the same campus."

## **Concordia College, Milwaukee, Wis.**

### **REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL**

(Memorial 106)

#### **Board of Control**

Several changes have occurred in the personnel of the board during the past triennium. The Rev. Felix Kretzschmar was elected in 1947, and the Rev. Arthur Oswald became chairman of the Board in 1948 by virtue of his election to the presidency of the District. In addition to their regular work of supervising all functions and aspects of the school, members of the Board were kept very busy with several building projects. The first wing of a new dormitory has been completed, and plans have been prepared for a second wing of the dormitory and for a new administration building. Board and faculty continue to work in splendid harmony.

#### **Faculty**

No changes in the permanent membership of the faculty were made in the last three years. Dr. Walter Jennrich was engaged as instructor in 1947 to teach Greek and Latin. The system of ranking adopted by Synod was put into effect this year. Problems of accreditation are being studied with a view to applying for recognition by the North Central Association in the near future. Faculty members who were listed as ill at the last convention have improved and are enjoying better health. Prof. George W. Mueller, retired since 1936, died on December 9, 1949, at the age of 91. Three members of the staff will reach the age of 65 during the next triennium. A reduction of their teaching load will necessitate the engaging of an additional instructor.

#### **Students**

The average enrollment during the last three years has been 271. About 95 per cent of these have been ministerial or teacher-training students. Still suffering from the loss of a dormitory by fire some fifteen years ago, the school has had to crowd this large enrollment into inadequate and substandard quarters. In spite of housing problems, the health and morale of the students have been good. Participation in national testing programs has revealed a consistently high grade of scholarship.

### Requests

For the sake of improvement in administration, teaching, and housing, we respectfully *petition* Synod to grant us the following requests:

1. The second wing of the dormitory completed in March, 1950.
2. A grant for the new administration building, \$300,000.
3. Additional quarters for help.
4. Reconstruction of the old laboratory.
5. A new professor's home.

1. The first wing of the new dormitory (granted by Synod in 1947) is now completed and houses 58 students. This wing solves the problems of fire hazards, unsanitary and crowded living in the Old State Dormitory, which must now be razed. Wunder Dormitory, however, remains crowded far beyond capacity and standards of decency. Six students are crowded into rooms planned specifically for only four, with serious effects upon morale, discipline, and study habits.

A second wing of our new dormitory is part of the plan submitted three years ago. The proper functioning of the first wing is dependent on this addition. It will contain a lounge, which is a "must," inasmuch as the study rooms and bedrooms are very small and allow for no recreation or social activity. A second wing of our new dormitory will permit us to reduce the crowding in Wunder Dormitory and to place a proctor, or housemaster, in a room originally designed for such a supervisor.

The total dormitory capacity of the school will be 257 when the new wing has been added — only enough to take care of present needs. Present estimate of cost by the Hunzinger Construction Co., builders of the first wing, is \$375,000, including equipment.

2. In 1947 Synod recognized our need for an administration building and voted us \$110,000. We must have this building in order to modernize our administration. Present facilities are a makeshift and leave no room for any administrative help for the president. This building will also house our music department, with individual practice rooms and an auditorium for music appreciation, concerts, and visual education. The sale of an athletic field some years ago netted enough to pay for a swimming pool. This third part of the building will be an adjunct to our gymnasium and is a necessary part of our intramural athletic program because of the very small campus. The Hunzinger Company, together with Mr. Stubenrauch, our architect, estimate the cost of this building at \$500,000. Of this total we can supply about \$200,000 by private solicitation. Most of these \$200,000 are now on hand.

3. During the past years our kitchen and janitorial help has

been crowded into tiny rooms with practically no privacy. There is room above the present kitchen for several rooms or suites of rooms. These enlarged quarters will keep our help content and make it much easier to retain quality personnel. Our architect estimates the cost of the addition at \$50,000.

4. Our physical science laboratory is antiquated, and much of its equipment is worn out. Plans for reconstruction include a new floor, new tables and fixtures, new cabinets, new lighting, and instructional equipment. The estimate of the cost of reconstruction is \$10,000.

5. When Professor G. W. Mueller died in December, 1949, he vacated one of the oldest homes on the campus. About 70 years old, poorly planned and constructed, with no running water on the second floor, only a ladder leading to the attic, plumbing and wiring in need of replacement, plaster crumbling and general disintegration—there seems to be but one solution in the interest of economy and proper provision for faculty personnel. We ask that this old house be torn down and that a new one for about \$25,000 be erected during the next year. It is our hope to replace five of these very old homes at the rate of one every triennium.

BOARD OF CONTROL, CONCORDIA COLLEGE  
(REV.) FELIX KRETZSCHMAR, *Secretary*

#### ACTION

All five requests were included in the Schedule of Current Requests under Section "C" of the Report of the Board for Higher Education as *adopted* upon recommendation of Committee 1.

### Concordia College, St. Paul, Minn.

#### REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL

(Memorial 107)

The Board of Control of Concordia College, St. Paul, Minn., herewith submits to the honorable Synod the following report, covering the past triennium, together with a statement of the needs and requirements of our school.

#### Enrollment

The enrollment for the past three school years was:

- 1947—1948: 283 boys and men, of whom 13 were preparing for teacher training;
- 1948—1949: 243 boys and men, of whom 18 were preparing for teacher training;
- 1949—1950: 236 boys and men, of whom 20 were preparing for teacher training.

The peak enrollment of 1947—1948 included a large number of veterans, many of whom were not Lutheran and not pre-ministerial students. The State University requested all Junior Colleges to joint-register such students as met entrance requirements and character requirements and who might eventually transfer to the senior division of the State University, provided such Junior Colleges had additional room, not occupied by their regular students. About 25 such veterans were enrolled during the school year 1947—1948. The enrollment for 1948—1949 includes a small number of adult special students in an evening class from the Lutheran community in which the College is located. The percentage of ministerial and pre-teaching students increased during the triennium from a low of 55 per cent in 1947 to a high of 77 per cent in 1949—1950.

#### Staff

Besides the eleven regularly called professors the following additions in the instructional staff were employed during the triennium:

1947—1948: one instructor and one graduate assistant and one missionary.

1948—1949: one instructor and one graduate assistant and one missionary.

1949—1950: two instructors and one graduate assistant.

#### Curriculum

The curriculum for pre-ministerial students set by Synod was taught in both the High School and the College divisions. In a number of areas, particularly in the languages, the minimum set by Synod is exceeded by a number of units per year. In addition to the synodically prescribed curriculum, commercial courses are offered to all high school students. This requirement became mandatory when the school became accredited. The local community contributes most of the instructional costs of the commercial courses. An Officers Reserve Corps Unit has been organized for the three upper grades, and students may join this unit with the consent of their parents. About 65 students have availed themselves of this training.

#### Accreditation

Pursuant to a general directive of the Centennial Synod and with the concurrence of the Board for Higher Education, the Board of Control supported the faculty and the administration in their desire to seek accreditation with the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The High School is now a member of the North Central Association. To meet the standards



of this Association, a High School Principal was appointed at the beginning of the last school year. The Junior College is accredited by the University of Minnesota.

### Plant

During the school year 1947—1948 the West Dormitory was remodeled and placed into use. In 1948 the Old Buenger Residence was remodeled and converted into a duplex for professorial residences on the campus. In 1948 an additional faculty residence was purchased off the campus at the corner of Lexington Parkway and Dayton Avenue. In 1948 one of the two boilers in the central heating plant was replaced with an oil-burning new boiler. In 1949 an additional 5½ acres was added to the campus at a cost of \$40,000. The buildings and grounds of Concordia are in excellent condition. The Board of Control urges Synod to expend the moneys necessary to keep its plant in good condition, because repairs and necessary improvements, when delayed unnecessarily, are extremely costly.

### Requests

The Board of Control respectfully submits the following requests to the honorable Delegate Synod:

1. To concur in the resolution of the Minnesota District to grant expansion of Concordia College, St. Paul, Minn., into a Senior College.

2. To supply the necessary funds to erect the Buenger Memorial Library. (Approved in 1947 by General Synod; approved by Board of Directors; approved by Fiscal Conference in 1947; approved by "Building for Tomorrow" Committee.)

Available for the project from local funds: \$25,000. Total cost: \$186,000. Amount requested: \$161,000.

3. Remodel the Old Main at a cost of \$50,000. Estimated capacity when remodeled: 92 students.

4. Grant the temporary addition of a pre-education curriculum for freshmen and sophomore college women students who desire to complete their training at one of Synod's teachers' colleges.

BOARD OF CONTROL

H. WINTER, *Secretary*

In this connection the following memorial was also considered:

**EXPAND CONCORDIA COLLEGE, ST. PAUL, MINN.,  
TO A SENIOR COLLEGE**

(Memorial 136)

WHEREAS, Synod has resolved to expand her ministerial preparatory course to include the senior college years; and

WHEREAS, For this purpose one or more of our existing preparatory institutions will, no doubt, be expanded; and

WHEREAS, Our Concordia College in St. Paul, Minn., has the plant capacity for a senior college; and

WHEREAS, It is centrally located; and

WHEREAS, The condition of the plant is such as to require very few costly changes; and

WHEREAS, It is located in close proximity to one of the outstanding universities of our country, with which it has excellent relations; and

WHEREAS, Shifting to a senior college would be less difficult than elsewhere by reason of the fact that this institution is not overcrowded; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we request The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod to expand Concordia College in St. Paul, Minn., to a senior college.

THE MINNESOTA DISTRICT  
OF THE LUTHERAN CHURCH — MISSOURI SYNOD

ARNOLD E. WENGER, *Secretary*

In convention assembled in August, 1949, at St. Paul, Minn.

#### ACTION

Request 1 is covered under Section "B," Senior College, Report of the Board for Higher Education.

Request 2 was not included in the Schedule of Current Requests.

Request 3 was included in the Schedule of Current Requests under Section "C" of the Report of the Board for Higher Education as *adopted* upon recommendation of Committee 1.

Request 4 is covered under "Action" on Section "A" of the Report of the Board for Higher Education.

The request of the Minnesota District, Unprinted Memorial 74, to introduce coeducation at St. Paul, was taken care of under "Action" on Section "A" of the Report of the Board for Higher Education.

### St. Paul's College, Concordia, Mo.

#### REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL

(Memorial 108)

The Board of Control of St. Paul's College herewith submits a report on its activities relative to its supervision of Synod's school during the 1947—1950 triennium and respectfully requests Synod's convention to give attention to the school's needs.

Under the gracious blessing and benediction of God, St. Paul's College was permitted to enjoy three years of progress and success, which, we hope, is the beginning of a new era for our school that will enlarge its program and expand its facilities and usefulness.

### Enrollment

Enrollment statistics for the three years are as follows:

Year	Enrollment	Pretheological
1947—48	151	129
1948—49	147	133
1949—50	150	131

### Faculty

At the opening of the last triennium the chair of History and Social Studies was vacant. After calling unsuccessfully a number of times, a call was extended to the Rev. Wilbert Rosin, then serving as instructor at our institution, on December 17, 1947. After accepting the call Instructor Rosin was installed as Associate Professor of History and Social Studies in a special academic service on February 1, 1948. Vice-President T. A. Weinhold preached the sermon. Chairman O. E. Heilman was in charge of the installation ceremony, assisted by Prof. E. C. Weis and Pastor O. G. Tiemann.

The Rev. Allen Nauss, A. B., B. D., has served as instructor at St. Paul's since 1948. The Board has asked him to serve two more years.

Student Wentzel served as housemaster in Biltz Hall, which houses the High School Department, 1947—48. Student M. W. Riedel served in that capacity during the 1948—49 school year, and the present housemaster of Biltz Hall is Student David Krampitz.

### New Courses Inaugurated

In harmony with the accreditation of our school as required by the State of Missouri, two new courses were added during the last triennium.

Course 1. Fine Arts—music, choral work

Course 2. Practical Arts—typing

St. Paul's College Association, a group of some 1,500 friends who have set for themselves the goal of working for the welfare of St. Paul's College, particularly in those areas of activity for which no provision is made by Synod, provided the equipment—typewriters, tables, and chairs—needed for the course in Practical Arts. The cost was more than \$3,500. This group of loyal friends also made available \$5,000 for campus beautification. At the present time the Association is gathering funds for a pipe organ to be installed in the chapel of the new administration building.

### Building Program

After the Saginaw Convention in 1944, which guaranteed the continued existence of St. Paul's College, Synod's Board of Directors, according to a directive of Synod, studied the situation at our

Missouri preparatory school. In June, 1945, they allocated \$325,000 for a new and much-needed administration building and central heating plant. With the increased enrollment at St. Paul's after the future of the school was assured, requiring the reconditioning of the 1884-1890 buildings for dormitory purposes, Synod's Board of Directors, in September, 1945, voted to build a dormitory at St. Paul's College. \$100,000 were allocated for that purpose.

In the course of our planning the building program, it became plain that an administration building, central heating plant, and a dormitory could not be erected for the \$425,000 Synod had set aside for that purpose. Accordingly, plans were suggested to Synod's Board of Directors to build the administration building and a central heating plant, after our building advisers had assured us that the appropriation would only cover those projects and that it would be the wise and economical thing to do.

Finally, after many planning checks and re-checks, the contracts for the two buildings (administration building and central heating plant) were let on July 14, 1949. On July 19 a private ground-breaking service was conducted by President A. J. C. Moeller.

The new Administration Building will be called Baepler Hall. The walls of the central heating plant were up, the boilers in place, the walls of the tunneling completed, before the winter weather set in. The re-enforced-concrete structural skeleton for the administration building was also completed before winter weather halted building operations. On September 18, 1949, in connection with our Annual College Day observance, the cornerstone was laid by the Rev. O. E. Heilman, chairman of our Board, assisted by Pastor O. G. Tiemann. The prayer and benediction was spoken by President Alb. J. C. Moeller. As this report is being written, workmen are busy laying brick; others are working on the roof construction. God willing, the building is to be ready for use at the beginning of the new school year in September, 1950.

Our Western District, by synodical resolution, has agreed to gather the sum of \$50,000 for the furnishings and equipment of the new building. Of this sum \$21,754.34 have been expended for desks, office furniture, chapel seating, and classroom equipment.

### Requests

For the proper housing of our students the additional dormitory granted by Synod's Board of Directors should be erected. Therefore we respectfully petition Synod to grant our school an appropriation of \$250,000 for the erection of a 66-student dormitory.

When it became evident that, due to rising prices, the three buildings (administration building, dormitory, and central heating plant) needed on the campus could not be built for \$425,000,

Synod's Board of Directors advised that an administration building and a central heating plant be built for the moneys allotted. That leaves unmet the need for additional dormitory space at our school as conceded by Synod's Board of Directors in 1945. Unless additional provisions are made for the proper housing of our students, we shall have to turn applicants away.

In view of these and other reasons, we renew our request for a new dormitory. Our architects, Carroll and Dean, have made a careful study and check of building costs and assure us that a 66-student dormitory could be built for \$250,000.

Such needs of the institution as painting, general repairs, etc., have been submitted to the Committee on Colleges and will, no doubt, be taken care of in the usual manner.

### Conclusion

In conclusion, we gratefully acknowledge, with sincere thanks, the splendid co-operation, sympathetic help, and guidance given us by Synod's President, Synod's Board of Directors, Synod's Committee on Colleges, and Board for Higher Education. We bespeak for our school and all other schools of learning maintained by our Church, Synod's continued prayers and participation for the strengthening and widening of their Kingdom-building program!

BOARD OF CONTROL, ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE

O. G. TIEMANN, *Secretary*

### ACTION

The request for a new dormitory was included in the Schedule of Current Requests under Section "C" of the Report of the Board for Higher Education as *adopted* upon recommendation of Committee 1.

## Concordia Collegiate Institute, Bronxville, N. Y.

### REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL

(Memorial 109)

It is with a deep sense of gratitude to Almighty God, who has continued to shower His blessings upon the work of our school, that your Board herewith submits its triennial report.

### Our Faculty

In November of 1947 it was our privilege to commemorate the fortieth anniversary of Prof. Louis Heinrichsmeyer as a member of our staff. This significant milestone was fittingly observed at a public ceremony in which due recognition was given to the divine mercy which has permitted our beloved professor to render such long and faithful service to our school.

On May 10, 1948, our revered Dr. Henry Stein was called to his eternal reward. He was completing his 56th consecutive year of devoted service at our school, 51 as full-time professor, the last five on a part-time basis after his retirement in 1943.

In the summer of 1948 Prof. Oswald Hoffmann accepted the call as Director of Public Relations of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, causing us to lose his valued services on our staff and campus.

To fill the vacancy, Prof. Henry Proehl was appointed to the chair of Latin and Greek in the college department, having heretofore taught these subjects in our high school department. His place on our high school faculty was filled when the Rev. Carl Weidmann, our housemaster, accepted the call of the Electoral Board to the chair of Latin and Greek in the high school.

This left a vacancy in the position of housemaster, which at the present writing has not been filled despite earnest efforts. In the meantime the duties of the housemaster have been assumed by some of the assistants under supervision of Professor Weidmann, who also serves as principal of our high school.

Another serious vacancy was created when in September of 1949 President Arthur Doege accepted the call as pastor of Our Savior Lutheran Church, Mineola, N. Y., and was granted a peaceful dismissal after having served faithfully and competently as head of our school for the past eleven years.

Prof. Albert E. Meyer, now serving as acting president of our school, was called to the presidency by the Electoral Board on March 15. Up to the present writing we have not received his decision. Professor Meyer also served as acting president during the period of 1942 to 1945, when President Doege served as active chaplain with the Armed Forces.

By authority of the Board for Higher Education two members of our synodical faculty, Prof. Louis Heinrichsmeyer and Prof. Theodore Hausmann, were promoted to the rank of full professorship. Both of these men have been vitally identified with the work and program of our school for many years, Professor Heinrichsmeyer enjoying the distinction of the longest tenure of office on our faculty, Professor Hausmann, who continues to serve as dean of our college, having completed 31 years as member of our staff.

Before the present school year is over, we shall have the privilege of commemorating the anniversaries of ordination for three other members of our faculty: the 40th anniversary of Prof. Emil Luecke, the 25th anniversary of Prof. Herman Grunau and Prof. Henry Proehl.

The past triennium has again been characterized by a beautiful spirit of devotion and consecration on the part of all members of

our faculty, who have willingly assumed numerous assignments in addition to their heavy teaching loads.

Our non-synodical staff, of necessity comparatively large because of our extensive program of general education, continues to function capably and in recent years has become increasingly stabilized by long-term contracts with instructors of demonstrated merit.

Since 1947 we have had the services of a qualified full-time director of physical education, Mr. Vincent Olsen, whose presence on our staff has fully justified our expectations for the physical well-being of our students.

Six men and four women constitute the instructors on our non-synodical faculty. With the exception of the Director of Physical Education, whose salary is subsidized by Synod to the extent of \$1,000, all non-synodical instructors are salaried by funds from tuition and from local sources of support.

For the past two years a registered nurse, who is on full-time duty during the day and on call at all times, has been regularly employed on our campus. The cost of this service is borne by the students at the rate of \$1.00 a month.

### Our Student Body

The following enrollment figures are to be reported for the past triennium:

	Total	College		High School	Ministerial
		Men	Women		
1947—1948	322	98	80	144	105
1948—1949	291	86	65	140	115
1949—1950	274	72	54	148	107

We are happy to report that the number of ministerial students has remained fairly constant, and it is the consistent aim of your Board to do whatever possible that still more qualified young men from this area will be induced to study for the ministry.

A number of young women wishing to prepare themselves for parish school teaching are enrolled at our college and plan to transfer to our River Forest Concordia for completing their training. We hope that an increasing number of young women will enter this program at Bronxville and that Synod will encourage the further development of this program at our school.

In general the health of our students as well as of our faculty and employees has been consistently good, for which we thank our gracious heavenly Father.

In this connection we wish to call attention to the fact that Bohm Hall, our dormitory for high school boys, is still without adequate fire protection. Whereas our three off-campus girls' dormitories are protected by sprinkler systems, and Sieker Hall, our dormitory for college men, is of fireproof construction, Bohm Hall,

our oldest dormitory, erected in 1910, of wood and brick construction, is protected only by fire hose, hand extinguishers, and a warning system. The renewed request for a sprinkler system for Bohm Hall is included in the overtures submitted through the Board for Higher Education, and we are confident that Synod will give sympathetic consideration to a matter so vital to the safety of our students.

### Property and Buildings

In 1944 we were granted \$80,000 by the Saginaw Convention for a much-needed library, which was to be one wing of a new educational building containing science classrooms and laboratories and a large auditorium. Funds for the science wing and auditorium were to be raised locally. However, despite the fact that the campaign among our constituent congregations was blessed with success, realizing approximately \$230,000, it was found that building costs had risen to such an extent that the plans had to be modified by omitting the erection of the auditorium for the present. It was also found that Synod's appropriation for the library wing was not sufficient, and, accordingly, this was increased by the 1947 convention to \$125,000.

Final building plans were approved by Synod some two years ago, and it is with sincere regret that we must report that actual building operations could not be undertaken up to the present time. Our school is located in a zone restricted by village law to one-family residences. This requires us to apply for a variance each time we wish to erect any building other than a one-family residence and, in addition, to obtain the written consent of 80 per cent of the adjacent lot owners before the building plans can be considered by the Village Board. Under authority of Synod's Board of Directors we are now in the process of testing in the State Courts the legality of these zoning restrictions as they apply to a school such as ours. We are hopeful of a favorable settlement, permitting the erection of our greatly needed educational building in the near future.

In 1948 we were offered the opportunity to acquire a large parcel of land comprising nine and a half acres directly across White Plains Road from our campus, flanked on one side by the property of Concordia Church and on the other side by our athletic field. This property was purchased at a cost of \$75,000, of which \$50,000 was made available by Synod, and the balance was assumed locally. Known as the Gorman Property, it contains a sizable mansion and a smaller building, formerly used as a garage and servant quarters, both in fairly good condition. Inasmuch as the new educational building when completed will exhaust the development possibilities of our present campus, it can readily be



seen what an invaluable acquisition the Gorman Property presents for any future expansion of our school.

Outstanding among the numerous improvements and renovations accomplished during the past triennium is the redecoration and refurnishing of our dining hall. This project, which has added immeasurably to the beauty and atmosphere of the interior of our commons building, was sponsored by the Women of the Lutheran Education Society at a cost of \$12,000.

During the past triennium we also completed the conversion from AC to DC current for all electrical power used on our campus, as authorized by Synod at the Chicago Convention.

### **Director of Public Relations**

In 1948 the Lutheran Education Society provided for a separate department of Public Relations at our school by making available an annual appropriation of \$7,500 from its treasury. Mr. Herbert Thien has been engaged as Director of Public Relations, and since the beginning of 1949 he has established his headquarters in office space made available in our administration building. Under supervision of a committee consisting of representatives from the faculty, the Lutheran Education Society, and the Board of Control, the Public Relations director is concentrating his efforts particularly on student enrollment and financial support for the program of general education as offered by our school.

### **Concordia Church**

With the dedication of its new church building on April 23 on a corner lot directly opposite the campus across White Plains Road, a hope long cherished by the members of Concordia Congregation as well as by the Concordia campus family has reached fulfillment. Our Board rejoices in the completion of the first church building of this congregation, since the church plays so vital a part in the spiritual life of our students.

### **Junior College Degrees**

In the spring of this year the Regents of New York State approved the granting of two new degrees, the A. A. (Associate in Arts) and the A. A. S. (Associate in Applied Science) by its accredited junior colleges. As one of the accredited junior colleges our Concordia hopes to award the Associate degree to its graduates as soon as the required technical arrangements have been completed.

### **Acknowledgments**

The generous support of many congregations and individuals, and especially of the Lutheran Education Society, the Women of the Lutheran Education Society, the Ladies' Aid Society of Con-

cordia Collegiate Institute, and the Concordia Women's Guild of Long Island, again calls for grateful acknowledgment.

In addition to the projects already mentioned, our school has been provided with modern addressograph equipment by the Ladies' Aid Society of Concordia and with new robes for the school choir by the Women's Guild of Long Island.

We are also grateful to report the receipt of two legacies during the past triennium — a bequest of \$55,000 from the Estate of Mrs. Kate B. Langenbacher, earnings of which are to be used for scholarships, and a bequest of \$15,000 from the Estate of Mrs. Anna R. Loderhose, earnings of which are to be used for educational purposes as may be determined.

#### Personnel of the Board

The following served as members of the Board of Control during the past triennium: Pres. Herman J. Rippe (*ex officio*), Mr. James Kemp, Mr. Charles Nehring, Prof. Louis Rabe, and the Rev. Louis S. Wagner. During the spring of 1947 Mr. Herbert Thien was appointed as member of the Board to complete the unexpired term of our sainted colleague Mr. Fred Overbeck. However, owing to the newly adopted ruling that no individual may simultaneously hold two offices in Synod, he was compelled to withdraw as candidate, since he was already up for re-election as member of the Board for European Missions. In his stead the convention elected Prof. Louis Rabe of New York University.

Your Board has held monthly meetings throughout the triennium and numerous special meetings as necessity demanded.

The personnel of the Board suffered a severe loss through the death of Dr. Arthur Brunn in August of 1949. Though no longer a member of our Board since his election to the Vice-Presidency of Synod, Dr. Brunn attended our meetings whenever possible as personal representative of Dr. Behnken, and his helpful counsel was always deeply appreciated.

Your Board again wishes to express its grateful acknowledgment to the members of Synod's Board of Directors and of the Board for Higher Education for the understanding manner in which they gave consideration to the many problems about which we consulted them in the interest of our school.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL  
LOUIS S. WAGNER, *Secretary*

#### ACTION

The requests in this report were included in the Schedule of Current Requests under Section "C" of the Report of the Board for Higher Education as *adopted* upon the recommendation of Committee 1.

**St. John's College, Winfield, Kans.****REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL**

(Memorial 110)

The Board of Control of St. John's College, Winfield, Kans., herewith submits its report for the years 1947—1950. The enrollment statistics for these three years are as follows:

1947—48: 436, total; 253 boys, 183 girls  
1948—49: 411, total; 250 boys, 161 girls  
1949—50: 441, total; 245 boys, 196 girls

**Pre-theological enrollments:**

1947—48, 155; 1948—49, 161; 1949—50, 153

**Teacher-training enrollments (girls):**

1947—48, 90; 1948—49, 100; 1949—50, 110

**Pre-teacher training enrollments (boys)**

1947—48, 5; 1948—49, 6; 1949—50, 18

**Graduates entering Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo.:**

1948, 26; 1949, 45; 1950, 38

**Girls entering church service as teachers or parish workers:**

1948, 34; 1949, 31; 1950, 33

Pre-theological graduates entering teaching service, prior to admission to Concordia Seminary, St. Louis:

1948, 10; 1949, 4; 1950, 4

(These figures are not to be counted in the line which refers to graduates entering Concordia Seminary, St. Louis. They have deferred their entrance to Concordia Seminary by one year.)

The health of our students and faculty members, with a few exceptions, has been very good. On March 20, 1950, a serious accident befell one of our students. Walter Zorn, the son of Pastor C. M. Zorn of Closter, N. J., and a most promising pre-theological student who intended to enter Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, in September, 1950, was accidentally killed. He was struck by a baseball which glanced off his bat. Although the X ray which was taken shortly after the accident showed no skull fracture, yet Walter became violently ill at 2:30 on Tuesday morning, March 21, and passed away about 5:45 A. M. at William Newton Memorial Hospital. A special service was conducted in the Chapel by the President and Pastor C. R. Zehnder. President C. S. Mundinger also accompanied the remains to his home in Closter, N. J., where he conducted the funeral service.

The big item, now in the process of construction, is the new Girls' Dormitory. At this writing the exterior is complete. The plastering of the interior is about half completed. Money for this

project was largely contributed by citizens of Winfield and by our Lutheran communicants in the State of Kansas. The building will house 126 girls. It is intended to serve particularly our teacher-training program.

The Commercial Department has continued to function in a satisfactory manner during the past triennium. The department is self-supporting financially, and it also makes an annual remittance to Synod for the use of its rooms in the Administration Building. It offers instruction in typewriting and shorthand to pre-theological students without cost.

Both the High School and the Junior College have been accredited with the educational authorities in the State of Kansas for a number of years; the High School is also a member of the North Central Association. The relationship with these agencies has been satisfactory and helpful.

The big problem of St. John's College is to get more students to take the teacher-training course. Our aim is to turn out seventy-five graduates of this course each year. In order to do this, we must have two hundred students enrolled in this course constantly.

The helpful co-operation of Synod's President, the Board of Directors, and the Board for Higher Education is gratefully acknowledged.

**THE BOARD OF CONTROL**

**REV. W. H. MEYER, *President***

**REV. LEO. J. FENSKE, *Secretary***

In addition to this report, Committee 1 considered the following Unprinted Memorials:

**BADEN HALL**

(Unprinted Memorial 59)

The Board of Control of St. John's College, Winfield, Kans., is constrained to bring the case of Baden Hall to the attention of Synod for a second time.

Baden Hall is the oldest building on the campus of St. John's College; it is built of solid stone, and, according to our present architect and builder, it is in a good state of repair. The outside shell of the building is in very good condition.

The interior of the structure — wooden joists, wooden floors, wooden studdings, and lath and plaster — make the building a dangerous firetrap. The whole interior of the structure ought to be torn out, and steel joists, concrete floors, fireproof masonry, and interior walls should be constructed.

Lippert Brothers' Construction Company of Oklahoma City, who rebuilt West Dormitory and who also built the women's new

dormitory, believes that the reconstruction of Baden Hall can be done for \$145,000.

In view of the fact that Synod ought not to endanger the lives and safety of its students, the Board of Control of St. John's College petitions Synod for funds to rebuild Baden Hall and make it fireproof.

The building is too valuable to be torn down, and it is too dangerous to be occupied in its present condition. During the current year it was occupied by 117 girls.

According to the plans of our Board of Control, this building is again to be used as a boys' dormitory.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL

LEO J. FENSKE, *Secretary*

#### **REQUEST FOR A NEW WING TO BE ADDED TO THE WOMEN'S NEW DORMITORY**

(Unprinted Memorial 60)

During the years 1949—1950 St. John's College built a new dormitory for women, which will house 120 women. During this same period of time St. John's has had 117 women in old Baden Hall and 38 girls in South Hall, a reconditioned old farm house. At the same time there were 211 boys housed in West Dormitory. West Dormitory was intended originally for 168 men and boys.

It is very evident that the dormitories, both Baden Hall and West Dormitory, are very much overcrowded. South Hall should not be used at all for the housing of girls.

It is true, the women's new dormitory will house 120. To take care of our teacher training-parish worker students alone, we need place for 180 women.

The additional wing, planned at the time when the women's dormitory was planned, will house 60 women. That would give us room for 180 women for our teacher training-parish worker students.

This building is planned of the same material, the same fire-proof construction, the same arrangement of two in a room which the women's new dormitory has.

During the emergency St. John is asked to furnish 75 women teachers each year for Synod. Therefore we believe that this building should be erected just as soon as possible.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL

LEO J. FENSKE, *Secretary*

#### **ACTION**

Action on these matters was covered by the adoption of Schedule "C," as recommended by Committee 1.

Concerning *fire precautions*, Committee 1 presented the following resolution, which was *adopted*:

#### **Resolution 48**

WHEREAS, The attention of your Committee has been called to the necessity of modernizing Baden Hall and eliminating the fire hazards which now exist; and

WHEREAS, Similar conditions with reference to fire hazards are said to obtain in some of our other educational institutions; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we turn this matter over to our Board for Higher Education with the suggestion to consider at this time the possibility of installing fire protection devices (such as automatic sprinklers) in all buildings which should be so equipped.

### **Concordia Academy, Portland, Oreg.**

#### **REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL**

(Memorial 111)

The triennium of 1947 to 1950 has been a period of growth and expansion, both external and internal, at our Portland Concordia. It is therefore with gratitude to God for His manifest blessings upon our school that we submit this report to Synod.

#### **Building Program**

On September 20, 1947, our new dormitory, Centennial Hall, was dedicated. This building was erected through a grant of \$140,000 from the Peace Thankoffering. It is of reinforced concrete, fireproof construction, with brick-veneer exterior, with two stories and full basement. The building consists of 20 suites (bedroom and study room), each of which will comfortably accommodate four students. In the basement are located the dining room and kitchen, the students' lounge, the students' store, two recreation rooms, and the laundry.

One year later, on September 26, 1948, we were privileged to dedicate the first unit of our new administration-classroom building, Luther Hall. This building has thus far cost \$105,000, all of which has been contributed by the Northwest District of Synod. Its construction is similar to that of Centennial Hall. Although the interior of the building has not been completely finished, we have used it for the past two years. The first and second stories contain classrooms, offices, laboratory, and temporary library. The basement is being used temporarily for our chapel.

The synodical convention of 1947 authorized a grant of \$110,000 for the completion of Luther Hall, including the addition of a west wing to house the permanent chapel and library. To

date we have not received this allocation, and we therefore voice the earnest hope that this convention will make these funds available to us. The completion of our present building and the acquisition of permanent quarters for our chapel and library are of vital importance for the life of the students and for the development of our program.

God willing, on May 7 of this year we plan to dedicate our new gymnasium. This building, authorized by the Northwest District convention of 1949, has been built at a cost of some \$33,000 through gifts and loans from the congregations and individual members of the Northwest District. This structure harmonizes, in appearance and construction, with the other new buildings on our campus. It will have a seating capacity of 800 for basketball games and a total capacity of 1,250.

In the past triennium, accordingly, our Portland Concordia has acquired a completely new set of buildings. Our remaining need is for a new service building, to accommodate our permanent dining hall and kitchen, together with quarters for the staff, guest room, and infirmary. Our present dining hall and kitchen quarters are not ideally located and are becoming increasingly inadequate. In addition, the removal of these facilities from the dormitory basement will allow more space in the building for student activities. We shall also gain space in the dormitory by moving our infirmary and custodian's quarters to the new service building, since these at present occupy two suites of rooms in Centennial Hall, which space is needed for students' quarters. *We therefore request an appropriation of \$65,000 for the service building.*

#### Campus Improvements

Since the last convention the two old buildings — administration building and gymnasium — which served this institution for a great many years, have been razed. The campus has been landscaped and presents a very attractive appearance. A new baseball diamond has been installed by the Alumni Association. A group of lots along N. E. Liberty Street, the north boundary of the campus, was acquired in 1948. This property includes a house now being occupied by Instructor Stuenkel.

#### Accreditation

We are happy to report that since 1948 Concordia Academy has been accredited with the Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools and also with the Oregon State Department of Education.

#### Faculty

Since 1947 the following changes have taken place on our faculty: The Rev. Omar Stuenkel of Dayton, Wash., was engaged as instructor in the summer of 1948 and has continued to serve

our institution since that time. He has replaced Prof. Karl Lorenz, who retired in 1948, but who continues to teach two elective courses. Assistants who have served Concordia in this triennium are Rudolph Ressmeyer, 1947—48; Walter Rubke, 1948—49; and Paul Schulze, 1949—50. In addition, the Rev. F. H. Krinke has been engaged as part-time instructor in Religion; Mrs. Adelaide Willworth as librarian; and Mr. Martin Dobberfuhl as instructor in music.

### **Board of Control**

Two changes have occurred on the Board of Control since the last convention: District President C. H. Bensene replaced the late President F. M. L. Nitz after the latter's death in January, 1948. Mr. Fred Wagener was appointed to replace Mr. Paul Neils, who was ineligible to serve because of the fact that he holds another elective office within Synod.

### **Student Body**

During the past three years the enrollment at Portland has reached 78, 80, and 83, respectively. The ministerial and teacher-training students account for 60 per cent of the enrollment. Special emphasis has been placed upon the spiritual program of the school, and there has been demonstrable progress in the spiritual interest and morale of the student body. Extracurricular activities include the Missionary Society, the Craftsmen, the Academy Players, the Camera Club, the Publication Staff, and the athletic teams.

### **Summer Extension Courses**

During the past three years a graduate school for pastors and teachers has been conducted each semester on our campus under the auspices of the Extension Department of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis.

### **Supporting Organizations**

Concordia's program has been greatly enhanced by the loyal support of a group of supporting organizations. The Concordia Academy Guild, a District-wide women's organization, has supplied many improvements and new facilities for the campus; the Alumni Association has been especially active in promoting the athletic program; and the Lutheran Education Society has provided ten typewriters and a sound-motion picture projector. These groups also pooled their efforts in promoting the new gymnasium.

### **Junior College**

Pursuant to the resolution of the 1947 convention, which referred Portland's request for a junior college "to the Board for Higher Education, in conjunction with the Board of Directors,



for close and intensive study, and with power to act," these respective Boards have given their approval to the expansion of Portland to the junior college level. The first junior college year will be introduced in the fall of 1950.

BOARD OF CONTROL

ARTHUR RAASCH, *Chairman*

CARL F. NITZ, *Secretary*

**ACTION**

The request for a service building was included in the Schedule of Current Requests under Section "C" of the Report of the Board for Higher Education as *adopted* upon recommendation of Committee 1.

**California Concordia College, Oakland, California**

**REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL**

(Memorial 112)

With gratitude to God for His blessings and guidance the Board of Control of California Concordia College is privileged to report that the Oakland institution has experienced a period of progress evidenced by its expansion of facilities, increase in enrollment, and an enlarged vision as to its future potentialities on the part of faculty, Board members, and fellow church members generally, who are manifesting an ever greater zeal and fervor for our College and the cause of Christian education as a whole.

**Improved Facilities**

Regarded as a model of modern school architecture, designed to be both attractive and serviceable, the long-needed new administration-classroom building was dedicated in June, 1948. Erected at a cost of \$245,000, it includes modern classrooms, science laboratories, the library, the chapel-auditorium, faculty consultation rooms, and administration offices. Improvement of the surrounding grounds, including the athletic field, has added to the attractiveness of the campus. When the contemplated repair and exterior painting of the dormitory and gymnasium buildings will have been accomplished, California Concordia, insofar as its physical appearance is concerned, will be a credit to our Church and to the community in which the institution is located.

**Faculty**

Of greater significance, however, is the fact that California Concordia has maintained a high standard of scholastic achievement and has merited continued recognition and commendation as an institution of learning. Its faculty, numbering fourteen faithful and efficient members, including professors and instructors, has

labored indefatigably to this end. Individual faculty members have cheerfully assumed further responsibilities, in addition to their full share of class instruction, such as the duties of assistant treasurer, librarian, director of choral groups, physical education activities, public relations, and the like. President Theodore Brohm last fall completed forty years of service as head of the institution, while Prof. E. F. Scaer concluded his twenty-fifth year as professor of English. Both anniversaries were appropriately observed. It is with regret that we report the illness of Prof. R. A. Eifert, currently necessitating a leave of absence.

### Enrollment

Coincident with and made possible by the expansion of facilities, California Concordia has experienced a 22 per cent increase in student enrollment during the past three years. Registration records reveal that 211 students enrolled in the 1949-50 school year, as compared with 173 in 1947-48 and 195 in the year following.

### Increased Interest and Support

We are deeply grateful to Synod for its part in providing the expanded facilities which have made it possible to serve the youth of our Church in larger number, including particularly those who plan to enter the ministry, the teaching profession, or other fields of church endeavor. Likewise do we appreciate the increased interest and support of friends of Christian education in the Far West. The Bente Memorial Library, recently dedicated, and occupying a special section of the new College building, was made possible by a \$10,000 donation from a devoted friend, Mr. Wm. G. Bente of Oakland. The Lutheran Education Society recently purchased a suitable residence, remodeled and renovated it, and is about to make it available for use as a girls' dormitory, a project involving an expenditure of \$15,000. At its last convention the California and Nevada District of Synod included the sum of \$3,500 in its annual budget to add to the faculty staff an instructor in physical education and other subjects. In addition, local funds in the amount of \$9,000 are annually made available to meet the salaries, in whole or part, of four instructors. The Lutheran Women's Missionary League supplied a grand piano and a beautiful stage curtain for the new chapel-auditorium. The alumni of the institution, too, have manifested a keen interest in the welfare of their alma mater and have made contributions, individually and collectively, the latter including, as a major project costing some \$1,500; the sodding of the entire athletic field and the installation of a modern sprinkling system. Furthermore, the College commissary has received generous quantities of foodstuffs from organizations

and individuals, as well as money for special purposes. It is apparent, and an encouraging fact, that our fellow Lutherans in the Far West are increasingly conscious of their opportunity and obligation to give financial and material support to California Concordia.

### Requests

To further its progress and to enable it to serve our Church and its youth still more effectively, California Concordia submits two specific requests for which it urges Synod's favorable consideration. They are:

1. *Renovation of Dormitory:* The old administration building has been used exclusively as a dormitory since the new classroom building was erected. The sum of \$54,879 was allocated to Oakland Concordia in the "Building for Tomorrow" collection for the renovation of this building, for its complete conversion into dormitory space, and the expansion of dining-room facilities. The lack of this improvement is a serious handicap, and this project should be carried through to completion at the earliest possible date.

2. *Teacher-Training in Junior College:* We request approval of the recommendation of the Board for Higher Education that teacher training for men and women be added to the curriculum of the Junior College.

a. In the light of the serious need for teacher recruitment this recommendation has received favorable action by the Board for Higher Education and College Presidents in two meetings during the past year and by a special meeting on teacher recruitment in a December, 1949, meeting;

b. It has the unanimous support of the California and Nevada District (see District overture);

c. It will aid in the recruitment of young men and women who might otherwise be discouraged from going East because of the added financial burden;

d. The co-ordination of the curricula has been worked out satisfactorily with Seward. The same working agreement would apply to River Forest;

e. The plan could be carried out by the addition, for the present, of one man to the staff and the provision of a reasonable amount of facilities;

f. Since there is an immediate demand for such training, we request its introduction in the Junior College freshman year in the fall of 1950.

BOARD OF CONTROL

EDWIN MEESE, JR., *Secretary*

April 8, 1950

**ACTION**

The first request was included in the Schedule of Current Requests under Section "C" of the Report of the Board for Higher Education as *adopted* upon recommendation of Committee 1.

The second request and Unprinted Memorial 51, re pre-teacher training at Oakland, submitted by the California and Nevada District and endorsed by the Southern California District, were taken care of under the general resolution regarding the reorganization of our colleges according to action taken upon recommendation of Committee 1. (Cf. action on Report of the Board for Higher Education, B, I.)

**Concordia College, Edmonton, Alberta****REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL**

(Memorial 113)

With heartfelt gratitude to our heavenly Father, who in His never-ending grace and mercy has again protected, guided, and blessed us, we herewith respectfully submit to the honorable members of Synod our report for the period of 1947—1950.

**Board of Control**

The Board met regularly to attend to the affairs of the institution. Rev. W. A. Raedeke and Mr. Henry Enders felt constrained to tender their resignations. In their places the Board appointed Rev. Philip Janz and Mr. A. C. Lechelt.

**Faculty**

In addition to the five regular members of our faculty, the Rev. John E. Herzer continues to serve efficiently as assistant teacher. In September, 1948, Miss Edith Lechelt was added to our staff as another assistant; she is doing commendable work in English and typing and as a co-ed counselor. In 1947 Prof. J. H. Herreillers completed twenty-five years of faithful and successful work as teacher of mathematics and science. He has also served ably for many years as college treasurer. And in 1949 Rev. Herzer was able to look back upon 45 years of blessed work in the Lord's vineyard. For the services which these servants of the Lord have rendered our Concordia we are sincerely grateful. — All our regular professors have secured the Bachelor of Education degree at the University of Alberta and are now accredited with the Department of Education as full-fledged high school teachers.

**Student Body**

Since 1940 there has been a steady growth, as the following enrollment figures will indicate: 28, 41, 50, 63, 68, 76, 85, 96, 113, 123.

	Total	Boys	Girls	Ministerial and Teacher Training	General
1947—1948 _____	96	71	25	43	53
1948—1949 _____	113	84	29	54	59
1949—1950 _____	123	90	33	60	63

Annually we have a number of students who register for the general high school course; after they have been here several years, they change their mind and take up the work in preparation for the ministry or the teaching profession. In our present student body we have 13 who made this transfer. During the last ten years we have also enrolled a limited and carefully selected number of students who were not members of our Church, an average of about five a year. Of these, thirteen became members of our Church, including two who were baptized while here. — The health and general conduct of the students has been very satisfactory. Only in a few cases was severe disciplinary action necessary. A number of years ago a twenty-minute morning devotion was introduced for the entire college family, in which every teacher takes his turn in delivering carefully prepared and timely addresses. We believe that this daily application of the Law and Gospel from the lips of every instructor has, by the grace of God, brought very noticeable blessings to our school.

### Board and Tuition

The college charges \$210 a year for board. Non-resident students pay \$40 for an annual service fee. The co-eds, who live in private homes but take their meals in the college dining room, pay \$180 a school year. All students who are not preparing for service in our Synod as pastors or teachers are required to pay tuition — \$2.00 per credit, approximately \$75 a year. During the school year 1948—49 tuition fees in the amount of \$3,680 were collected and remitted in full to the Treasurer of Synod. Since 1941 every student's account has been paid in full, and Edmonton has had no debt of any kind in the student ledger during the last nine years.

### Support of the Districts

The support of the two Districts in Western Canada during the past three years has again been praiseworthy. Ever since 1933 members of the Concordia College Guild gather at the college in the fall and in the spring to supply our larder with victuals. Under the guidance of the Guild, funds are being raised to replace worn-out furniture in the dormitory, and during the last few years approximately \$1,000 was contributed annually by women in practically all parishes of the Canadian West; and even in Eastern Canada a number of societies took part in this worth-

while effort. The laymen of both Districts continue to offer two scholarships on a competitive basis to new students enrolling in the ministerial department. Individual members offer prizes which are awarded annually for notable academic achievement. Walther League societies are gathering funds for the purchase of new pianos. And several times our school has been remembered by our Christians in their last will. Throughout our Districts there is a lively interest in the welfare of our Concordia, and our Christians appreciate the fact that Edmonton has supplied almost 50 per cent of the pastors in Western Canada. Some of our graduates are called from the seminary directly to American parishes, and others who have served in Canada for some years accept calls to the States; their number amounts to 29 per cent out of a total of 70. It arouses genuine joy to know that today the graduates of our school are serving no fewer than 19,000 souls in Canadian and American parishes. For this undeserved blessing we give praise to our heavenly Father; and we speak on behalf of all our Christians when we extend deep-felt gratitude to the members of our Synod for the support they have given us throughout the past 29 years and when we add a special word of thanks to Synod's Board for Higher Education and the Board of Directors for the wholehearted interest they have shown at all times in the development of our strategically important Canadian Concordia.

#### Expansion Program at Edmonton

Our greatest need at the present time is an expanded plant. Permit us to call your attention to the following:

1. Our *classrooms* are too small to accommodate a number of the larger classes. As a result we must divide them. This doubles their classroom periods and increases the teaching load of our instructors.

2. Only *six classrooms* are available for *seven teachers*. If all seven are to teach at the same time, one class must be taken into the chapel, where facilities for instruction are poor.

3. Our *science classroom* is too small to accommodate the classes; and we feel the lack of storage space for scientific equipment keenly. The lack of space in our science department has been criticized by the high school inspectors.

4. Another room considered inadequate by the high school inspectors is our *library*. We are using a room which measures 18×27, and this — to quote the inspector's report — "cannot accommodate the full number of students whose study periods might be spent there with profit." Furthermore, all the books owned by a school ought to be placed in the library, where they may readily

be used by students and faculty members alike whenever needed. Our library is not large enough for this. A number of books are stored away in the vault, others in the roof chamber, and still others in a basement room of the dormitory. Books which can be obtained only with difficulty are practically useless.

5. At a school like ours future pastors, teachers, and lay leaders ought to have opportunities for *practice on pianos* and other musical instruments. Yet this advantage can be granted to only a small number because we have not room for such instruments. This year only six students are able to find sufficient opportunity to practice on our two college pianos for their music lessons. In a recent survey no fewer than fifty-six students indicated that they would like to take lessons if pianos for regular practice were available.

6. For some years the matter of providing suitable *living quarters for our caretaker* has been a very real problem. Several years ago we were compelled to vacate a classroom in order that this might serve as a living room for the caretaker and his wife. With a larger enrollment, this room was needed for teaching purposes. There is only one hospital room (large enough for a single bed) available now, in which our present caretaker lives, as long as it is not needed for a patient. To employ a married man for this position is out of the question because there is no accommodation for him.

7. Most of the instructors have duties besides their classwork. At present there is no suitable *space for the work of the registrar, the librarian, and especially the student counselors.*

8. In order to enhance our devotional life, the proper worshipful atmosphere ought to obtain in the *chapel services*. However, the students do not find much of such atmosphere in our present chapel, which is used for classroom purposes, choir rehearsals, orchestra practice, dramatic presentations, comedy, etc.

9. We are in need of *storage room* for spare tables, benches, stage equipment, trunks, traveling bags, etc. Repeatedly we have been able to find no other space than the roof chamber. To store objects up there requires either to climb a ladder through a trap door or to hoist things up from the outside with a pulley.

10. Although our co-eds live in homes near the college, they spend the greater part of the day at the college. We are crowding 33 of them into a room 20×16.

11. Our present *dormitory* was designed to accommodate 68 boys, with four or five in each room. By overcrowding we can add one more. That is what we are doing this year. Instead of 68, 80 are living in the suites. This overcrowding causes much dis-

turbance during work hours. In addition, a number of city students live in the study rooms during the day.

12. And last, but not least, the problem of supplying *recreational facilities* to our students becomes more difficult from year to year. A small room 25×37 (which has been criticized repeatedly by the high school inspectors) is not adequate to take care of our classes in Health and Physical Education, much less to offer recreation on the many days on which inclement weather prevents the students from going out on the campus. Although we are the northernmost college in Synod and are, because of the rigors of the climate, perhaps more in need of recreational facilities than any other college, yet we are the only preparatory school which has no gymnasium. This past winter our recreational problem was unusually trying. We had an uninterrupted cold spell lasting 46 days. The greater part of this time the mercury was between 30 and 40 below—usually too cold for skating. And week after week the students were confined to their overcrowded rooms.

These are the reasons which compel us respectfully to *petition* the venerable Synod for additions to our present administration building and dormitory and for a new gymnasium. It is our opinion that the erection of these buildings will involve a sum in the neighborhood of \$200,000.

In its Centennial Convention at Chicago, 1947, Synod adopted the following resolutions:

“Upon the recommendation of Committee 1 it was resolved:

“1. To approve an expansion program at Edmonton;

“2. To encourage the Canadian Districts to begin collecting their fair share of the cost of such a program;

“3. To authorize the Board for Higher Education to approve the plans for any proposed construction and submit them to the Board of Directors.” (*Proc.*, p. 129.)

These resolutions of Synod gave courage to our Districts, and with a great deal of enthusiasm they resolved at their conventions in 1949 to institute District-wide collections for this building project. Throughout the past fall and winter considerable publicity work was done, including a trip of the Concordia Choristers into 36 congregations. Both Districts have set aside the period between Easter and Pentecost, 1950, for the ingathering of offerings; and we hope to submit to the convention in Milwaukee the results of this collection.

We have also complied with the directive implied in Synod's resolution: “To authorize the Board for Higher Education to approve the plans for any proposed construction.” Our plans, upon the suggestion of the Board, are based upon a projection into the



future involving the assumption that by 1960 we shall have a possible enrollment of 160 students (approximately 40 more than today). Careful computation of what we have and what additional space we shall require for the accommodation of some 160 students has enabled us to arrive at the cubic area required in new additions. Sketches have been drawn up by our architect. The entire expansion plans have been submitted to the Board, and its members have declared themselves to be in basic agreement with these.

Within the lifetime of one pioneer, our venerable Dr. E. Eberhardt, Western Canada has developed from a "frozen" mission outpost into two synodical Districts, numbering 28,000 souls and having within its boundaries an educational institution. The development of its vast resources found in forests, fields, and mines is attracting the interest of people over the entire North American continent. Edmonton is today the fastest growing city in Canada, and within a radius of 50 miles 700 oil wells have been brought into production during the last three years. The steady growth of population guarantees, under God, a growth in the membership of our Church. In enlarging the place of our tent and stretching forth the curtains of our habitations, we shall keep in mind the words of our Lord: "The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few." We hope and pray that our Concordia will always be privileged to supply increasingly such laborers in the kingdom of our precious Savior Jesus.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL OF CONCORDIA COLLEGE  
EDMONTON, ALBERTA

W. C. EIFERT, *Chairman*  
T. APPELT, *Secretary*

#### ACTION

This request was included in the Schedule of Current Requests under Section "C" of the Report of the Board for Higher Education as *adopted* upon recommendation of Committee 1.

### Concordia College, Austin, Tex.

#### REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL

(Memorial 114)

Synod's school in Austin continues to enjoy the blessings of a benevolent God. His grace has been particularly apparent during the past triennium.

#### The Board of Control

The members of the Board of Control attempted to administer the school in accordance with the regulations of the *Handbook* and the directives of Synod's Boards. Some

recognition should be given to the members of the Board of Control (the Rev. Oliver Harms, the Rev. Albert Jesse, the Rev. F. Stelzer, Mr. R. Leschber, Mr. Paul Nerger, and Mr. Albert Schulz) for their high and intelligent devotion to the trust which Synod has placed in them.

### The Faculty

During the past triennium several changes took place in the faculty. Doctor H. P. Studtmann, Concordia's first president, relinquished his duties as administrative head of the school after twenty-three years of service. He continues to render the institution modified service. The duly constituted electors chose a member of the faculty, Professor George J. Beto, to succeed Dr. Studtmann to the presidency. Professor Beto had nine years of service on Concordia's faculty prior to assuming the presidency of the school.

During the past three years various vicars and candidates served the institution as instructors and assistants. Particularly outstanding was the work of Vicar Bernard Kurzweg in the Music Department, and that of Candidate Eugene Linse as housemaster.

### Physical Improvements

In 1948 Memorial Physical Education Building was dedicated to the glory of God and the memory of the young men of the Texas District who died in World War II. The \$60,000 structure was erected with the help of a \$25,000 grant from Synod's Board of Directors and a \$35,000 gift from our Texas District Lutherans. In addition to the facilities usually found in a gymnasium, the building houses a stage, a student lounge, and a piano-practice room.

In May of 1949 Hirschi Memorial Library was dedicated. This \$80,000 air-conditioned building was made possible through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. John Hirschi of Wichita Falls, Tex. These aged Christians underwrote the cost of construction. The furnishings of the Library were donated by Mr. A. Brandt, president of the A. Brandt Company of Fort Worth. The library houses administrative offices as well as library facilities.

In 1948 several acres of campus were cleared and supplied with an underground watering system. This area now serves as a playground and athletic field.

The city of Austin desired to purchase a strip of land from the front of our campus for a right-of-way for an inter-regional highway. The strip of land, 125 feet by 1500 feet (ca. four acres) was sold to the city by the Board for \$27,500. (Since no Board of Control may sell synodical property, the city of Austin was pre-

vailed upon to enter a friendly condemnation suit against Synod.) The Board was able to acquire an equal strip of land at the rear of the campus for \$12,250. The balance of the \$27,500 was remitted to Synod.

### **Student Body**

For the past several years our dormitory has been filled to capacity. In the 1949—50 school year 47 ministerial, 22 normal, and 26 general education students were enrolled.

The morale of the student body, thanks be to God, has been high in recent years. Under God's grace this can be attributed to an improvement of the meals, the introduction of the house-master program, and enlargement of the student activities program, the elimination of students who are unwilling to conform themselves to the Christian spirit of the school, and a systematic effort to deepen the spiritual life of the students.

### **Support of the Constituency**

The support of the Texas and Southern District Lutherans has been heartening. Their liberal support of our commissary enabled us to raise the standards of the meals. Noteworthy has been the support of our student-employment and campus-beautification programs. Approximately \$4,000 a year has been contributed for this purpose.

### **Requests**

The Delegate Synod of 1947 answered our petition for the Junior College years with the following resolution:

The petition that Austin be raised to the status of a Junior College was referred to the Board for Higher Education, in conjunction with the Board of Directors, for close and intensive study and with power to act.

The faculty and Board of Control have given serious thought to the possible early execution of this resolution. However, it is our considered opinion that the addition of the two years of college at Austin should be delayed until the erection of the classroom building authorized by the last synodical convention.

The Texas District presents an overture to this convention petitioning Synod to grant permission for the introduction of coeducation of Austin. This overture is predicated on the assumption that coeducation will be financed locally with no cost to Synod. It is imperative that we receive some kind of commitment from Synod in order that we may plan intelligently for coeducation. The overture of the Texas District simply asks for permission to introduce coeducation; it does not require synodical help for the venture.

GEORGE J. BETO, *President*

## CO-EDUCATION AT AUSTIN

(Memorial 137)

The Texas District, assembled in convention at Giddings, Tex., June 6—10, 1949, submits the following petition to the Board of Directors of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod:

WHEREAS, The Centennial Convention in 1947 empowered the Board of Directors and the Board for Higher Education to expand Concordia in Austin into a junior college; and

WHEREAS, The reason for such expansion, as presented by the Texas District (pages 132—133, *Proceedings* of the Centennial Convention) are still valid and cogent; and

WHEREAS, The statistical studies of the Board for Higher Education show that "at this time 45 regular men teachers and 280 women teachers are required annually to replace losses from the number of teachers now serving in our parochial schools"; and

WHEREAS, These same studies indicate that between 1951 and 1955 "an average of 125 men teachers will be required annually and, in addition, 350 women teachers annually in the following 25 years, and only a small increase in the demand for men teachers should be anticipated, while the demand for women teachers will nearly double"; and

WHEREAS, The training of women teachers and parish workers in Concordia at Austin would contribute materially to the satisfaction of this demand; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That this convention respectfully petition the synodical Board of Directors and Board for Higher Education to take necessary steps immediately for the creation of the curriculum for junior college years at Austin; and be it further

*Resolved*, That we respectfully petition the synodical Board of Directors and the Board for Higher Education that the junior college be made co-educational (see memorial to the synodical convention) and that the curriculum include the courses necessary for the training of women teachers and parish workers.

The following is the memorial to the synodical convention:

That the Texas District, assembled in convention at Giddings, Tex., June 6—10, 1949, respectfully petition Synod to grant to the Board of Control of Lutheran Concordia College at Austin, Tex., the authority to inaugurate co-education on the junior college level and that the curriculum include the courses necessary for the training of women teachers and parish workers.

THE TEXAS DISTRICT

PAUL C. EIFERT, *Secretary*

**ACTION**

Concerning Memorial 137, Committee 1 brought in the following resolution, which was *adopted*:

**Resolution 54**

WHEREAS, The Centennial Convention in 1947 empowered the Board of Directors and the Board for Higher Education to expand Concordia College at Austin into a Junior College; and

WHEREAS, The Texas District now requests Synod to permit the Junior College to become coeducational, particularly in view of the increased demand for women teachers and parish workers; therefore be it

*Resolved*, To refer this matter to the Board for Higher Education with power to act.

**Seminario Concordia, Buenos Aires, Argentina****REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL**

(Memorial 115)

The Board of Control of Seminario Concordia, Buenos Aires, Argentina, herewith submits its report for the period of 1947—1950.

Thanks to God on High, the last three years of our Seminary have been years full of rich blessings from the heavenly Father in Jesus Christ. During the last months of the year 1947 the fine plant in greater Buenos Aires could be completed. The Seminary building proper and the three residences were ready for occupancy at the end of January, 1948. Special thanks we must offer God that not a single mishap or accident occurred during the time of construction. The plant meant an outlay of over a half-million pesos. Synod treated its brethren in Argentina most nobly in financing this wonderful plant. All your fellow Christians in Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay say to you: "God bless you richly for your unselfish help." February 8, 1949, is a red-letter day in the calendar of the Argentine Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod. On this day the fine building of Seminario Concordia was dedicated to the glory and service of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. The special representative of Dr. J. W. Behnken and of Synod's Board of Directors and of Synod's Board for Home Missions in North and South America, the Rev. F. C. Streufert, D.D., delivered the special dedication sermon. What a day of jubilee and thanksgiving!

The \$15,000 granted by Synod in convention in 1947 were entrusted to the building committee of Seminario Concordia in order to equip the building with the necessary furnishings. Among these furnishings we also find a motion picture machine and a loud-

speaker apparatus, a reed organ for the chapel, and many other useful articles for the proper functioning of a theological seminary. The library is also well equipped and is rapidly growing in number of books.

During the triennium the student body and faculty have enjoyed fine health. No cases of serious sickness arose in the Seminary. In the past two years one class of five was out in the field doing supply work. Of the five one could not return to the Seminary this year, 1950, in order to complete his studies. At the close of his two years of supply work he returned home a sick man, having contracted TB. There is hope that he will fully recover under the proper care.

Although food prices have risen enormously, we still were able to keep the price of the student board at a very low level, thanks to the liberal support of the Christians, especially in greater Buenos Aires. In the last two years two special donation days were celebrated annually with a wonderful response. Also the members from the congregations in the interior took part in the donations. The all-out effort made it possible to charge the students only fifty per cent of the actual cost. We are hoping that in this year and the years to come our Christians will respond in the same manner.

During the year 1948 Dir. Fr. Lange was granted a furlough of six months to go to Germany, his homeland and the home of his aged parents. It was his first furlough in 18 years, he having come to us as a candidate from the Zehlendorf Seminary in Berlin in the year 1931. In January, 1950, he returned with his family full of new vigor and energy.

The salaries of the professors have of course been adjusted several times and are at present again in the process of an adjustment because of the continued rapid rise in prices for all commodities of daily life.

During the year 1949 another great change in the life of our Seminary was in process. The amalgamation of our Colegio Concordia in Crespo, Entre Rios, and of our Seminary was already under discussion in the last months of the year 1948. District Synod then discussed it fully at its convention in February, 1949, and decided by majority vote that Synod's Board of Directors could act in the matter as it saw fit as far as our District was concerned. At the end of the year 1949 the amalgamation was resolved upon by Synod's Board of Directors, and the District President was instructed to proceed with the amalgamation, which meant that Colegio Concordia in Crespo be closed and the college department with its two remaining classes be added to the Seminario-Colegio in Villa Ballester. This has now been done. March 15, 1950, saw

the first opening of the complete Colegio-Seminario in Villa Ballester. But a still more important resolution was passed by Synod's Board of Directors: Beginning with the year 1950, Colegio-Seminario Concordia in Villa Ballester is to receive annually a new class. We hope that this will increase rapidly the number of our missionaries, which we so urgently need. In the year 1950 we have two seminary classes, with four students each, and two college classes, with five and eleven students respectively. Our Church in Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay is in dire need of men, and we pray fervently to God that He give us more men.

The faculty has, of course, been enlarged to some extent. Upon instruction of Synod's Board of Directors two instructors were nominated for a term of two years. The two men nominated have accepted.

The Seminary Board has no special requests at this time, since Synod's Board of Directors has well taken care of all the needs.

All glory to God!

SYNOD'S BOARD OF CONTROL  
OF SEMINARIO CONCORDIA, BUENOS AIRES  
GUSTAVO DIRR, *Secretary*

#### **ACTION**

Concerning the amalgamation of the Crespo College with the seminary at Villa Ballester, also reported on in the Report of the Board of Directors, page 736, No. 17, Synod *adopted* the following resolution submitted by Committee 1:

#### **Resolution 49**

WHEREAS, The new seminary at Villa Ballester, a new suburb of Buenos Aires, offers ample facilities to accommodate our preparatory school at Crespo; and

WHEREAS, Synod's Board of Directors, therefore, authorized the closing of our preparatory school at Crespo and its transfer to the seminary; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we ratify this action.

### **Concordia Seminary, Porto Alegre, Brazil**

#### **REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL**

(Memorial 116)

We cannot but give praise and honor to our Lord for the untold blessings bestowed upon our Concordia Seminary at Porto Alegre. Peace and harmony have prevailed within and without, so that the training of pastors and teachers for this vast country of ours could go forward unmolested.

### The Teaching Staff

After his return from his furlough, early in 1948, Pastor Werner K. Wadewitz, who had been called to the theological department, entered upon his teaching duties. At the close of 1948 Pastor Martin W. Strasen came with his family from Milwaukee, Wis. Soon after his arrival he entered upon his duties in the department of exegesis. In 1949 Mr. Gastao Thome, who had been serving as assistant professor, instructing in the department of history, and who had been teaching the Portuguese language, was advanced to a regular professorship. The annual enrollment of new students necessarily increased the number of classes, which, in turn, called for additional professorships. In 1949, Student of Theology Mr. R. Seide was appointed assistant professor. In 1950, Candidates Martin C. Warth and Arnaldo Schueler were engaged as instructors.

### The Faculty

Our present faculty includes the following: Director O. A. Goerl, since 1940; Dean Paul W. Schelp, D. D., since 1920; L. C. Rehfeldt, D. D., since 1918; Dr. K. A. Rupp, since 1925; Dr. O. Schueler, since 1942; G. Thome, since 1946; M. W. Strasen, since 1948; Instructors: A. Schueler and M. C. Warth; Athletic Director: H. Fruestoeckl; Mrs. E. Wadewitz, music.

Dr. P. Schelp spent several months on furlough in 1949. During the past two years he was consultant for a committee preparing a revision of the Portuguese Bible. On December 17, 1949, Professor Emeritus F. F. Carchia was called to his eternal rest.

### The Student Body

There has been a steady increase in our enrollment. Since 1947, students have been admitted annually. In 1947, 31 new students were admitted; in 1948 — 36; in 1949 — 29; in 1950 — 26.

In 1947, nine students served as vicars; in 1948 — three. In 1949, nine students served as pastors and four as teachers.

In 1947 we graduated five candidates for the ministry and four for the teaching profession. In 1948 there was no graduating class. In 1949 we graduated eleven candidates for the office of the holy ministry.

The total enrollment in 1950 is 116 students. God willing, ten candidates will be graduated at the end of the present school year.

### Course of Study

Since our petition to add a seventh year to our preparatory department was granted, the full course for theological students has been extended to ten years. Of these, four years are spent at



the "Ginasio," three years at the "Colegio," and three years in the seminary department. In addition, a year of vicarage is required before graduation. This year affords the student opportunity for valuable practical experience.

Although our school is not officially accredited by the State authorities, we nevertheless enjoy favorable recognition. Upon presentation of a diploma by our faculty, our students are readily accepted for examination preparatory to entrance in state universities.

There is a tremendous shortage of manpower in our midst, not only of pastors, but also of teachers. To meet the need for teachers, "a rapid course of instruction for teachers" has been inaugurated. This emergency course extends over a term of four years, after which the "graduate" is required to spend three years in actual teaching experience. At the conclusion of these three years a teaching diploma is granted to all who are found qualified.

### **Buildings and Improvements**

A comfortable duplex dwelling has been erected for the families of Prof. W. K. Wadewitz and Prof. O. Schueler. Extensive repairs have been made in the homes occupied by Professors L. C. Rehfeldt, M. Strasen, and Director O. A. Goerl.

The building known as "the old building" is being remodeled and renovated. When completed, it will offer housing facilities for two professors. The housing situation in Porto Alegre has become acute, particularly during the last few years.

In the main building the stairways have been reconstructed, reinforced, and fireproofed. In the new building we have a library and a well-organized laboratory for our science students. The library ought gradually to be enlarged. It is still rather incomplete.

The street in front of our seminary is being paved, and new sidewalks are being laid. This improvement contributes immeasurably to the fine appearance of our property.

The supply of water for the seminary and for the homes of our professors is inadequate, especially during the summer season. The city authorities advise the placement of a larger reserve reservoir on our grounds in order to take care of our needs adequately.

### **Our Request**

In order to carry on our work efficiently, particularly in view of our increased enrollment and the increased number of classes, we plead that two instructors and one assistant professor be added to our teaching staff for 1951. With the expected increase in the

enrollment of students, it will be necessary for us to provide additional housing facilities. As a temporary measure, we request permission to make the necessary provisions for these students in attic space, which is now available. If need be, we can later add another permanent story to our dormitory to take care of the additional enrollment.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL

By C. H. WARTH

#### **ACTION**

This request was disposed of by a resolution submitted by Committee 1, which was *adopted*:

#### **Resolution 58**

**WHEREAS**, The increased enrollment as well as the increased number of classes at our Concordia Seminary in Porto Alegre, Brazil, have placed too great a burden upon our present teaching personnel; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we turn the matter of this additional professorship over to Synod's Board of Directors with power to create this one additional professorship at this time.

### **Acknowledgment to Teaching Personnel**

At the close of this section, Seminaries and Colleges, Committee 1 submitted the following resolution, which was *adopted*:

#### **Resolution 62**

**WHEREAS**, The successful training of the future pastors and teachers of our congregations depends, under God, mostly upon the instruction and guidance furnished by the teaching personnel at our preparatory schools, our teacher-training colleges, and our theological seminaries; and

**WHEREAS**, The reports submitted by the local Boards of Control of our educational institutions carry the information that Synod's teaching personnel has applied itself faithfully and efficiently to its prescribed tasks; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we declare our gratitude to the Lord for the blessings that have come to our Church through the personnel of Christian and efficient instructors at our educational institutions; and be it further

*Resolved*, That we make a public expression of thanks to the presidents of our educational institutions and to all the members of the various faculties for the competent instruction and counsel they have offered their students in a spirit of Christian devotion to their important calling.

## B. REPORT OF THE BOARD FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

(Memorial 148)

In its administration of the numerous directives on higher education issued by the last convention, your Board for Higher Education has attempted to give practical expression to the fact that the primary objective which Synod seeks to achieve through its system of ministerial and teacher training is the creation of the deepest possible spiritual convictions and of ingrained attitudes of consecration and service. In this connection the Board is extremely grateful for the excellent leadership furnished by our college and seminary presidents and for the encouragement, co-operation, and help which it has received from other synodical boards, officers, and, particularly, from the special Advisory Committee \* appointed by President Behnken at the request of the Fiscal Conference.

In the early part of the triennium the Board gave primary attention to the task of carrying out the synodical directives on accreditation, enrollment policies, testing, accounting, ranking of faculties, institutional budgets, resident student counselors, physical education, and music. While these administrative techniques and new areas of synodical responsibility contribute significantly to the outcomes of our ministerial training program, the present report will make it clear that new and major problems have now combined to demand Synod's attention and, consequently, have pre-empted major attention in the Board's report to this convention.

It can be said, without exaggeration, that these new problems and the financial implications involved constitute a real crisis for our Church. Accordingly we are compelled to devote the major portion of the Board's 1950 report to calling Synod's attention to the problems raised by the pressing demand for an increased volume of production of ministers and teachers.

The following extensive and detailed presentations on the senior college, on the reorganization of the existing system, on curricular problems, on integration of the Lutheran high schools, on changing the program pattern at some preparatory institutions, and on finances are all essential aspects of the one central problem of producing an adequate number of properly trained professional

---

\* Mr. Henry Buck, Kansas City, Mo.; Rev. H. Hartner, Denver, Colo.; Vice-President F. A. Hertwig, Detroit, Mich.; Dr. P. W. Lange, St. Louis, Mo.; President W. Nitschke, Howard, S. Dak.; Dr. M. Piehler, Chicago, Ill.; Rev. H. Romoser, Oak Park, Ill.; Rev. O. A. Sauer, Richmond, Va.; Dr. M. H. Scharlemann, Carlisle Barracks, Pa.; Rev. G. Smukal, Los Angeles, Calif.; Rev. C. Stephan, Bloomington, Ind.; Mr. M. E. Strieter, Rock Island, Ill.; Rev. R. Wiederaenders, San Antonio, Tex.

servants so that the work and growth of Synod may, at a minimum, continue the pattern of the past quarter century.

The Board's report is divided into the following major sections:

- A. Reorganization Proposals
- B. The Senior College
- C. Recommendations on the Current Requests from Institutions and on the Building for Tomorrow Program
- D. A Proposed Schedule for Reorganization, Fund-Raising, and the Establishment of a Senior College
- E. Integration of the Lutheran High Schools
- F. Recommendations on Administrative Relations

## Section A. Reorganization Proposals

### I. THE PROBLEMS

As long as Synod continues to operate an educational program for the training of its professional workers, three basic problems will require continuous attention and study:

1. The establishment and maintenance of workable ratios between the supply of, and demand for, professional workers.
2. The search for means to apply progressively higher standards, improved methods, and more effective integration to the program of ministerial and teacher training.
3. The solution of problems 1 and 2 within the range of the financial capacity of the supporting constituency and the measure of God's blessing upon the stewardship activity of Synod's clergy and administration.

### Previous Recommendations to Synod

In its report to the Centennial Convention, the Board for Higher Education focused its major recommendations on policies which are basic to progress in the solution of the mentioned problems.

First of all, the Board placed before the convention and before all of the clergy of Synod a clearly defined statement of *The Objectives of Ministerial Training*.

In the second place, by rewriting the section on higher education in the official *Handbook*, the Board provided an extensive recasting of the entire plan of administration of Synod's educational program and institutions. This procedure involved setting up new approaches to the relationship between Synod and the various administrative agencies involved in the field of higher education.

Finally, in its recommendations the Board proposed an upgrading of the educational standards by calling for the addition of a senior college as an integral part of the synodical program of ministerial training.

### Synod's Response

In its Centennial Convention, Synod approved and adopted the Board's statement on "The Objectives of Ministerial Training"; it authorized all of the proposed administrative adjustments and ordered them printed in its official *Handbook*; it passed the following resolution on the senior college:

- A. That Synod establish a senior college as an additional unit in the professional training of ministerial students. (The term "senior college" is understood to designate the academic level of the junior and senior years of the standard American college.)
  1. That the present junior college system be retained.
  2. That the curriculum of the present junior college and the proposed senior college be completely articulated and integrated and that the same degree of co-ordination be established between the entire college program and the program at the seminary.
  3. That the changes necessary in the present junior college program to achieve complete articulation and integration of the junior and senior divisions be authorized.
  4. That efforts toward securing regional accreditation of the ministerial academies and junior colleges be accelerated during the next triennium.
- B. That the Board for Higher Education be directed to continue its study to determine a satisfactory location for the senior college as well as its organization, curriculum, and plant requirements.
  1. That upon completion of these studies the Board be directed to formulate plans for the location, organization, curriculum, and physical plant of the senior college and to submit these preliminary plans together with its recommendations to the synodical convention of 1950.
  2. That any costs occasioned by the preparation and presentation of such preliminary plans be approved for payment as items separate from the regular budget of the Board for Higher Education.

The Board now places before this convention detailed recommendations on a reorganization plan and on the senior college proposal. In addition, the Board is now furnishing extensive growth studies which must be basic to any analysis of future supply and demand estimates and which must, necessarily, condition any planning in this field. In a startling fashion these growth studies indicate needs from which there is no escape if Synod continues

its present rate of growth and which can be met only if we begin now to adjust our existing schools so that they will eventually fit into a senior college pattern and so that they will soon supply more ministerial and teacher training graduates regardless of whether the senior college is introduced at this time or not. Such a plan necessarily involves considerable internal organizational adjustment at the colleges and seminaries. It should also involve making use of the available Lutheran high schools in the Middle West, and it should recognize the need for some type of co-ordinator to carry forward a continuing study and a measure of control over the various and complex supply and demand problems which are becoming progressively more acute in direct ratio to the growth of Synod.

### Changing Factors

As the Board progressed in its studies, it found that revision of several previously held viewpoints became mandatory. At one time there was a strong opinion that considerable savings in operational costs plus greater operational efficiency could be achieved if the number of educational institutions were reduced. The present study showed, however, that under existing circumstances it would be both uneconomical and unwise for Synod to attempt such a reduction.

This change in viewpoint results from the fact that former studies of the supply and demand problem concentrated upon a minute scrutiny of Synod's past experience; however, the projection into the future, which is a part of the present analysis, indicates that the methods used in previous studies led to an inadequate recognition of the significant implications involved in the tremendous growth which has been experienced during the past 25 years and which may reasonably be expected to continue in the Missouri Synod.

It should be borne in mind, also, that the Lord builds His Church. The result has been that during the past five years many new doors have been opened to our Synod in places where the Church did not plan to enter. The very extensive developments of our mission fields since the conclusion of the Second World War and the opportunities for expansion and growth were, and had to be, totally unforeseen a few years ago.

The Board's study of such a proposal made it clear that in order to establish a smaller number of institutions which could accommodate the required enrollments, it would be necessary to double the capacity of eight existing institutions, to adjust two others, and to abandon four entirely. The cost of the expansion required, plus the large investments which would have to be

written off entirely, make such actions indefensible for economic reasons. There are other vital considerations which make such a procedure inadvisable. These are detailed in another section of this report.

### Basic Principles

Some of the fundamental principles which became very clear during the past few years of study should be listed here. It is perfectly apparent that an approach which hopes for a solution of Synod's educational problems for the next century is unrealistic. However, the fact that *it takes at least ten years to train a minister* makes it impossible for our Synod to escape the necessity for advance planning. Very little progress could be made until the Board adopted a point of view which limited the program of study to a specific future period. As long as the Church is expanding and alive, it will not be able to forget about its problems in professional education for any longer period of time without suffering disastrous consequences.

A second basic principle to which the Board adhered involved the examination of every proposal in the light of the question whether it might be mistaking mere change for progress and might thus be liquidating some of the advantages which are inherent in the present system. In this connection the Board adhered to the principle that every proposal for adjustment must contribute toward a more efficient use of our existing facilities in a manner which would give the Synod greater volume, higher quality, or an opportunity to evaluate outcomes of experimental procedures.

A third principle which the Board attempted to apply was the measurement of any proposal to determine whether it would fit into the American plan of education as closely as this might be accomplished without reducing in any way the prospect of reaching the distinctive objectives of Synod's system of professional training.

The Board recognized, also, that there is an inherent conflict between the established need for a large number of ministerial graduates and the impossibility, at graduate and professional levels, of achieving the desired results through the large-scale production methods which are now so popular in the general liberal arts colleges and universities of our country. In this connection it was noted that a tremendously complex administrative problem would be involved if the Church attempted to establish a single seminary which would be required to produce the required number of graduates and which would also provide for minor specialties which are needed by the clergy, while, at the same time, making provision for a graduate school and a school of missions. On the other

hand, it does not appear to be in the interest of our Church to establish more seminaries than we now have. We believe that the plan recommended in this report will meet the needs of the Church without creating the undesirable characteristics of extremely large-scale training methods and without the cost of operating additional seminaries.

Finally, it was felt that eventually the principle of planning our enrollments quite carefully must be accepted as a basic factor in the successful application of a reorganization proposal. Unless devices can be found to achieve such a delegation of authority, the possibility of proper co-ordination and of achieving desirable outcomes where so many schools are involved will be seriously and adversely affected. At the same time it was felt that no mechanical and rigid quota arrangements could be proposed, but Synod, inevitably, must use its Board to exercise its right to determine the amount, the kind, and the quality of service which is to be rendered by each of its institutions and its educational system.

The alternatives to an acceptance of planned enrollments would certainly be that no orderly progress toward achieving the desired production of professional candidates should be expected. Such control should apply to quantity as well as quality of production of professional workers for the Church.

The principle of planned enrollments also involves, automatically, the abandonment of the thought that all of the institutions must necessarily have identical programs. If there is to be created an opportunity to examine and evaluate various procedures at the educational institutions, then inevitably we must adopt a principle which will permit variations in the programs of the individual institutions.

### The Aims of Reorganization

As far as the adjustments which are proposed for existing synodical institutions are concerned, it should be borne in mind that the purpose is to eventually create a system of higher education which will reflect better stewardship of Synod's expenditures for education by creating an opportunity for scientific observation of the effects which a four-year junior college and a two-year junior college would have upon the training and upon the recruitment problems involved in our work.

The adjustments also involve using the preparatory institutions for teacher training and thus pre-empting much of the space which is now devoted to general education. A rapidly increasing need for synodically trained women teachers is in evidence. According



to Dr. A. C. Stellinghorne's estimates, only about 10 per cent of all women teachers in our parochial schools today have received two years or more of formal training in Synod's teachers' colleges. This is a shocking situation, which could eventually lead to a complete fading out of the real objectives of our parochial schools.

The Board believes that we must prepare now to increase the production of professional workers. Our available data make it perfectly clear that the Missouri Synod will continue to grow unless either of two things happens: a) it disintegrates through internal strife, b) it declines to do the work which lies before it to do. Only a defeatist could assume that either of these possibilities could become a reality. The only defensible assumption is that the organization will hold together and that it will do its work.

Over the past 20 years, Synod's communicant membership has been increasing fairly uniformly at the rate of 2.42 per cent per year. There is, of course, no absolute proof that this rate of increase will continue in the future, but the only proper assumption is that under the blessing of God a continued rate of increase not greatly different from the rate of the last decades must be assumed as a basis for our human planning.

Even without the well-established need for a higher level of education for our ministry, this growth factor alone would make it necessary to choose between an extensive expansion of the present seminary facilities; the establishment of a third seminary; or the alleviation of excessive crowding at St. Louis by establishment of a senior college. The removal of the Graduate School and the School of Missions from the physical plant of the present campus would also have to be considered, since this last device, plus the establishment of a senior college, would increase the capacity of the St. Louis Seminary to turn out regular graduates by 33½ per cent.

### Benefits to the Church

The proposed reorganization and the establishment of the senior college should eventually bring many additional advantages which are not immediately apparent:

1. There will be a new opportunity for greater emphasis on the primary requirement of greater spiritual maturity as a concomitant of the mental and physical growth which should result from the program.
2. At the high school level our future professional workers will have an opportunity to secure broader general education than they have under existing conditions, which require that extremely large portions of their high school work be devoted to the study of professional languages.

3. There will be an opportunity to align our Church's training more closely, quantitatively, with the college training now required by other major Protestant denominations and by the standard professional programs required in secular institutions and in the criteria established by both the armed services and the accreditation associations for high schools, for colleges, and for seminaries.
4. When completed, the reorganization will clarify the present theological seminary program by eliminating the unique four-year plan. (The vicarage year is to remain in force.) The liberal arts work which is now combined (in a professional school) with our professional courses in theology creates a combination which is not readily understood by others because it is unique in the field. Transfer of this work to the senior college and the admission prerequisite of a B. A. degree will clear the way for conferring the B. D. degree to regular graduates of the seminary.
5. The adjustments at the theological seminary will make it possible to give more serious attention to the further development of our graduate school of theology. This is one of our Church's most serious needs at this time.
6. At least one of the adjustments proposed will enable the Church to experiment with the recruitment of ministerial students at the freshman college level.
7. The curricular adjustments at Fort Wayne will make it possible for students to transfer from other institutions to this school without the deterrent of excessive academic penalties. (This is in accord with the synodical directive that the Board consider making greater use of the existing Lutheran high schools in the Middle West and thus focus synodical attention more directly on the college level.)
8. The reorganization plan recognizes the urgency for an increase in the supply of candidates for the teaching profession by using all preparatory high schools for this work, by adding teacher training courses to the program of three junior colleges, by adding terminal teacher training at another preparatory institution, and by proposing an additional source of women teachers (Valparaiso University).
9. This plan should offer an opportunity to regulate more accurately the flow of ministerial candidates in order to insure, as far as possible, a gradually increasing supply in accordance with the indicated future needs of our Church.
10. The enrollment of more mature students should give our

educational institutions an opportunity to more accurately estimate the professional capacities of those who apply for training, and would lend increased validity to any professional or vocational aptitude predictability tests which may be used (and are now being used).

When all or any of these outcomes are achieved, we believe that we shall have materially improved our Church's capacity to teach the full counsel of God effectively in the period which lies immediately ahead. That is the real and the ultimate motivation for every phase of the proposed reorganization. It should be the basic criterion in any appraisal of the entire plan and of the individual proposals.

### The Primary Question

The comprehensive study which follows reflects your Board's response to Synod's resolution to "establish a senior college as an additional unit in the professional training of ministerial students" and to the directive that the Board "continue its study to determine a satisfactory location for the senior college as well as its organization, curriculum, and plant requirements" and submit these preliminary plans together with its recommendations to the synodical convention of 1950.

Having accepted this mandate to raise the standards of ministerial training, the Board's extensive and prayerful exploration of the problem led to the firm conviction that Synod is faced at this time with an equally compelling problem in the production of ministers and teachers if she is to do no more than to continue her work under the same measure of blessing which has rested upon it during the past 25 years. Note well, that the Board does not even take into account the possibility of *greater* blessings, but speaks only of a continuation of the rate of growth which has been Synod's actual experience during the past 25 years.

In addition to the mandate which calls for higher quality standards through the establishment of a senior college, your Board is forced to recognize also that a primary consideration in every reorganization recommendation must be the realization that Synod will urgently require a sharp increase in the production of ministerial and teacher training candidates if she is to be able to carry forward her work between 1960 and 1980.

Basic to this conviction are the synodical growth and future need studies which follow in Sections II and III of this report. If the fundamental conclusion (not the actual numerical outcomes) illustrated by these statistics is rejected, then it is not necessary to consider the internal reorganization proposed. In that case we

can simply add a senior college and leave the present system undisturbed. However, if the continued growth indicated by the projections is accepted in principle, then Synod has no choice but to act now or to accept the alternative of declining to prepare for a situation of which it has clear advance indications.

Since Synod is agreed that a full college education should become a part of our ministerial training program, the primary remaining question is: *Do we accept the implications of the projected growth studies?*

## II. ESTIMATES OF PARISH MINISTERS REQUIRED FROM 1950 TO 1980

One of the most striking and inspiring facts about the Missouri Synod is the phenomenal growth of its membership during the past quarter of a century. So wonderfully has God blessed our work and our workers that *today the communicant membership in North America alone is nearly twice as large as it was just twenty-five years ago. God not only increased our membership from a little over a half million to more than a million communicants in twenty-five years, but He also administered this remarkable blessing with astonishing regularity in all of those years.* Unaffected by a serious and prolonged depression and undisturbed by a terrible war, God enabled us to grow at an almost constant rate of nearly two and one-half per cent *each year*. God has, indeed, made us a dynamic, growing, developing, expanding society of Christian men and women!

This prolonged and impressive experience with the generosity of God must provoke in all of us a deep and humble gratitude for which there can be no other expression so fittingly demonstrative as unremitting *continuation* in the work which God has given us to do.

But against the bright background of our stirring growth in numbers there must now be projected a sober appraisal of our capacity and our willingness to continue, in the future, to do the work which God wills us to do in His vast vineyard of souls.

Clearly, if our Synod is to continue this growth in the future, the following series of conditions certainly must be satisfied:

1. The Word must be preached to more and more people;
2. There must be more and more persons who can preach the Word and do the work of the ministry;
3. More and more men must be graduated from our seminaries;
4. More and more students must be accommodated in our educational system;

5. Our educational system must have the capacity to accommodate these students;
6. Our members and our congregations must be willing to supply the students and to furnish the means to train them under adequate standards of educational effectiveness.

If we do not wish to commit ourselves to the achievement of these conditions, we cannot, on the other hand, escape the necessity of choosing one of two totally untenable alternatives — *either to decide not to do the will of God, or to doubt the promises of God that His Word does bear fruit and that He will be with us in the future as He has been in the past.*

As we look to the future, we dare not assume any unwillingness to extend the preaching of the Gospel, not only in foreign lands, but also with unabated zeal in our own land and continent. Who shall say that the fearful social struggles in which the world is gripped today are not also a challenge from God to His Church Militant?

Quite obviously, the first practical problem to which our attention must now be turned is the problem of estimating the number of seminary graduates we shall require over, let us say, the next decades from 1950 to 1980, to furnish us with enough pastors to do the work which needs to be done.

To be sure, the work which needs to be done in our own country alone is almost unlimited. Not all of it can be done by the Missouri Synod. But God has made it abundantly clear to us that we can do an increasingly substantial part of the work. We need, therefore, to estimate as carefully as human limitations permit, how much of His work we can and must do in the next thirty years. Since the chief measurable effect of doing God's work is increased membership, we can arrive at an index of what we need to do by estimating our possible growth in communicant membership, at least in North America, over the period from 1950 to 1980. From such an estimate we may then form a tentative estimate of all of the other essential factors—the number of pastors who should be in service, the number of seminary graduates needed, the number of students who should be enrolled in our colleges and seminaries, and finally the institutional capacity which may be required.

### A Thirty-Year Forecast

Your Board undertook the somewhat formidable task of forecasting the probable growth of our Synod from 1950 to 1980, and on the basis of this forecast undertook also to estimate the number of ministerial graduates which may be needed during the three decades from 1950 to 1980.

*An attempt at forecasting is never, of course, an attempt to foresee.* It is only an effort to estimate the effect of a cause operating under certain known or assumed conditions. If the cause can be correctly identified, and if the conditions under which the cause will operate can be correctly appraised, the effect can be predicted with a degree of accuracy limited only by the forecaster's experience with the three elements of cause, condition, and effect.

Your Board prepared, actually, a series of three forecasts—the first in June, 1948; the second in November, 1949; and the third in February, 1950. Each of the three forecasts is included in this report. Because the three forecasts differ markedly in their outcomes, and because, therefore, they may easily lead to confusion in the minds of those who read them, the following explanations are provided in the hope that they will serve to avoid confusion.

1. In the first and in the second forecasts the same basic steps are involved, namely,
  - a. An analysis of past growth of communicant membership in the Missouri Synod, in the United States and Canada only.
  - b. A forecast of probable growth in communicant membership in North America from 1950 to 1980.
  - c. An estimate of the number of pastors who should be in active service in the years from 1950 to 1980, so that the estimated increase in communicant membership can be achieved.
  - d. An estimate of the number of students who should be graduated from our theological seminaries, so that the estimated needs for pastors in service can be supplied.
2. The third forecast is a more or less arbitrary compromise between the first and the second. The first forecast suggests that the number of seminary graduates should be increased from about 150 in 1950 to about 220 in 1980. The second forecast, on the other hand, indicates that the number of seminary graduates needs to be increased from about 180 in 1950 to about 370 in 1980. Obviously, the forecasts are in sharp disagreement. In the third forecast, this disagreement is reconciled.
3. The disagreement between the first and the second forecasts results chiefly from differences in the assumptions which underlie the two forecasts. The following list of basic assumptions indicates where the two agree and where they differ.

a. Assumptions which *are* the same in the first and in the second forecasts:

- 1) That the Holy Ghost is the one and the only *cause* of communicant membership, that there is no other contributing cause whatever, and that He works through the Word and the Sacraments.
- 2) That the Word will be preached in the Missouri Synod in North America with about the same vigor and zeal from 1950 to 1980 as it was during the past three decades.
- 3) That the population in the United States will continue to increase, but at a declining rate of increase.
- 4) That the congregations and Districts in North America will in the future be both willing and able to absorb the number of pastors necessary to achieve some desirable ratio of communicants per pastor.

b. Assumptions which *are not* the same in both forecasts:

*First Forecast*

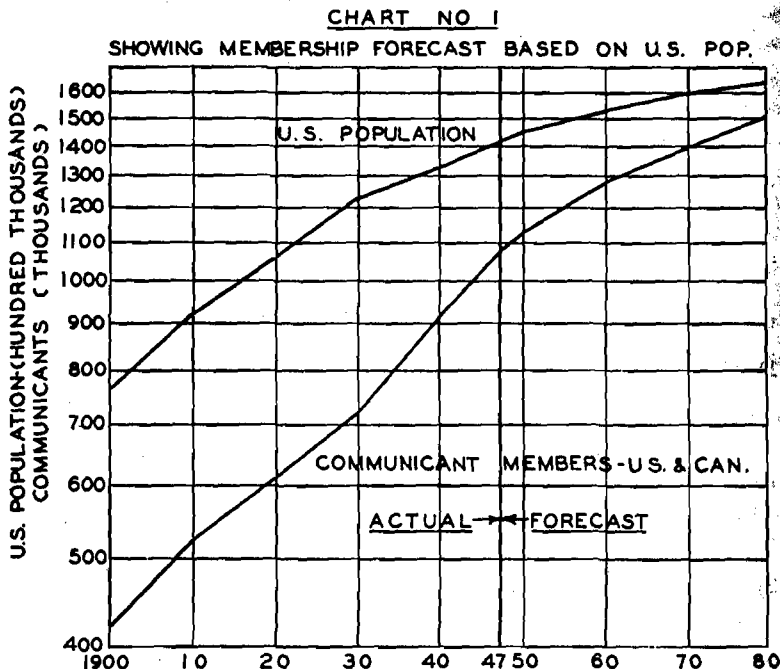
*Second Forecast*

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>1) That there <i>will not</i> be enough persons in the United States from 1950 to 1980 to enable our Synod to maintain the rate of growth which it enjoyed in the past two to three decades.</p> | <p>1) That there <i>will be</i> enough persons in the United States from 1950 to 1980 to enable our Synod to maintain the rate of growth which it enjoyed in the past two to three decades.</p>  |
| <p>2) That the rate of growth in the Missouri Synod <i>will</i> decline from 1950 to 1980, but not as rapidly as the decline in the rate of growth of population.</p>                               | <p>2) That the rate of growth of the Missouri Synod <i>need not</i> at all decline from 1950 to 1980; but that it can and should remain the same as it was in the past two to three decades.</p> |
| <p>3) That an average ratio of 250 communicants per pastor is ultimately desirable.</p>                                                                                                             | <p>3) That an average ratio of 315 communicants per pastor (the approximate current ratio) should be maintained.</p>                                                                             |
| <p>4) That the Holy Ghost will operate under <i>significantly different</i> conditions from 1950 to 1980.</p>                                                                                       | <p>4) That the Holy Ghost will operate under <i>substantially the same</i> conditions from 1950 to 1980.</p>                                                                                     |

It is these differing assumptions which largely explain the differing outcomes of the two forecasts.

### The First Forecast of Synod's Growth and of Its Need for Ministerial Graduates, 1950 to 1980

While the net outcome of the following growth studies may seem startling, the fact is that the census figures which are basic to this study have already been shown to be too conservative. A recent release of the United States Bureau of the Census makes the statement that a total population of 150,000,000 had already



been achieved by the United States on November 1, 1949. This is far earlier than the time anticipated (about 1955) by the official releases and estimates which have been used as a basis for the following growth study of the Missouri Synod.

It should be borne in mind also that this forecast has reference only to parish ministers in the United States and Canada and that it does not attempt to recognize additional needs which will exist in the various special services (faculties, foreign missions, full-time executives, etc.) which are performed in our Synod.

No attempt is made, in this study, to specify the exact number of ministers needed in a given year; instead, the estimates are for average annual needs *by decades*.

It is assumed that more accurate estimates could not be



achieved if much shorter periods of time were used. Even in the decade-by-decade projection it should be remembered that recurring cycles of overproduction and underproduction are likely to occur, but these are expected to average out, at the figures shown, over the decades indicated.

Finally, we need to remind ourselves once more that any planning done in 1950 cannot affect our outcomes much before 1960. This fact makes it all the more urgent to act without delay.

The supply of candidates for the ministry of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod should be planned adequately for future needs, but with due regard for the danger of preparing more candidates than can be absorbed by the Church. It is therefore necessary that some predictions of future requirements be attempted. Obviously it is impossible to foresee *all* factors that may materially affect an estimate of supply and demand. This deficiency does not, however, vitiate the results obtained from a study of factors affecting demand in the past and a projection of these factors into the future.

Although they are not complete for the entire period, the statistics of the past one hundred years present some interesting and useful facts. An examination of the data for the entire century readily reveals that the period from 1900 to 1947 presents more complete and accurate figures. Since, apparently, no changes would result even if the earlier figures were ignored, we have studied the statistics from 1900 to 1947 most intently.

Three factors are of prime importance in a calculation of the anticipated demand for ministerial candidates:

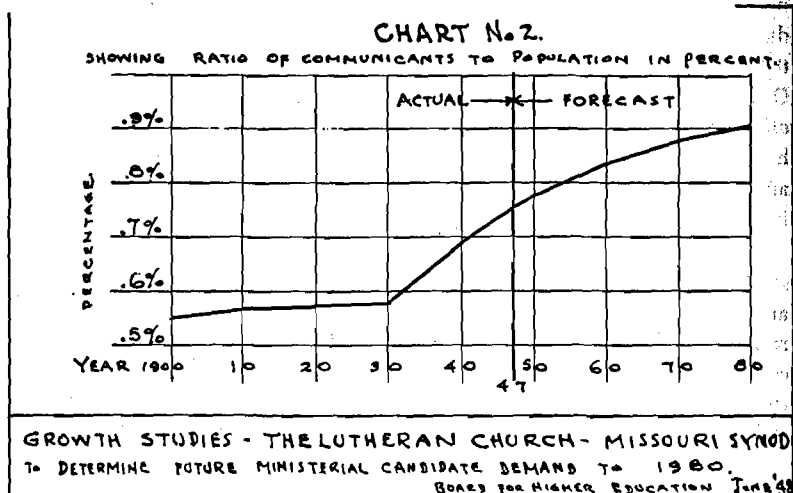
1. *Ratio of communicant members to total population in the United States.*

In our Church this ratio remained fairly constant to 1930. It was approximately 1 to 175. The rate of growth in our Church was only slightly higher up to about 1930 than the rate of population growth in the United States. By 1947 the ratio of communicants to total population had increased to 1 to 130.

No doubt many factors contributed to our rapid growth. We must assume that our Synod will not and cannot be satisfied to remain in a constant or static relation to the total United States population. It must continue its growth if it remains alert to its objectives. However, it would be hazardous to assume that the current rapid rate of growth will continue. If the impetus which created the current accelerated growth lasts for another ten to fifteen years,

a decreasing rate of growth may be anticipated after that until the ratio of communicants to total population is equal to the ratio which obtained at the turn of the century. Accordingly, a ratio of 1 to 108 by 1980 was assumed.

The population forecasts used in this study are those published by the United States Bureau of Census dated June 9, 1947. They are most conservative. Maximum, medium, and minimum forecasts are contained in the Census Bureau report. The medium fertility and medium mortality forecasts, without increase due to immigration, were chosen



as the population data for this study. The census report itself recommends that the medium figures plus immigration be used.

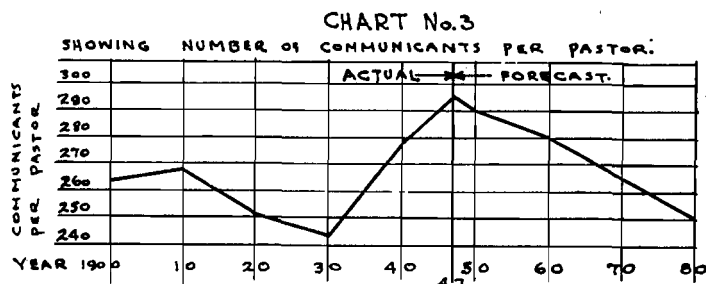
Another indication of the ultraconservative estimates used in the study is the fact that the rapidly growing Canadian population was not included.

## 2. Number of communicants per pastor.

It is interesting to note that the number of communicants per pastor decreased from 1900 to 1930, but that a rapid rise took place between 1930 and 1947. In 1900, the ratio was: 1 to 263; in 1930: 1 to 243; but in 1947 it was 1 to 295. (Chart No. 3.)

The indicated trend may be interpreted by some as a favorable one; it appears, however, that the ever-increasing demands on a pastor's time (particularly for direct

mission activity) would force the conclusion that the trend is an unfavorable one. If we continue our efforts to maintain the current rate of growth, pastors in congregations will automatically be required to supervise lay activity in mission efforts and will need much more time for adult education, pastoral counseling, etc., than was incumbent upon pastors of a generation ago when, as the figures show, a slower rate of growth existed. The study assumes, therefore, that the trend in communicants per pastor will gradually be reversed and that by 1980 a ratio of 1 to 250 (same ratio as 1920) will be reached. (Chart No. 3.)



3. *Ratio of pastors leaving the service annually to total pastors in service.*

A factual study of the number of pastors in service shows that there was a net increase of at least 1,300 in the number of pastors in parish service in our Synod from 1917 to 1947. The projection of this same rate of growth over the next 30 years would give us 6,000 in such service by 1980. (Chart No. 4.)

The number of candidates annually required to supply the needs created by vacancies due to retirement, death, or calls into other fields (foreign missions, professors, welfare posts, etc.) is assumed to be in direct proportion to the total number of pastors serving congregations or stations. Statistics of this group were more difficult to obtain, but figures for the last 27 years indicate an average (mean) annual loss of 2.4 per cent of the total pastors in parish service. It will be apparent, in the light of the increasing effectiveness of our retirement program and of the ever-increasing demands for theologically trained personnel in our educational, administrative, and welfare activities, that this figure is most conservative. (Chart No. 5.)

CHART No. 4.  
SHOWING NUMBER OF PASTORS U.S.A. & CANADA (cong. & Miss. Sta.)

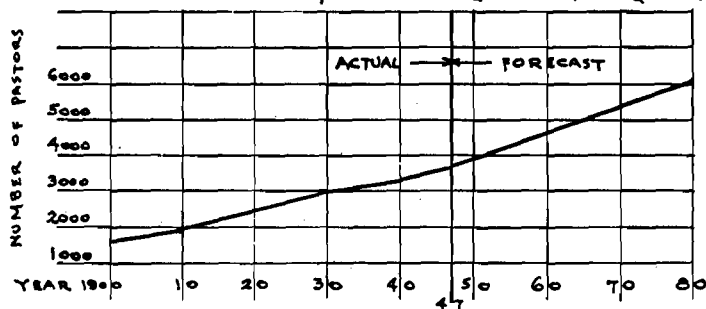
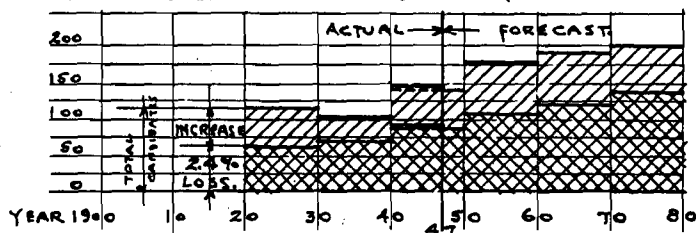


CHART No. 5  
SHOWING AVERAGE ANNUAL CANDIDATE REQUIREMENT.



GROWTH STUDIES THE LUTHERAN CHURCH-MISSOURI SYNOD.  
TO DETERMINE FUTURE MINISTERIAL CANDIDATE DEMANDS TO 1980  
BOARD FOR HIGHER EDUCATION, JUNE 48

### Interpretation

A projection of these three factors into the future suggests the possibility of a normal annual demand of 210 ministerial candidates by the decade, 1970 to 1980. *Shortages and excessive supply are deviations that can be expected in recurring cycles; however, an educational system ready to supply this demand by 1980 is indicated.*

The capacity of our existing preparatory schools is adequate, but the capacity of the seminaries is not adequate to supply such demands. (For summary of figures cf. Tabulation No. 1)

### The Second Forecast of Synod's Growth and of Its Need for Ministerial Graduates, 1950-1980

The assumptions which underlie this second forecast greatly simplify the problem of estimating the future growth of Synod and its need for pastors. All that is necessary is to discover the law of Synod's growth in the proximate past, and then to apply this same law to the future. Such a procedure is permissible, to be sure, only in terms of the assumptions upon which this forecast is based.

SHOWING AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH OF LUTHERAN CANDIDATE POPULATION  
 THREE FACTORS. 1) PERCENT COMMUNICANTS OF U.S.A. POPULATION.  
 2) NUMBER OF COMMUNICANTS PER PASTOR  
 3) PERCENT LOSS OF PASTORS.

Year	U. S. A. POPULATION (THOUSANDS)	PERCENT COMMUNICANTS OF U.S. Pop.	COMMUNICANT MEMBERS U.S.A. & CAN.	COMMUN PER PASTOR	NUMBER PASTORS	PASTOR AVERAGE (10 YRS.)	PERCENT LOSS PASTORS	AVERAGE ANNUAL LOSS	Ave. Ann NET INCREASE	Ave. Ann CANDIDATE REQ'd (3)
1900	76000	.554	420000	263	1580					
1910	92000	.57	524300	268	1955	1768			37.5	
1920	106000	.575	612000	251	2430	2193			47.5	
1930	123000	.58	714000	243	2940	2685	2.44	65.7	51.0	116.7
1940	132000	.692	915000	278	3290	3115	2.23	69.3	35.0	104.3
1947	141500	.755	1075000	295	3650	3470 <sup>(1)</sup>	2.72 <sup>(1)</sup>	94.7 <sup>(1)</sup>	51.5 <sup>(1)</sup>	146.2 <sup>(1)</sup>
1950	145000	.78	1125000	290	3850	3570 <sup>(2)</sup>	2.4 <sup>(2)</sup>	85.7 <sup>(2)</sup>	56.0 <sup>(2)</sup>	141.7 <sup>(2)</sup>
1960	153000	.84	1280000	280	4580	4265	2.4	105.0	73.0	178.0
1970	160000	.88	1400000	265	5300	4990	2.4	120.0	72.0	192.0
1980	164000	.91	1510000	250	6050	5675	2.4	135.0	75.0	210.0
ANNUAL TOTALS — PERIOD AVERAGES.										

FOOT NOTES. 1) 7 Year Average 2) 10 Year Average Estimate 1940 to 1950  
 3) DOES NOT INCLUDE CANDIDATES CALLED DIRECTLY TO FOREIGN MISSIONS, ETC.

ACTUAL ——— FORECAST.

GROWTH STUDIES - THE LUTHERAN CHURCH - MISSOURI SYNOD.

DETERMINE FUTURE MINISTERIAL CANDIDATE DEMAND TO 1980

Board for Higher Education, June '48

By means of standard statistical methods, the mathematical laws of growth were determined as accurately as possible for the following three phenomena:

- a. The growth of communicant membership of the Missouri Synod in the United States and Canada over the 21 years from 1927 to 1947. The law of this growth has been established and checked by an exponential equation \* accurate to within only about one quarter of one per cent of error. The formula discloses that the normal rate of annual growth in communicant membership from 1927 to 1947 was 2.42 per cent per year.
- b. The growth of the number of pastors and missionaries in service in the United States and Canada over the 17-year period from 1931 to 1947. The law of this growth is expressed also by an exponential equation \* which shows that the supply of pastors and missionaries in service has been increasing at a normal annual rate of only .99 of one per cent per year.
- c. The change in the ratio of communicant members per pastor over the 21 years from 1927 to 1947. It was not necessary to develop a formula for this phenomenon, because the normal values could easily be determined from the two formulas already developed.

The meaning of the foregoing laws is plainly described in graphic form in Charts A, B, and C.

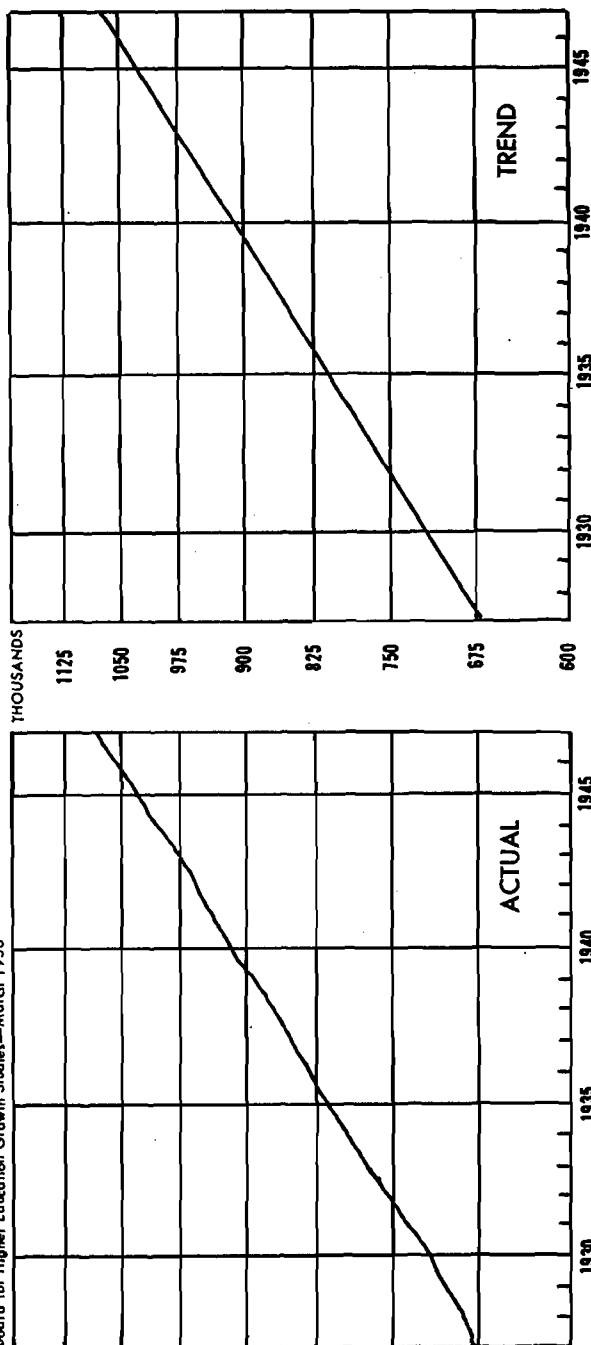
*Chart A* shows, at the left, the actual growth of communicant membership from 1927 to 1947; and, at the right, the trend of this growth as determined by the mathematical law stated above. It is obvious that the trend line scarcely differs from the actual growth line.

*Chart B* shows, at the left, the actual growth of the number of pastors in service from 1927 to 1947; and, at the right, the trend of this growth. Clearly, the trend line agrees closely with the actual line. What is highly significant, however, is the relationship of the trend in *Chart A* to the trend in *Chart B*. *Our communicant membership has been growing at a much higher rate than our supply of pastors* (2.42 and .99 per cent respectively). We have been adding communicants almost two and one-half times as rapidly as we have been adding pastors, and we have been doing this steadily for two decades!

---

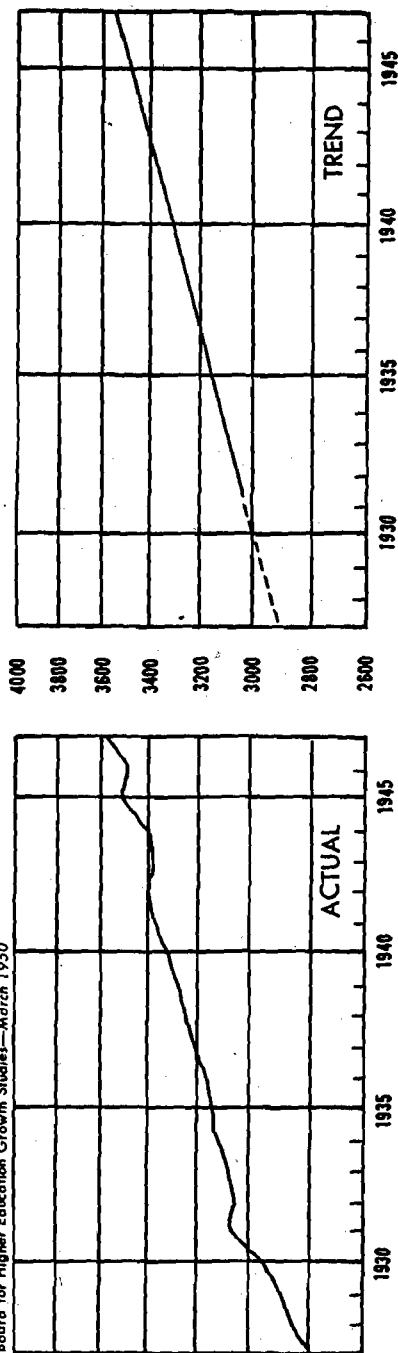
\* Available upon request

The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod  
Board for Higher Education Growth Studies—March 1950



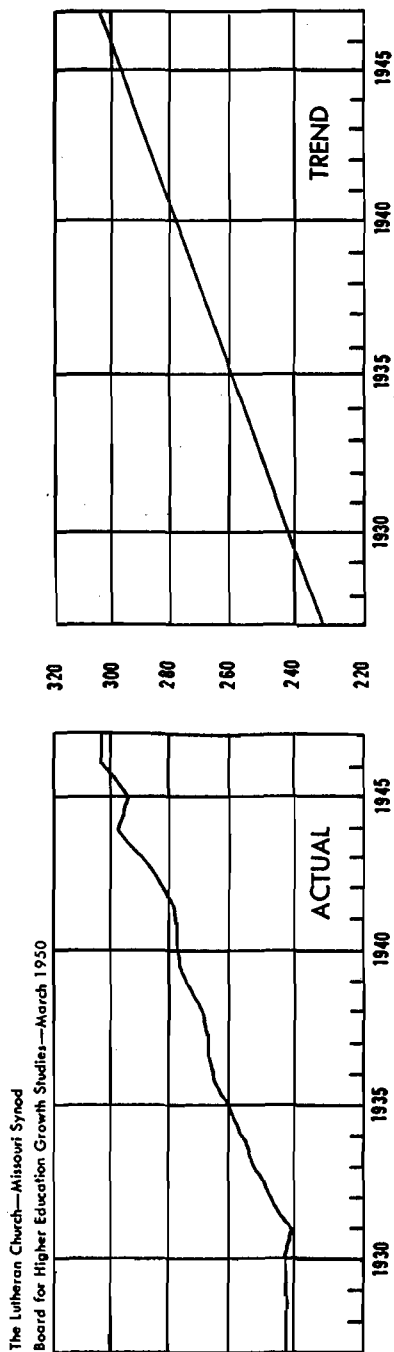
A- COMMUNICANT MEMBERS—NORTH AMERICA—1927-1947

The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod  
Board for Higher Education Growth Studies—March 1950



B-- PASTORS IN SERVICE--NORTH AMERICA--1927-1947





C— COMMUNICANT MEMBERS PER PASTOR —NORTH AMERICA —1927-1947

*Chart C* shows, at the left, the actual growth in the number of communicants per pastor; and, at the right, the trend of this change.

Having determined the laws in terms of which communicant members, pastors and missionaries in service, and the ratio of communicants to pastors have changed in the proximate past, it becomes an easy matter to project these laws into the proximate future. It should be emphasized again that such a projection is permissible only in terms of the specific assumptions which have been stated.

The results of the *projection of these laws of growth* into the 31-year period, 1950 to 1980, are shown graphically in *Charts D, E, and F*. The same data are shown in the following tables, but at five-year intervals.

Table 1

Year	(1) Estimated number of communicant members *	(2) Estimated number of pastors and missionaries in service †	(3) Estimated number of communicants per pastor ‡
1950 .....	1,153,300	3,647	316
1955 .....	1,297,200	3,831	339
1960 .....	1,459,100	4,024	363
1965 .....	1,641,200	4,227	388
1970 .....	1,846,000	4,440	416
1975 .....	2,076,300	4,664	445
1980 .....	2,335,400	4,899	477

\* Based upon the formula of membership growth.

† Based upon the formula of growth in number of pastors in service.

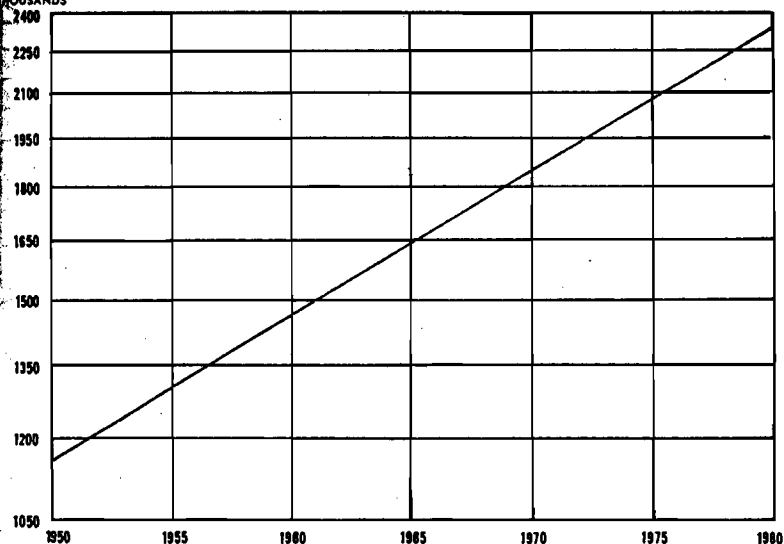
‡ Determined by dividing column (1) by column (2).

While there may be a question about the ideal ratio of communicants to pastors, there can be no serious question about the undesirability of the trend indicated in column (3). Indeed, it is perhaps improbable that this trend could proceed much beyond its present level (315 to 1) without reacting depressively upon the growth of communicant membership.

Having forecast the movement of the three factors as shown in *Charts D, E, and F* and in Table 1 (bearing in mind always the assumptions upon which this second forecast is based), it is possible now to determine how many pastors in service would be needed to maintain a ratio of 315 communicants per pastor. The effect of this calculation and a comparison of the numbers so derived with the numbers in column (2) of Table 1 are shown in the following tabulation.

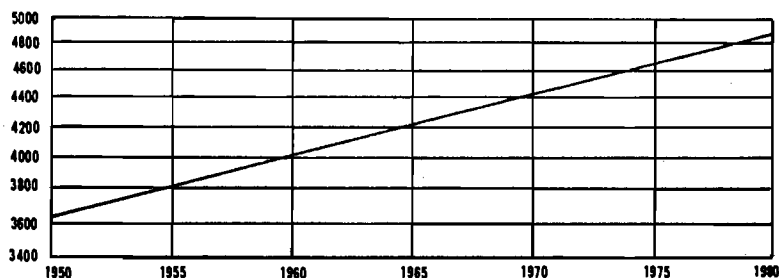
The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod  
Board for Higher Education Growth Studies—March 1950

THOUSANDS



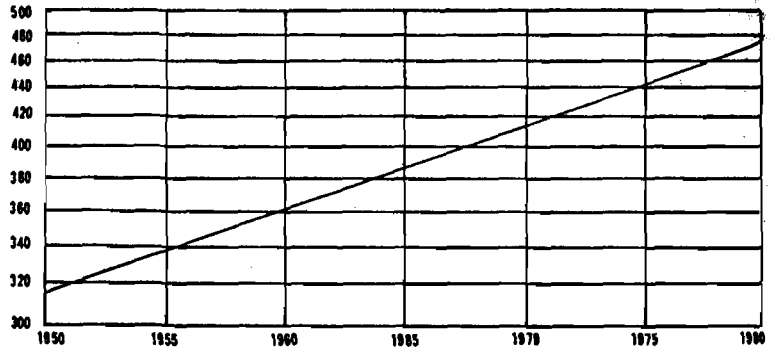
**D — COMMUNICANTS WHICH SYNOD WILL HAVE BETWEEN 1950-1980, IF THE TRENDS FROM 1927-1947 CONTINUE UNCHANGED**

The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod  
Board for Higher Education Growth Studies—March 1950



**E — PASTORS WHICH SYNOD WILL HAVE BETWEEN 1950-1980, IF THE TRENDS FROM 1927-1947 CONTINUE UNCHANGED**

The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod  
Board for Higher Education Growth Studies—March 1950



**F— COMMUNICANTS PER PASTOR WHICH SYNOD WILL HAVE  
BETWEEN 1950-1980, IF THE TRENDS FROM 1927-1947  
CONTINUE UNCHANGED**

**Table 2**

Year	(2)	(4)
	Estimated number of pastors who will be in service if past trends continue	Estimated number of pastors needed to provide one pastor for every 315 communicants *
1950	3,647	3,661
1955	3,831	4,118
1960	4,024	4,632
1965	4,227	5,210
1970	4,440	5,860
1975	4,664	6,591
1980	4,899	7,097

\* If the trend in communicant membership growth continues into the future.

The significant divergence of the two sets of figures is immediately apparent.

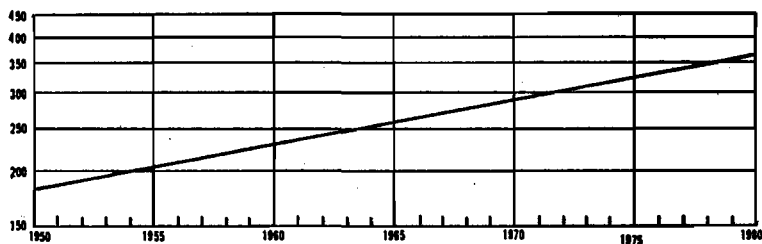
The next step is to determine how many pastors must enter the service in North America in the period of 1950 to 1980, so that the total requirements as shown in column (4) may be met. This calculation must include (a) the necessary annual net increase in the total number of pastors and (b) the necessary annual replacement of pastors who leave the service for any reason. For the latter purpose a replacement rate of 2.7 per cent per year was used, because this is the modal rate established by the experience of the past 23 years. The results are the following.

Table 3

Year	(5) Necessary net increase in the total number of pastors over the previous single year	(6) Necessary replacements at 2.7 per cent per year	(7) Total necessary entrants into service
1950	85	99	184
1955	96	111	207
1960	108	125	233
1965	121	141	262
1970	136	158	294
1975	153	178	331
1980	171	200	371

The data in column (7) are shown graphically in Chart G; and these data constitute the forecast of the number of pastors who should enter the service in the years indicated if the assumptions which underlie this second forecast are accepted. Since the numbers in column (7) are the total numbers of entrants into service of *all* kinds, including the re-entry of pastors who had left the service, the figures in column (7) do not show the numbers of candidates who should be graduated from the seminaries. That number theoretically will be somewhat less in each year than the number shown. But the difference may safely be disregarded. It should be remembered that the figures in column (7) make no provision whatever for any pastors or missionaries outside the United States and Canada, or for any professors, or for any other specialized pursuits requiring theological preparation. If the latter categories are considered, the forecast in column (7) might be increased by perhaps ten per cent to arrive at the desired number of seminary graduates.

The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod  
Board for Higher Education Growth Studies—March 1950



G — NUMBER OF PASTORS REQUIRED FOR ENTRANCE INTO SERVICE, 1950-1980, TO MAINTAIN RATIO OF 315 COMMUNICANTS PER PASTOR, IF THE 1927-1947 TREND OF GROWTH IN COMMUNICANT MEMBERSHIP CONTINUES AS IN GRAPH D

### An Interpretation of the First and Second Forecasts

Even a cursory examination of the first and the second forecasts will at once disclose the wide divergence of their respective outcomes. The second forecast estimates the needs of Synod for pastors and missionaries, from 1950 to 1980, at a much higher level than does the first forecast. The first forecast estimates that by 1980 Synod would need about 210 graduates from its theological seminaries; the second forecast estimates that Synod would need at least 370 such graduates by 1980 — nearly twice as many.

The difference between the two estimates is to be explained entirely by the difference between the assumptions which underlie the two forecasts. By far the most important of these differing assumptions are the following. The first forecast assumes that the declining rate of growth in total population will be accompanied by a declining rate of growth in the communicant membership of the Missouri Synod. The second forecast, on the other hand, assumes that the declining rate of growth in population will have no effect, at least by 1980, upon the rate of growth of our Synod. The conflict between these two assumptions cannot be settled by statistical method. It can be resolved only by the wise judgment of calm and experienced men invoking the guidance of God.

But it is equally important to observe that both forecasts also have certain assumptions in common. One of these is extremely significant. It is the assumption, adopted in both forecasts, that the congregations and Districts of Synod will be willing and able actually to absorb the number of entrants into the pastorate which either of the two forecasts indicates to be desirable. Now, no one can either prove or disprove this assumption. Moreover, it is not particularly important to decide whether the assumption is valid and reasonable or not.

### Policy Is Decisive

There is something else connected with this assumption which is, however, extremely important. And that is the kind of policy which Synod adopts with respect to the absorption of additional pastors. If Synod consciously makes it a matter of formal policy that its congregations and Districts *should* absorb the number of pastors which calm judgment indicates to be desirable for the good of the Kingdom, that is one thing. If Synod, on the other hand, declares no policy about this matter, but by implication of silence adopts the policy of leaving the willingness and ability to absorb pastors entirely to the congregations and Districts, that is quite another thing.

The conflict between the outcomes of the two forecasts can thus be resolved in the following manner. If Synod adopts the

first course of policy named above, the second forecast probably is the one which should be accepted. If, on the other hand, Synod adopts the second course of policy, then the first forecast appears to be the more appropriate. Only Synod can make the choice.

If Synod adopts the second policy, it should be thoroughly aware that its action commits it to a declining rate of growth in the future and to the necessity of adjusting all of its activities accordingly. If it adopts the first policy, however, it thereby commits itself to a stable rate of growth and also to the necessity of developing the whole range of its activities and their instrumentalities, so that a constant rate of growth can be sustained. The implications of the latter course upon its educational system are by no means obscure.

### **The Third Forecast of Synod's Growth and of Its Needs for Ministerial Graduates, 1950 to 1980**

While it is true that the first forecast is entirely acceptable if one kind of synodical policy is adopted, and that the second forecast is equally acceptable if another kind of policy is pursued, *your Board could not confidently formulate sound recommendations to Synod unless it accepted one, single, reasonable forecast of the future.*

Intelligent *planning* is utterly impossible without a fairly definite forecast of future needs. At the same time your Board knows full well that no forecast can accurately and dependably estimate the future by as much as thirty years in advance. Yet, such a forecast must nevertheless be made. If it is made with care and prudence, and if it is regarded and used as a *tentative* device for indicating the *probable direction* of future *trends*, it can be a highly useful, thoroughly safe, and indeed indispensable basis for planning. But it must not now be used as a foundation for plans which extend over the entire thirty-year period. It must be used only to make *relatively* short-term plans which then have the benefit of some known relationship to a reasonably conceived long-term point of view — however tentative the long-term estimate may be. Short-term planning simply must be done; but short-term planning will also be short-sighted planning if it is not done in relation to a long-term point of view.

The foregoing principles, which scarcely anyone will question, indicated to your Board how the dilemma of the two competing forecasts should be solved. The solution consists of a third, empirical forecast of the number of ministerial graduates needed from 1950 to 1980. This third forecast is demonstrated in the following chart.

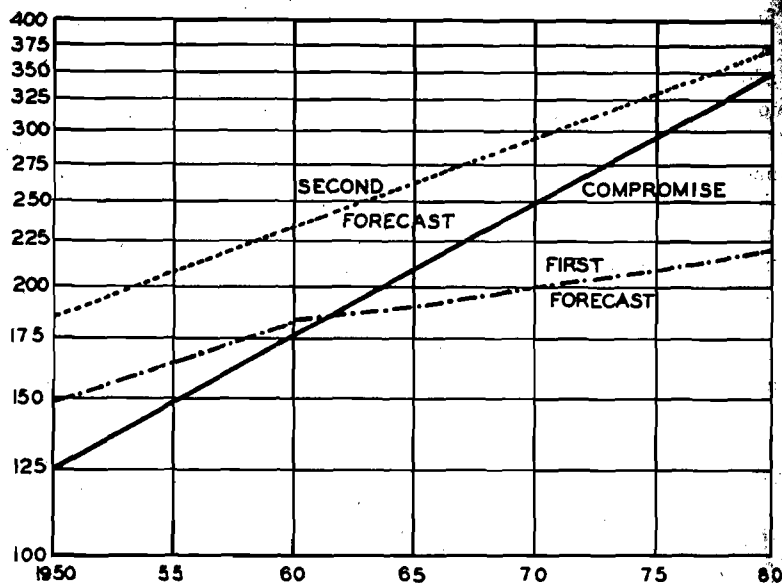


CHART H  
COMPARISON OF THREE FORECASTS OF MINISTERIAL  
GRADUATES REQUIRED- 1950-1980

Chart H was prepared by the process of simply drawing a line between two points, one at 1950 and the other at 1980. This line begins, in 1950, at a number of ministerial graduates lower than either of the first two forecasts indicate, but at the approximate number of graduates actually expected in 1950. The line ends, in 1980, at a number of ministerial graduates somewhat lower than is indicated by the second forecast, but considerably higher than the first forecast recommends.

A numerical comparison of the three forecasts is provided by the following table.

Table 4  
Estimated Number of Ministerial Graduates Needed at Five-Year  
Intervals, from 1950 to 1980

Year	First Forecast	Second Forecast	Third Forecast
1950	148	184	125
1955	164	207	148
1960	183	233	175
1965	190	262	208
1970	199	294	246
1975	208	331	292
1980	220	371	350



The significant features of the third forecast are the following:

1. It begins with the number of ministerial graduates (125) which is actually in prospect for 1950.
2. It terminates, in 1980, with a number of graduates (350) which is the approximate minimum number which, in the carefully considered opinion of your Board, is absolutely necessary if Synod maintains its current rate of growth. Your Board believes unqualifiedly that Synod must strive to keep up its present rate of growth.
3. It does not disturb the highly conservative estimates of the first forecast. It merely acts to advance the terminal estimate of the first forecast from 1980 to about 1967. The first forecast estimated that Synod will need an average of 210 ministerial graduates in the decade 1970 to 1980. This would mean about 220 graduates at the end of the decade. The third forecast indicates that about 220 graduates may be needed some thirteen years earlier, i. e., by 1967.

### Conclusions

The Board for Higher Education proposes that the number of ministerial graduates indicated by the third forecast be accepted *tentatively* as the *probable* number of graduates which Synod is likely to need over the next thirty years.

At the same time the following implications of the foregoing proposal should be noted with particular care.

1. It is neither necessary nor desirable, at this early date, to plan in *any conclusive manner* the capacity and the policy requirements of our educational system for the entire span of thirty years.
2. All that is immediately necessary, so far as plant capacity and operating policy are concerned, is to make sure that our system of schools will be *able to accommodate* enough students so that 200 ministerial graduates can be produced by 1964. Thus, by planning now to be able to produce 200 graduates by 1964, we shall at one and the same time be pursuing a thoroughly conservative and cautious course of action, and shall also be preparing ourselves sufficiently to be able, after 1964, to produce a larger number of graduates if this should then prove to be necessary. By preparing *now* for 200 graduates by 1964, we shall do no more than we shall have to do in any event a few years after 1964.

Preparation for such a *capacity* involves absolutely no foreseeable hazard. There can be no question about it that even under the most unfavorable conditions we shall need 200

ministerial graduates no later than 1975. By making preparations to accommodate this number by 1964, we are at worst only anticipating our most conservative predictions by eleven years. If, on the other hand, the higher and more optimistic predictions of synodical growth and ministerial needs should prove in time to have been correct, we shall have made at least the minimum preparations for them before it is too late.

3. The achievement of an institutional capacity to produce 200 graduates by 1964 absolutely requires:
  - a. The establishment and operation of a senior college no later than 1957;
  - b. The immediate implementation of substantially the policies which the Board for Higher Education is recommending to Synod in 1950.
4. Synod must insist that the Board for Higher Education during the next ten years, from 1950 to 1960, closely and regularly observe the actual growth of Synod and its needs for ministerial graduates, and that the Board *regularly check the developing experiences of Synod against the tentatively accepted forecast of 1950*. This regular comparison of actual events with predicted events will gradually disclose the measure of the accuracy of the 1950 forecast (third forecast). Thus it will be possible, intelligently and confidently, as time moves on, to advance the more precise planning farther and farther into the future.

The 1950 forecast should furnish a *tentative* course for the next thirty years, to which we can prudently and safely commit ourselves up to 1964, but which we shall have to adjust from time to time during the next ten years so that we may then confidently plan beyond 1964.

By proceeding in this manner, we shall know our immediate course, and we shall also have some indication of a long-range course, from which we shall expect, however, to deviate as time unfolds events and their meaning.

5. Finally, we should remind ourselves once more that every phase of our work depends, under God, on an adequate supply of trained workers. The proposals made here are based *solely on experience and future needs in the North American parish ministry*. The glorious expansion of our missions as it is now developing in other parts of the world, all special services, and any faster *rate* of growth in our local work would require manpower beyond that indicated in this report.

### III. A STATISTICAL STUDY OF THE PARISH SCHOOL TEACHERS REQUIRED 1950—1980

The studies which are presented in this section attempt to establish a reliable estimate of the teachers which will be needed in Synod's schools. It is recognized that extremely large numbers of women teachers and emergency teachers have not been trained in synodical institutions in the past. Nor will it be possible to make available sufficient facilities to train all the teachers which these studies indicate will be needed during the next 30 years. Far less than half of the indicated numbers can be trained in Synod's schools even if all the adjustments which are proposed in the reorganization plan work out satisfactorily.

It will be conceded that the future effectiveness of our parochial schools will depend, under God, upon the ability of the Church to staff these schools with well-trained Lutheran teachers. An approach which assumes that the Lutheran schools need not be staffed by synodically trained teachers must recognize the fact that the real objectives of Lutheran schools cannot be reached unless a very large proportion of the staff members are fully cognizant of, and sympathetic to, the real objectives of these schools. It may be possible to achieve the desired results through other systems of training, but such a possibility does not alter the fundamental fact that the future of these parochial schools depends upon the attitudes and the convictions of these teachers and that a way must be found to increase the proportion of synodically trained teachers in the schools if they are not to suffer a major decline in religious effectiveness.

As is the case with all forecasts, certain assumptions must be accepted as basic to the procedure. The Board recognizes the fact that there may be valid differences of opinion with regard to the propriety of these assumptions.

#### *Assumption No. 1*

Full achievement of the objectives of Lutheran parochial elementary education may properly be expected only when Lutheran schools are staffed by teachers who have adequate training in religion and an understanding of the objectives to be achieved as well as subject-matter competence and technical training for teaching.

#### *Assumption No. 2*

Synod will continue to accept the obligation to prepare and to make available the number of teachers required to operate and maintain the parochial schools which local congregations sponsor. This reflects the historical practice of Synod.

*Assumption No. 3*

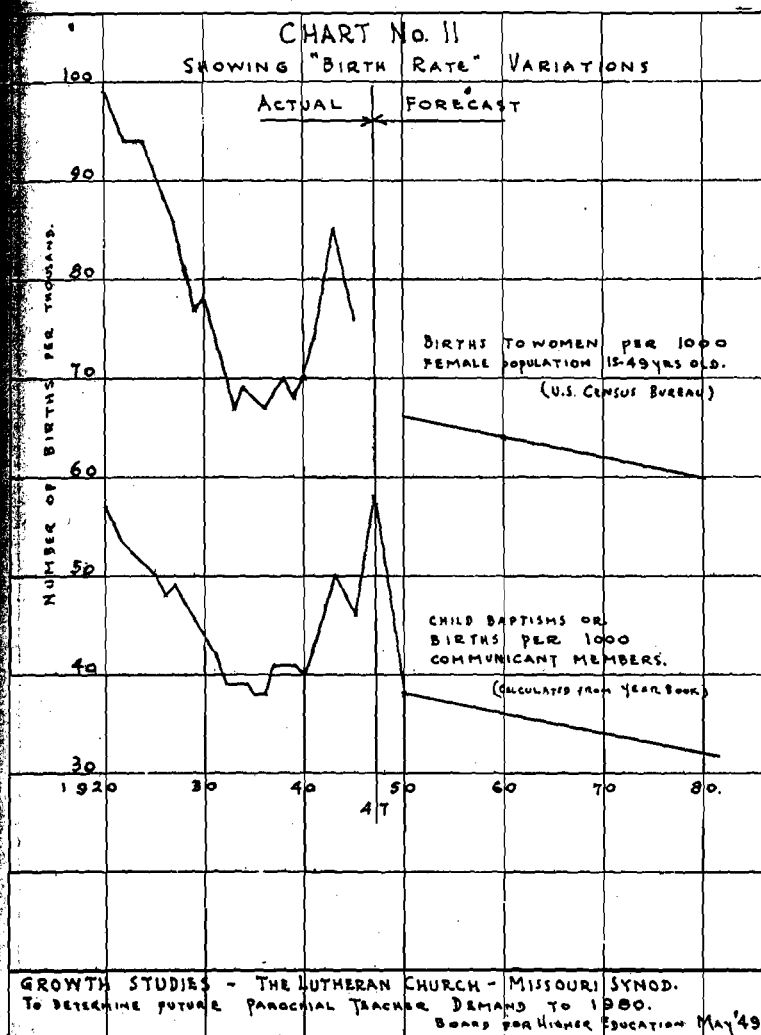
The numerical growth of Synod, the recent increase in the birth rate, the general acceptance of women teachers, the synodically approved expansion efforts, and diminishing tenure rates are significant factors materially affecting the demand placed upon Synod's teacher training program.

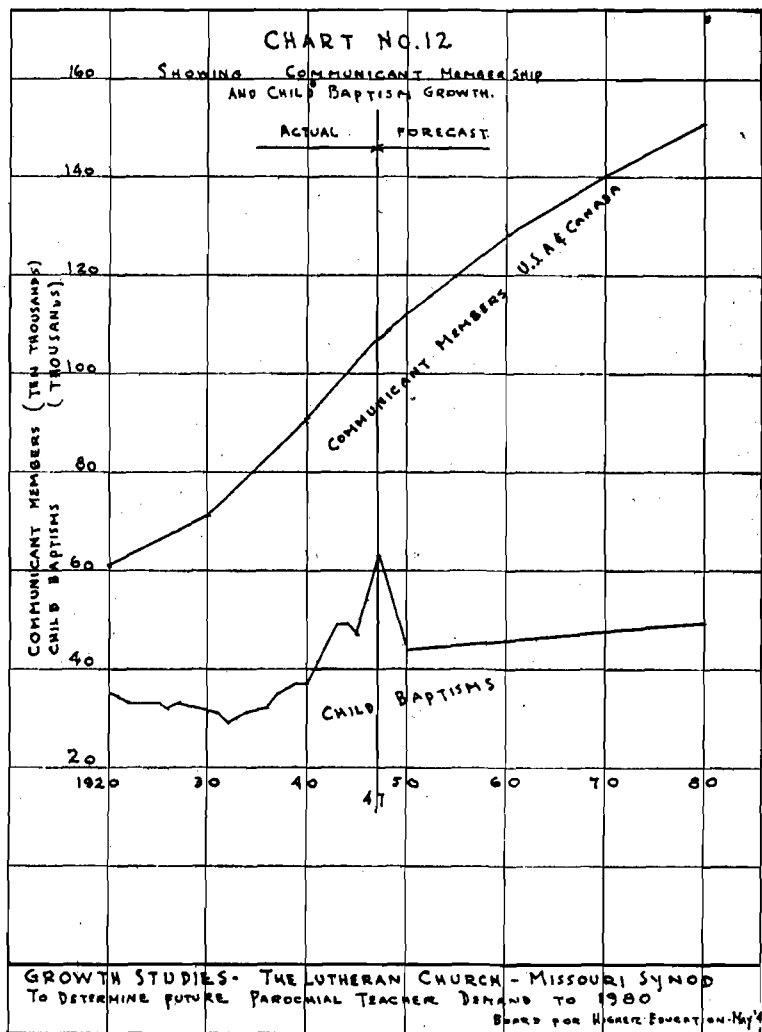
A study of these and several related factors \* seems to indicate that the "emergency" which created the teacher shortage is not an emergency at all, but rather a chronic condition which may require drastic changes in our approach to the solution of the problem of providing adequate teacher training and supply.

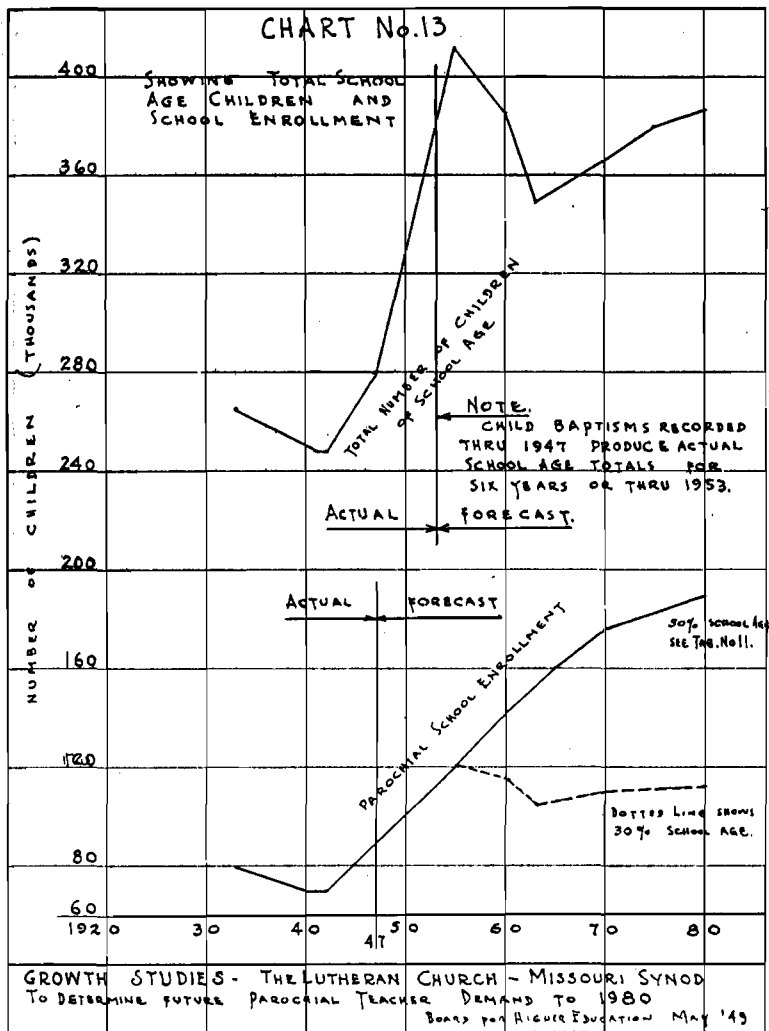
The six major factors indicated below are basic to this study of future teacher demand and are reflected in the accompanying graphs and tabulations:

1. *Growth of communicant membership in Synod.* The communicant membership estimates proposed in June, 1948, for future ministerial candidate demand studies were used. (See Chart No. 12.)
2. *Birth rate in Synod.* Forecasts of the population of the United States, 1945—1975, by the Bureau of Census, show the past birth rate per 1,000 females between the ages 19 and 49, and forecasts the future birth rate. A study of the "birth rate" in Synod, based on a ratio of Baptisms to communicant membership, indicates variations similar to the national birth rate. The forecasts made in these studies are proportional to the national forecasts. By applying these forecasts to the communicant membership forecasts, it was possible to estimate the number of child Baptisms for each year. (See Charts No. 11 and 12.)
3. *Children of school age.* The total number of children of school age was estimated by totaling 8 years of child Baptisms. For any given year this total would include figures for all Baptisms of children who had attained the ages of 6 through 13 years; kindergarten and 9th grade, not included. (See Chart No. 13.)
4. *Parochial school enrollment.* Calculations of enrollments in the past fifteen years indicated that approximately 30 per cent of the children of school age attended our parochial schools. In the 1947 convention, Synod resolved that "as an attainable objective for the next twenty-five years, Synod

\* See additional factors listed in Plan C, "The Teachers Colleges," page 187.







## SEMINARIES AND COLLEGES

TABULATION No. 11								
YEAR	TOTAL CHILD SCHOOL AGE (THOUSANDS)	PERCENT OF SCHOOL AGE ENROLLED	SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (THOUSANDS)	PUPILS PER TEACHER	TOTAL NO. TEACHERS	ANNUAL AVE. TOTAL NO. TEACHERS		
1947	270	31.6	88	31.3	2800			
1950	327	30	98	30.	3260	3100		
1955	413	30.2	124.3	30	4130	3780		
1960	386	36.8	142	30	4740	4500		
1965	355	45	159	30	5320	5080		
1970	366	48.3	177	30	5900	5620		
1975	372	50	186	30	6200	6140		
1980	377	50	188	30	6260	6240		
TABULATION No. 12								
	MEN TEACHERS.				WOMEN TEACHERS.			
YEAR	ANNUAL AVE. TOTAL MEN	ANNUAL % LOSS	NET INCREASE	TOTAL ANNUAL REQUIRED	ANNUAL AVE. TOTAL WOMEN	ANNUAL % LOSS	NET INCREASE	TOTAL ANNUAL REQUIRED
1947	1400				1400			
1948-50	1550	46	50	96	1550	310	30	360
1951-55	1890	57	68	125	1890	378	68	446
1956-60	2230	68	72	140	2230	450	72	322
1961-65	2340	76	58	134	2340	308	58	364
1966-70	2810	84	54	138	2810	362	54	616
1971-75	3070	92	52	144	3070	614	52	666
1976-80	3120	94	17	111	3120	624	17	641
NOTE. COLUMNS "ANNUAL AVE. TOTAL MEN" AND "ANNUAL AVE. TOTAL WOMEN" EACH ARE EQUAL TO ONE HALF OF "ANNUAL AVE. TOTAL NO. TEACHERS" TABULATION No. 11.								
GROWTH STUDIES - THE LUTHERAN CHURCH - MISSOURI SYNOD TO DETERMINE FUTURE PAROCHIAL TEACHER DEMAND TO 1980 Board for Higher Education May '49								



adopt a goal of having 50 per cent of our school-age children in our schools." *Proceedings*, 1947, page 312, Resolution 3. (See Chart No. 13 and Tabulation No. 11.)

5. *Number of pupils per teacher.* Since 1920 the number of pupils per teacher has decreased from 36 to 31 in 1947. For purposes of future estimates a ratio of 30 pupils per teacher was used. (See Tabulation No. 11.)
6. *Annual loss of teachers.* No accurate data are available to indicate the annual loss of teachers; however, conservative estimates would indicate that the tenure of regular men teachers would not average over 33 years, or a 3-per-cent annual loss; while women teachers would not average over 5 years' service, or a 20-per-cent loss. The percentage of women teachers has increased in recent years, so that now about half of the teachers are regular men teachers and half are women teachers or other temporary supply. For the purposes of estimating future teacher demands the ratio of half male teachers and half female teachers was used. (See Tabulation No. 12.)

Two of the major factors discussed above present specific variables that were arbitrarily fixed at a conservative figure:

1. The first is that "school age" estimates did not include kindergarten or 9th grade. The extension of our "school age" by two years would automatically add 25 per cent to the estimates.
2. The second factor is the ratio of regular men to women teachers. Since the annual percentage loss of women teachers is about seven times as great as for men teachers, a change in the ratio of men to women would materially alter the estimated annual demand.

Forecasts of the number of professional workers needed in Synod will always raise serious doubts as to their validity. Past experiences with "oversupply" and shortages seem to indicate that forecasts are colored by the economic cycle during which they are made. This may be true; however, the present acute shortage of professional workers would indicate that the "oversupply" in the early thirties was, in fact, an "undersupply" of funds necessary to meet the real needs. Recurrent economic cycles sharply affect our ability to finance the needed personnel, but do not directly affect the need itself.

Synod, in 1947, resolved to strive to increase the percentage of enrollment of school-age children from 30 per cent to 50 per cent. The work of our Board for Parish Education and the fact

that many Districts have full-time Superintendents of Education will certainly create an awareness in our congregations of their responsibility to provide expanded facilities for Christian elementary education.

### Conclusions

These studies indicate that in the five years from 1951 to 1955 an average of 125 regular men teachers will be required annually and, in addition, 350 women teachers annually. In the following 25 years only a small increase in demand for men teachers should be anticipated, while the demand of women teachers will nearly double. (See Tabulation No. 12.)

*These astounding estimates can be more readily accepted if we realize that at this time 45 regular men teachers and 280 women teachers are required annually merely to replace losses from the number of teachers now serving in our parochial schools.*

If the effectiveness of our parochial schools is to be maintained and even improved, then our teacher training program must have sufficient capacity to furnish not only better-equipped teachers, but also an increased supply.

### IV. RECOMMENDATIONS ON REORGANIZATION

Two basic requirements which Synod must meet successfully, if its God-given, world-wide opportunities and responsibilities are to be effectively recognized during the coming decades, are inevitably related to and, under God, dependent upon proper adjustments in the field of higher education. This conclusion is based upon a careful appraisal of our Church's century of experience and a projection of the extensive statistical data made available to the Board for Higher Education. We must plan now to provide:

1. An increasing production of professional workers.
2. Facilities for full college training in our Synod's pre-ministerial education program.

A major portion of the past five years has been devoted to intensive study of the problems related to planning specifications for the addition of a senior college and, simultaneously, for an increasing volume of adequately trained professional workers. (For a complete analysis of current college and seminary enrollments see Exhibit 15.) We are convinced that it will not do to depend upon expedient improvisations on past practices. God has obviously given our Synod a broader task, and we must perform it. We have a new day, and we must master it. We have new conditions, and we must recognize them.

In the course of its detailed studies of many and various proposals to meet these educational needs, every known phase of

the spiritual, educational, and financial implications for our work as a Synod has been examined and re-examined. As a result your Board finally concluded that there are only three basically different approaches to our problem; accordingly, it undertook to prepare detailed specifications for each of these. All of the proposals were subjected to microscopic analysis and appraisal by competent individuals and groups in synodical circles and in the field of secular education. The Board's present recommendations are based on the conviction that our Synod's purposes will be served best if it takes favorable action on the last of the three possibilities presented:

#### Plan A

A study of the feasibility of using this occasion as an opportunity to create for Synod an ideal system of colleges and seminaries by arranging for a smaller number of larger and more efficient schools adequate for the production of the indicated number of required workers and the establishment of a senior college.

#### Plan B

A study of the feasibility of undertaking a practical rearrangement of the existing system so that a senior college plus an adequate volume of professional personnel could be achieved through remodeling and addition, but without closing schools or supplying a new campus and constructing an additional physical plant.

#### Plan C

A study of the feasibility of achieving the desired objectives eventually by undertaking an experimental approach at this time.

#### Exhibit 15

#### Missouri Synod College Enrollment

1949-1950

College	Total Enrollment	New Enrollment	Total Min. and Teacher Training Enrollment	Total Non-Ministerial and Teacher Training Enrollment	Total Enrollment '48-'49	Total Min. and Teacher Training Enrollment '48-'49
Austin, Tex. ....	95	41	69	26	77	56
Bronxville, N. Y. ....	274	120	109	165	292	115
Concordia, Mo. ....	149	45	129	20	146	130
Edmonton, Alta. ....	124	45	59	65	111	55
Fort Wayne, Ind. ....	240	70	240	—	236	236
Milwaukee, Wis. ....	267	77	257	10	258	244
Oakland, Calif. ....	210	82	80	130	199	67
Portland, Oreg. ....	80	26	48	32	80	46
St. Paul, Minn. ....	231	89	176	55	235	177
Winfield, Kans. ....	410	187	270	140	377	237
Total, 1949-50 ..	2,080	782	1,437*	643	2,011	1,363
Total, 1948-49 ..						

\* Of these, 245 are teacher training students.

## Teachers College Enrollments

	Total Enrollment	Total Teacher Training Enrollment	Ministers in High School Department	Total Enrollment '48-'49	Total Enrollment '48-'49
River Forest, Ill. ....	523	523		481	483
Seward, Nebr. ....	347	316	5	312	301
Total, 1949-50 ..	870	839	5		
Total, 1948-49 ..				793	782

## Theological Seminary Enrollments

	Total Enrollment	Graduates Expected	Total Enrollment '48-'49
St. Louis, Mo. ....	465	98	384
Springfield, Ill. ....	319	27	280
Total, 1949-50 ..	784	125	
Total, 1948-49 ..			664

## Plan A

## A Theoretically Ideal Arrangement

In recognition of the widespread, frequently voiced opinion that Synod has too many colleges and seminaries, your Board undertook, first of all, a thorough exploration of the possibility of achieving Synod's objectives in higher education through a smaller number of institutions. To get an objective estimate of the possibilities, your Board posed the question: "Disregarding entirely the fact that we already have a system of colleges and seminaries, how many educational institutions of ideal size would be required to prepare an adequate number of professional workers for our Synod?"

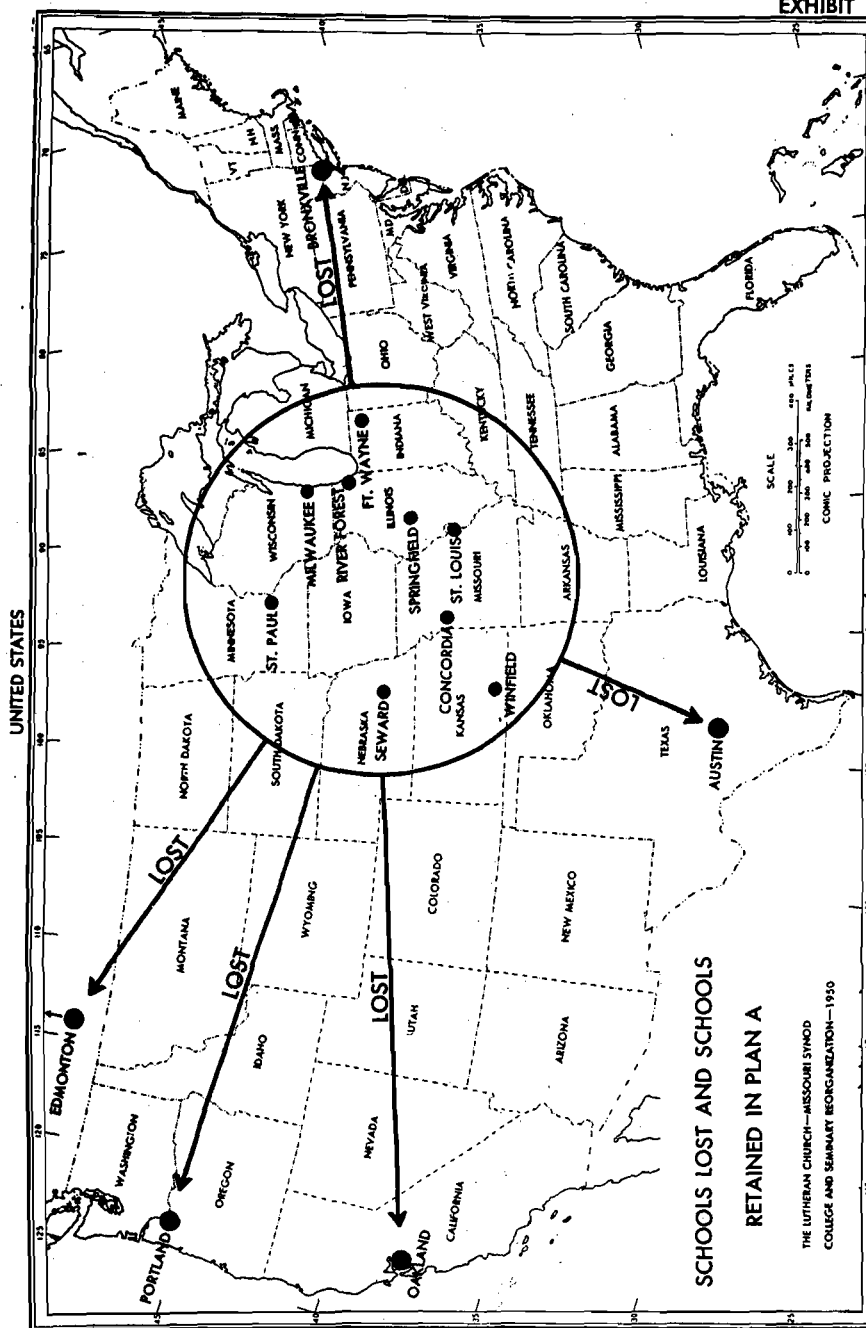
After a careful survey of all the data which the Board had available, it reached the conclusion that this work of Synod could, under ideal conditions, be carried forward in ten schools. Such a system would include two seminaries with enrollments approximating 375 each; one senior college with an enrollment of 450; two teachers' colleges and five combinations known as four-year junior colleges, each of these with an enrollment of 500 students. Some of the junior colleges would have a part of their capacity assigned to pre-professional training of parochial school teachers. A total of 4,700 students.

The practicability of applying such a plan by consolidating the existing system into ten such schools was then thoroughly explored.

Three major negative factors and four minor ones support the conclusion that Synod would be ill-advised if it were to attempt a solution along these lines:

1. Although the Church has a tremendous investment (about 12 million dollars) in its 14 existing colleges and seminaries, the physical plants are almost all so extremely small that to meet these requirements, eight plants would have to be expanded to almost double their present capacity. Actual estimates convinced your Board that the capital investment involved in such an operation is so large that it would take approximately 20 years of the resultant operational-cost savings to return the expense of the conversion. In addition, five of the existing campuses and plants would have to be abandoned as synodical educational operations if the Senior College were to have a central location. This would have the effect of contracting all of Synod's educational activity into the Midwest area. The strategic value of our East Coast, West Coast, Southwestern, and Canadian schools would be lost. (See Exhibit 1, page 153.)
2. A realistic appraisal of existing emotional factors certainly indicates an overwhelming sentiment for the preservation of what our Synod has developed during the past century. When this traditional factor is coupled with the fact that this plan would necessarily involve transfer, relocation, and re-assignment of at least 75% of the present administrative and teaching personnel, the overwhelming practical difficulty as well as the inadvisability of such a procedure will be apparent.
3. It is a fact that most unusual opportunities for service and for expansion of our Synod's work are characteristic of the outlook for the immediate future. Certainly this is true of the area of foreign missions as these are represented in the eight new fields which have been opened in the last decade alone. Serious thought must be given also to the American population increases, which are as tremendous as they are unexpected. (150 million on November 1, 1949.) These actual numerical expansions, coupled with the great population shifts within our national boundaries, carry the most profound implications for our work in home missions and for the expansion of our parochial schools.

In this connection we note that this plan would normally involve a shrinkage of our educational facilities in exactly those areas where the greatest future national and synodical expansion is indicated and where, by the grace of God, we already have flourishing educational units.



In addition to the three major considerations listed, the Board examined, once more, the objections previously mentioned:

1. The need for having institutions in various geographic areas (and particularly there where the Synod is in the process of strengthening and expanding its work) so that the ministry and teaching profession will get a broad cross section and adequate variety of individual types and backgrounds.
2. Recruitment problems.
3. The inherent difficulty of conducting really effective ministerial training when student bodies are excessively large.
4. Transportation problems for students.

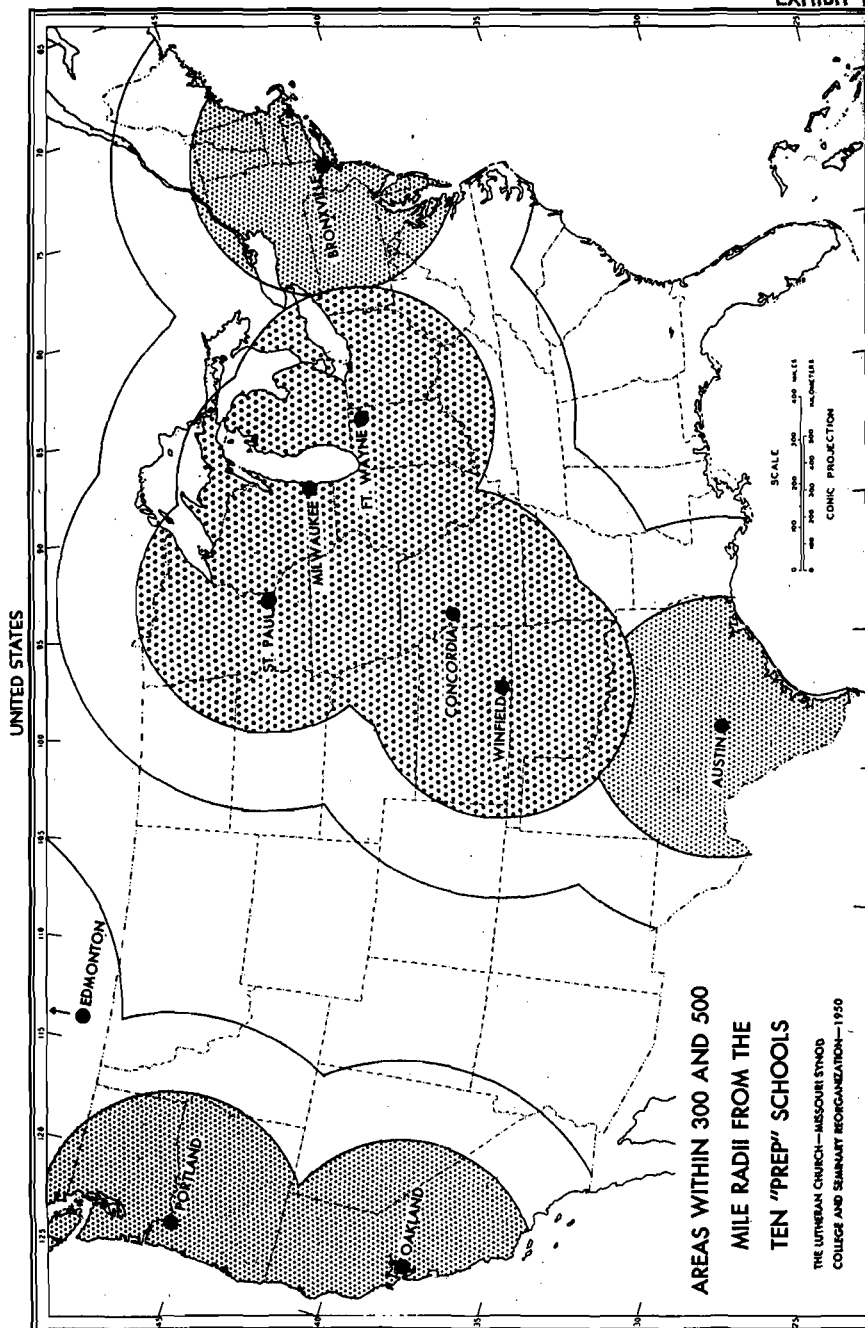
#### Can We Afford the Loss?

In this connection, Paragraph 3 of the major negative factors seems to be of most critical importance. The Board pondered the fact that, by the grace of God, Synod now has five schools which are located strategically so that they are in a position to render special services to our Church: Austin, Portland, Oakland, Bronxville, and Edmonton. Texas, Oregon, and California classify as the fastest growing areas of population and industrial development in our country. A similar classification applies to the Canadian location.

Elimination of Bronxville would involve the loss of our only educational holding in the entire East. Every elimination means that an *area* within a 300 to 500-mile radius of the institution involved is without ministerial and teacher training service. Even more important is the loss of the recruiting and synodical interest stimulation in such sections of our Church. The severe limitation of area coverage, the 300 to 500-mile radius served by an institution, which would result, is indicated on the map. (Exhibit 1 A, page 155.)

The sections mentioned are, unquestionably, important growth areas of the nation; but, more important is the strategic significance of the five synodical colleges which happen to be located in them. Sensing the critical role which these institutions can plan in the future work of Synod and the immense, but unnecessary, penalties involved in delayed action, your Board is glad to be able to report campus expansion at Austin, Portland, Edmonton, and Bronxville during the past triennium. In addition, construction has already been completed or is being actively planned on every one of these campuses.

The tremendous population thrusts into four of these areas, the strategic importance of the entire East Coast, the evidence of immense commercial and industrial development in each of these





sections, and the outstanding growth of the synodical Districts involved (1948 rank among North American Districts: California and Nevada 2, Southern California 3, Alberta and British Columbia 4, Northwest 5, Texas 13) make it unthinkable to recommend any proposal to relinquish the tremendous advantages which belong to Synod by virtue of its holdings which were acquired from 23 to 70 years ago when the present tremendous developments could be only dimly foreseen. The U.S. Census Bureau recently reported that Oregon is now the fastest growing State in the Union. In nine years the State's population has increased 59.3% (to an estimated 1,736,000). California has gained 3,758,000 residents since 1940. It is now the second largest State in the Union. Texas is the most rapidly expanding industrialization in the United States. *In the light of these facts your Board simply cannot recommend either contraction or elimination of Synod's education projects in these areas.* This appears, on the contrary, to be the time to strengthen the Church's holdings in educational property and programs particularly in the areas mentioned, since in a special way these colleges are in a position to function as:

1. Focal points of Church leadership.
2. Prominent physical symbols of the Church in a growing area.
3. Agencies for creating and sustaining group support consciousness.
4. Centers of Christian education.

It is true that the same functions are performed, to a degree, by all the synodical schools. The emphasis here is on the proposition that such functions are a particularly important factor in these five schools. For these reasons, particularly, the school should do something special for the region, and the region should do something special for the school.

On the basis of these fundamentally negative indications it appears that it would be both wrong to advise and unrealistic to attempt any reorganization which proposes to solve this problem through the creation of a consolidation which would give Synod its needed capacity in a smaller number of larger schools (and the resultant economy of operation of the individual units), but which is so expensive to convert from the current situation that 20 years of operational savings would be required to recover the capital investments demanded by the conversion and which would involve the loss of five schools now strategically located in some of the most promising and rapidly developing regions of our Church and nation. For cost estimates on Plan A, see Exhibit 16, page 182.

**Exhibit 16****Costs for Plan A****Value of Abandoned Campuses:**

Austin .....	\$ 300,000
Bronxville .....	1,000,000
Edmonton .....	200,000
Oakland .....	475,000
Portland .....	400,000
<hr/>	
Campus Value Lost (1948 <i>Statistical Yearbook</i> ) .....	\$2,375,000
Expand Seven Existing Campuses to Double Present Capacity, Minimum .....	3,500,000
Senior College and Campus .....	2,750,000
<hr/>	
	\$8,625,000
Recover from Sales .....	1,500,000
<hr/>	
Net Cost .....	\$7,125,000

**Plan B**

**A Study of the Feasibility of Undertaking a Practical Rearrangement of the Existing System so that a Senior College plus an Adequate Volume of Professional Personnel Could be Achieved Through Remodeling and Addition, but Without Closing Schools or Supplying a New Campus and Constructing an Additional Physical Plant**

Although the Board was of the opinion that many great advantages, such as the opportunity for freedom of choice in location, arrangement, program, tradition, and development of a senior college would be irretrievably lost to the present generation by any course other than building an entirely new college, it still undertook to examine and to work out the specific and complex detail of a program which would enable the Church to provide a senior college plus adequate \* production of professional personnel in the foreseeable future without adding another unit to the existing system.

In studying this possibility of finding a practical solution which would meet the most urgent of Synod's capacity and quality requirements without creating prohibitive costs, it became clear to the Board that progress was virtually impossible as long as this effort was based on the assumption that the objective was to find a plan which would answer Synod's needs in education for an indefinite future period—perhaps the next century. In fact, it soon became clear that the educational needs of the Church are never static and that the present dilemma is in no small measure the consequence of a failure to undertake such reviews and subsequent adjustments at more frequent intervals in the past.

---

\* This plan recognized, of course, that it would not be possible, under any circumstances, to provide for direct, full-term synodical training of all the parochial school teachers which the available statistics indicate will be required during the next 30 years.

In its thorough exploration of the possibility of reorganization within the existing system, the Board prepared an extensive and detailed 65-page report, supplemented by numerous statistical studies and supporting graphs. These materials were then presented in successive meetings to the large advisory committee which had been appointed by President Behnken (at the request of the 1949 Fiscal Conference) and to the Plenary Council, consisting of all the college presidents of our Synod and some special consultants. Only the essential features of this plan can be listed here. (For complete detail, see Exhibit 2, next page.) It was proposed to separate the specialty services from the main seminary at St. Louis in order to allow room for an undergraduate student body of 500 students on that campus. The Springfield seminary would become a school for 250 students and would be held to produce 40 graduates annually when the plan would be in full effect. A senior college for 450 students would be established on the present St. Paul, Minn., campus. This would involve the loss of high school and junior college services for that entire region and would also mean that the entire current faculty, administration, and student body (except seniors) would withdraw in order to leave all facilities available to the senior college and to create an opportunity for free choice of staff. The school would have an enrollment of 380, with 175 graduates moving to St. Louis annually. A library (included in "Building for Tomorrow" collection) would have to be built; a physical education plant (promised by the District) would be needed; and a building would have to be remodeled. The geographic location to existing synodical colleges is indicated on Exhibit 3, page 185.

In order to secure sufficient space to train the required number of ministers and teachers in the existing system (without the St. Paul institution), it was proposed to reduce all of the nine remaining preparatory institutions to four-year junior colleges (junior and senior year of high school plus freshman and sophomore year of college).

Still further adjustments were proposed to supply increased teacher production. The River Forest enrollment would be restricted to male students with a total enrollment of 500 and a consequent production of 125 male graduates annually. The Seward institution would be left relatively undisturbed; however, the possibility of elimination of the high school would be explored further.

In this plan a terminal teacher-training course would be introduced at both the Fort Wayne college and the college at Winfield, Kans. Each of these institutions would be held to train approximately 150 women teacher training students and to produce about 75 graduates annually. This would involve the addition of facilities

EXHIBIT No. 2

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH - MISSOURI SYNOD  
COLLEGE AND SEMINARY - REORGANIZATION  
PLAN - B

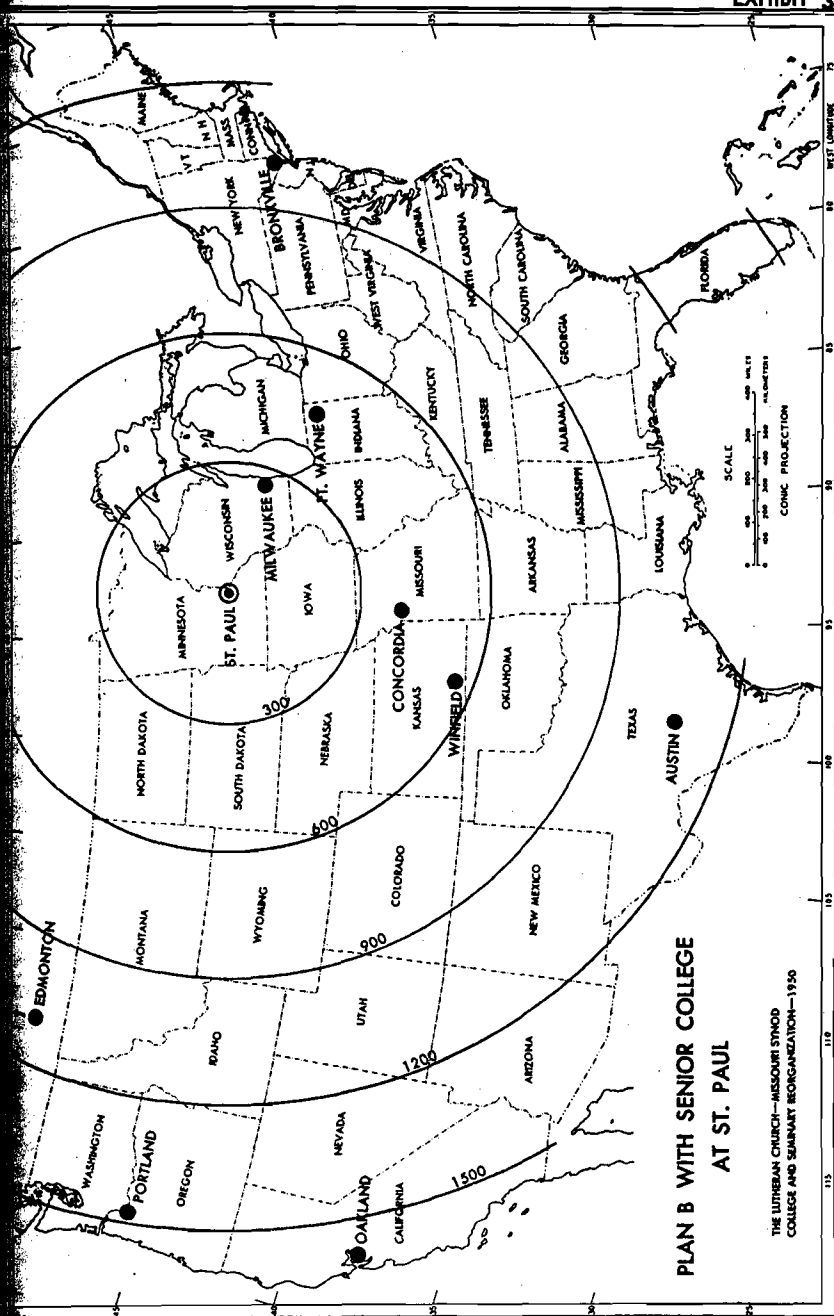
BOARD FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
10-21-48

	CLAIMED MAXIMUM DORM CAP.		ASSIGNED PROFESSIONAL CAPACITY		MINISTERIAL TRAINING												TEACHER TRAINING				WOMEN																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
					JUNIOR						SENIOR COLLEGE JR - SR						SEMINARY 3 YR		MEN				COLLEGE 2-4 YR 1-2 YR 3-4 YR																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
					HIGH SCHOOL JR - SR						E G N								E G		E G		E G		E G																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
					M	W	T	M	W	T	E	G	A	G	E	G			E	G	E	G	E	G	E	G																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
AUSTIN	75	75	100	100	40	16	5	40	16																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									</

A. ORGANIZATIONS - (COPY TO RIGHT)

M - men  
W - women  
T - Total

**EXHIBIT 3**



Prepared by Henry M. Lippard  
Published by the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois  
Copyright 1961 by the University of Chicago  
Library for microfilm

for coeducation at Fort Wayne and the necessary training school and music instruction arrangements. The Winfield institution has been conducting similar work for some time and would require relatively minor adjustments. In addition, it was proposed to train 40 women teachers (16 graduates from each) at both the Oakland and the Bronxville institutions. Appropriate instructional and housing facilities plus staff would be required at each school. The current emphasis on recruiting teacher training students for all the high school departments of the colleges would continue.

The execution of this plan would involve the loss of the high school and junior college training program for the entire Minnesota region. All of Synod's pre-ministerial students would be required to travel to St. Paul, Minn., for two years of training. The Milwaukee college would have to be enlarged (inadequate campus) to accommodate students who would normally attend St. Paul. The traditional objectives of quite a number of institutions (River Forest, Fort Wayne, Oakland, Bronxville, St. Paul, Winfield) would have to be materially altered. This plan would involve the change to a four-year junior college program and curriculum at all of Synod's educational institutions, because only in that way could sufficient space be created to absorb the loss at St. Paul and simultaneously to provide for a greater volume of ministerial and teacher candidates. Students would be recruited from Lutheran high schools and encouraged to enroll through a scholarship subsidy plan. The arrangement would also require a full co-ordinator of recruitment and of placement. Finally, rather extensive staff changes would also be required at those institutions which would introduce teacher training into their programs, and at St. Paul, Minn., of course, serious staff dislocations would be indicated.

This plan was made available to the two groups previously mentioned for most detailed study, analysis, and appraisal. The Board is grateful to the participants in such meetings and agrees with the findings of a majority that such a proposal would involve implications of sufficiently grave import to justify abandonment or significant modification of a proposal of this type.

The consultants in the Racine meetings agreed with the established premises that there is a genuine need for more professional workers and that the introduction of a senior college into the system is an imperative necessity. It was agreed also that the proposal itself could produce the graduates required; however, the following serious objections were made and recognized to be valid:

1. There is insufficient evidence to show that the four-year junior college is an acceptable arrangement in the American system of education and certainly no evidence to show that

it would or would not be satisfactory in Synod's system of ministerial training. Under these circumstances a wholesale conversion to such units might eventually prove to be serious disservice to the cause of synodical higher education.

2. The adoption of such a plan would create another unique arrangement in place of the unique system which we now have and is therefore out of harmony with the major objective of attempting to create an arrangement which fits more readily into the American pattern of higher education than our present arrangements.

### **Plan C**

#### **A Study of the Feasibility of Achieving the Desired Objectives Through an Experimental Approach**

Synod's many existing colleges and seminaries and the successful introduction of the Lutheran high schools in the Middle West create a situation which makes it possible to take advantage of the priceless opportunity for experimentation prior to making final commitments or changes in Synod's entire system of higher education.

The great blessings which have come from synodical training at the high school level will be apparent to all. Where no parallel services exist, it would seem desirable to continue synodical training at this level. It should be recognized also that some type of synodical participation should continue even where Lutheran high schools are available; but it would be difficult to justify duplication of available facilities. Accordingly, the experimental programs proposed in this report reflect the Board's desire to determine whether Synod should direct its attention, as far as possible, toward an eventual program of ministerial training which would provide four years of preparatory college training, three years of professional seminary training, one year of practical experience under guidance, and an opportunity for graduate study in theology under the direct auspices of Synod.

The plan proposed in this section attempts to give recognition to the possible eventual goals and calls for immediate action because of the fact that almost an entire decade must elapse before adjustment, once made, can noticeably affect the outcomes of our Church's educational program. The recommendations should not be understood to involve an immediate or a complete abandonment of existing programs. No such action is recommended at this time; but it appears necessary to initiate a trend and to accept the basic principles indicated.

The reorganization section of Plan C is designed to achieve the following objectives:

1. An increased production of both ministerial and teacher

candidates commensurate with the statistically indicated future needs of the Church and the possibility of more effective control over the volume of candidates produced by the system.

2. An opportunity to evaluate the results of any necessary adjustments and to appraise evidence of desirable or undesirable outcomes within our own system of education without risking irretrievable loss of essential features of our present program.
3. The creation of conditions favorable to the introduction of a senior college.
4. The development of a program which is sufficiently flexible to be applied in whole or in part without extensive disruption or loss of existing educational services.
5. A more efficient use of existing facilities for all types of professional training (including teacher training and graduate levels of instruction) through recognition of the principle that there need not necessarily be uniformity of program and services offered in every synodical institution of similar classification.

#### Theological Seminaries

The growth studies which have been prepared by the Board show that Synod will need approximately 200 seminary graduates annually after the next decade. Graduations expected from the two seminaries in June, 1950, total 125. (For an analysis of seminary enrollments and graduates expected, see Exhibit 5, next page.) It is true that the graduating classes (mainly because of a sharply increased supply from the Springfield seminary) of 1951, 1952, 1953, and 1954 will be considerably larger (average of 157 annually for the period mentioned). If these graduations materialize, it will give Synod an opportunity to close the present gap between supply and demand (213 vacancies at the end of 1947; 267 vacancies at the end of 1948). There will also be some alleviation for the temporary shortage which will automatically be created by the introduction of the senior college into the system. It must be remembered that the establishment of a senior college will automatically mean that no new applicants will be available for admission to St. Louis for a period of two years unless Synod adopts a device which would enable some students to by-pass the senior college and to enroll in the St. Louis seminary during those years.\*

---

\* The introduction of a senior college in 1954 or 1955 would reduce candidate production over the period 1951—1956 to an annual average of approximately 130.



While no time table can be set up at this time, it is already apparent that even with the smoothest of operations a senior college could not begin its work until the fall of 1952. If such a schedule were followed, then the St. Louis seminary would have no entering class in 1952 and 1953. Fortunately, however, the fact that the St. Louis seminary now has four years in its program would create a situation in which there would be only one year without graduates from the seminary. This time would come in either 1955 or 1956, depending upon the date for opening the senior college.

In order to achieve the annual production of 200 trained seminary graduates after the period of adjustment has been completed, the Board gave extensive consideration to several possibilities.

It would, of course, be possible to expand the St. Louis facilities so that the necessary number of students might be accommodated.

Such an expansion would have to envision facilities to accommodate between 550 and 575 undergraduate students in residence. This would mean, if we assume a normal development for the School of Missions and the Graduate School on the St. Louis campus, that the entire operation there would have to be designed to accommodate approximately 700 students within the next two decades.

#### Exhibit 5 Analysis of Theological Seminary Enrollments

St. Louis			Springfield			
On Campus Enrollment	Vicars	Total	Year	Total	Vicars	On Campus Enrollment
425	76	501	1929—30	188	39	149
449	61	510	1930—31	172	39	133
370	165	535	1931—32	169	26	143
386	202	588	1932—33	149	23	126
429	192	621	1933—34	126	14	112
411	166	577	1934—35	123	26	97
380	181	561	1935—36	131	21	110
413	167	580	1936—37	115	16	99
364	152	516	1937—38	116	16	100
401	58	459	1939—40	131	24	107
357	90	447	1940—41	125	17	108
365	104	469	1941—42	139	12	127
322	143	465	1942—43	155	25	130
368	110	478	1943—44	158	26	132
372	123	495	1944—45	276	46	230
333	134	467	1945—46	137	29	108
334	139	473	1946—47	229	19	210
350	144	494	1947—48	265	23	242
382	125	507	1948—49	296	15	281
463	64	527	1949—50	336	20	316

## G. I. Enrollments

St. Louis			Springfield			
New G. I.'s	Total G. I.'s	Per Cent	Year	Per Cent	Total G. I.'s	New G. I.'s
8	17	4 %	1946—47	41%	93	87
14	29	6 %	1947—48	49%	129	50
7	31	6 %	1948—49	46%	136	21
10	24	4.5%	1949—50	42%	141	19

## Graduates Expected

Year	St. Louis	Springfield	Total *
1950	97	27	124
1951	60	46	106
1952	103	70	173
1953	106	61	167
1954	162	53	215

\* Average for next five years: 157.

To expand the St. Louis seminary physical plant by construction which would match the superb quality of the existing buildings would be very expensive at current construction costs. Besides, it is the considered opinion of the Board that the operation of a seminary of that size would make virtually impossible the personal and individual contacts which we believe to be essential to sound ministerial training.

While it is quite true that various administrative devices may be applied to break up the large mass into smaller groupings, most educators will agree that the best results are achieved in small groups and that an elaborate system of professional counseling is only a substitute device to offset the disadvantages of mass education. In an effective system of ministerial training, we believe that the inspiring impact of intimate association with devout Christian scholars and leaders is essential and that direct, personal contact with great teachers is of highest value.

Consideration was given, also, to the possibility of establishing two seminaries of the St. Louis type. The cost factor would, of course, be a major deterrent. In addition, the establishment of a second seminary of the St. Louis type to accommodate the excess enrollment from the first seminary would automatically require furnishing financial support for three theological seminaries or changing the program of the seminary at Springfield. In considering this possibility the Board was also aware of the fact that, historically, such duplicate seminaries tend to develop their separate programs in isolation and to emphasize their independence rather than the parallelism which would be intended. A final negative

consideration was the fact that it is proving extremely difficult for our Synod to supply adequate staff and library for two seminaries. It was felt that the creation of a third seminary, plus a senior college, would create an impossible supply-and-demand situation if Synod undertook, as it must, to supply all staff members from its own ranks.

As a final alternative, the Board thoroughly explored the possibility of having both types of courses on the Springfield campus.

One of the major objections to such a procedure is the fact that there would be much unnecessary duplication of facilities, cost, and effort. Another major deterrent is the problem of setting up regulations which would control the enrollments. It is quite evident that students would have to be arbitrarily directed to the one seminary or to the other. Such a situation would create severe dissatisfaction among students and additional problems for administrators involved. It was felt also that one of the inevitable outcomes of such an arrangement would be that one or the other type of course would eventually predominate at the Springfield institution and would create either a serious lack of enthusiasm on the part of students and faculty in the one department or else a disastrous rivalry between the divisions of the seminary. Finally, the difficulties of administration were considered to be so formidable as to make this proposal undesirable.

Accordingly the Board proposes to reach the desired quota of approximately 200 seminary graduates annually by 1965 through the following plan:

1. *St. Louis, Mo.*

The Board for Higher Education recommends that this seminary be equipped to accommodate 500 to 525 professional students (in a three-year undergraduate program) by concentrating all the regular professional training in existing facilities on the main campus. If off-campus housing is found unacceptable, such a program will require the addition of at least one dormitory to the existing complex of buildings since the seminary estimates that present campus facilities can house only a maximum of 425 students.

The large required enrollment in the regular program makes it necessary to recommend a partial separation of the Missions Department and the Graduate School from the present physical plant. Every effort should be made to keep the wholesome influence which results from undergraduate contacts with these divisions of the school. The joint use of facilities for library, dining halls, physical education, and central administration will contribute, it is hoped, toward this objective.

It will apparently be necessary, however, to transfer housing and some teaching facilities of these two departments to existing off-campus quarters or to new construction somewhat removed from the physical plant now operating on this campus. Any required additional plant (built, purchased, or leased) would not necessarily conform to the high standards of architecture and construction which characterize the present seminary buildings. This plan assumes that Synod need not necessarily provide dormitory housing for graduate students.

In recommending that the Graduate School of Theology and the School of Missions be separated physically from the undergraduate department, the Board believes that a better opportunity for the full development of the Graduate School and the School of Missions will be created; at the same time, the vacated space in the present complex of buildings will enable the institution to accommodate the indicated enrollment without extensive additional construction.

The proposed arrangement would provide for an average annual production of 160 regular (B.D.) graduates during the decades 1960—1980.

It should be understood that the change-over to a three-year program could not be undertaken until the senior college is in operation and that this particular adjustment would not be required until sometime during the next triennium. The arrangements for shifting the Graduate School and the School of Missions should begin at the earliest possible date.

## *2. Springfield, Ill.*

The Springfield seminary would be scheduled to produce 40 graduates annually by 1965. In order to achieve this, proper and necessary additional facilities should be provided at an early date. The total enrollment (in five classes) to accommodate this number of graduations would approximate 250 students. It should be understood that the maximum-permitted enrollment will be set near the figure indicated and that plans for alteration of the physical plant of the institution should definitely be geared to the predetermined size.

Under this plan the current age restrictions would continue to apply to registrants for the program at Springfield. Apparently the current large enrollment (319) at this seminary is a temporary condition since approximately one half of the students are ex-G. I.'s.

### **The Teachers' Colleges**

Apparently no part of the entire problem is more complex than the attempt to establish the demand which the next three decades will make on our teacher training facilities. In considering this

problem, the Board gave consideration to many immediate and long-range factors which would vitally affect any solution offered. Among the long-range factors the following seem to be relevant:

1. The principle that the Missouri Synod intends to train its ministers and teachers in its own institutions (Article 3 of Synod's Constitution).
2. The expanding system of Lutheran schools.
3. An increasing demand for women teachers and a relatively stable demand for male teachers (cf. the graph on our past ten years' experience). — (See Exhibit 8, page 182.)
4. Rising certification standards.
5. The effects which will be created by a full use of all of Synod's available facilities (including ministerial preparatory institutions).
6. The effect of a continuing high national birth rate.
7. The degree of success which may be expected in an effort to achieve enrollment of 50% of our children (as resolved in the Centennial Convention).
8. The duration of the current economic prosperity.

A study of Section III of this report, "The Demand for Parochial School Teachers to 1980," will indicate that the Board has recognized the difficulty of basing mathematical computations on the variable long-range factors listed. It was necessary therefore to confine the projections to available experience and statistics. Extensive compilations and studies were made available by the School Office of Synod's Board for Parish Education, the teachers' colleges, and the synodical Committee on Trends. While the statistical evidence developed by the mentioned groups left some points of disagreement because of the uncertain factors involved, the Board was nevertheless compelled to attempt some reasonable estimate of the number of teachers which would be required in the immediate future. This study appears in Section III.

The present problem is to find means of alleviating the obvious current shortage, but to arrange any additional teacher training facilities in such a way that they will remain flexible enough to allow for rapid increase or decrease of production as the circumstances may require. It is obvious that such an ideal solution will be difficult to achieve.

The data made available to the Board demonstrate that at this time there is still a serious shortage of male teachers. Much stronger emphasis will therefore need to be placed on the recruitment of properly qualified boys to prepare for the teaching profession. At the same time the need for women teachers is also mounting. While Synod may not be able to train all of the women

teachers required, the welfare of our parochial schools demand that a considerably increased supply of such teachers be made available to our constituency.

The studies made by the Board reveal that the facilities of River Forest and Seward alone are inadequate to supply present and future needs, nor could they be expanded sufficiently without too great a cost to Synod. In a later part of this section the Board therefore proposes that certain adjustments be made at some of the preparatory schools for the addition of a pre-teacher training program or to provide a terminal course for women teachers. The use of our preparatory colleges for this purpose is especially necessary also in view of the fact that the high school department has been eliminated from River Forest. The Board is concerned, therefore, about making available a considerable amount of space and facilities elsewhere for high school boys preparing for the teaching profession. The proposals made in this direction appear under the plans outlined for the preparatory schools.

### 1. River Forest, Ill.

If the programs of the preparatory institutions are successful, there will be an appreciable increase in the number of college juniors who will enroll in River Forest. For this reason it is recommended that the River Forest institution be equipped to enroll 600 students.

The Board feels that a specified optimum size is necessary to properly plan the development of any college. In the case of River Forest a total of 600 students is considered to be sufficient for economical operation and at the same time not too large to achieve the objectives which the Church has established.

To accommodate the additional enrollment, it would be necessary to provide additional staff and considerably enlarged training school facilities. These are required because there will be a larger concentration of students at the junior level where the teacher training program is offered. As already indicated, there would also be a need for at least one additional women's dormitory. A music building to accommodate a student body of 600 is already planned. Most of the cost has been included in the "Building for Tomorrow" collection. The library, completed in 1949, is adequate for a student body of the size mentioned. Other plant facilities can apparently be adapted to the larger enrollment.

In addition to the plant and staff adjustments indicated, the Board recommends strongly that River Forest increase and intensify its present emphasis on the recruitment of male students. The present policy of accepting all male students who meet the entrance requirements ought to be continued, even if such procedure

involves some adjustment in the present dormitory assignments and arrangements. This policy may eventually make it possible to graduate upwards of 100 male candidates annually with no more dormitory space required than what was originally designed for male students. The number of women graduates will vary according to the amount of space which can be made available for girl students under this policy.

While it is true that the institution has experienced no difficulty in keeping its four college classes at full capacity enrollment owing to the availability of women students, recognition must be given to the fact that some recruitment and public relations appropriations have already been made and that the successful operation of the total program, without a high school, requires a continuation of this type of investment especially for the recruitment of male students. It will be necessary to develop adequate relations between River Forest and the high school departments of the various preparatory institutions and also with the Lutheran high schools in the Middle West territory if the college classes are to be kept supplied with the needed number of men.

Since this institution is now fully accredited with the North Central Association, the Church will need carefully to husband and extend the values which can accrue from this preferred status.

As soon as feasible a graduate school should be developed so that the M. A. degree will be available (with majors in such specialties as administration, youth and adult education, music, etc.).

## 2. Seward, Nebr.

For the present it is recommended that this institution remain a full four-year college with four-year high school attached as it is now organized. The institution is operating at capacity.

If it should become necessary to expand production, then the separation of the high school should be undertaken. This would be a desirable arrangement in any event if the establishment of such a high school with joint District and synodical support becomes possible. As soon as an arrangement of this type can be made, the capacity of the institution will be considerably increased, but the full use of this additional capacity could not be secured without an extensive recruitment program and without some type of corresponding adjustments of other synodical services in the area.

## Conclusion

The extension of teacher training work to the preparatory institutions and the recruitment of students from many sources requires the most careful co-ordination, if previously existing values are not to be lost to the Church.

It is well recognized by the teacher training colleges that the entire proposal to utilize existing preparatory institutions and Lutheran high schools is so complex and that it needs integration at so many points that the direction of a synodical board is required if the objectives are to be reached. In addition, the development of new programs ought to be undertaken by experienced people from our existing teachers' colleges or from other sources of training. At the very least, such developments should be under the general direction of especially trained personnel.

Since it is obvious that detail involved in such a program cannot be specified in every instance in advance, if flexibility is desired, it would appear that the only feasible course of action would be for Synod to authorize the Board for Higher Education to specify the actions which are to be taken and the experiments which are to be conducted in the development of non-terminal pre-teacher training programs in our junior colleges. A similar type of direction would be required for successful adjustment of the regular teacher training institutions. Finally, authorization to supply the physical and instructional facilities would have to be included in such permissive legislation.

#### **Proposed Adjustments at Existing Preparatory Institutions**

##### **1. Fort Wayne, Ind.**

The Board for Higher Education proposes the establishment of a two-year junior college as a substitute for the present six-year program on this campus. An enrollment of about 150 to 175 junior college ministerial students would be considered ideal for the present. When fully effective (1956), the arrangement could supply about 50 additional ministerial graduates annually for the senior college (to make a total of approximately 80). The first group would graduate from the seminary about 1961 or 1962 if the senior college is established according to the time schedule which appears in a later section of this report.

The present teaching staff at the Fort Wayne junior college would be reduced as the 44 high school courses now offered are progressively eliminated. This process would cover a period of four years and would have to be administered with due regard for the welfare of the brethren involved.

Space in one of the existing synodical dormitories would be made available for male boarding students attending the Fort Wayne Lutheran high school. Use of this dormitory would be restricted to professional students from areas in which Lutheran high schools are not readily accessible.

Appropriate adjustments in the synodical college curriculum are to be made so that the high school graduates, especially those of



the Midwest Lutheran high schools, will be attracted to this institution. The details on these adjustments are included in the Board's recommendations on "Integration of Lutheran High Schools" in Section VI of the current report.

An adequate recruitment program is to be developed during the next five years, becoming fully effective in 1956, when the synodical high school will no longer supply college freshmen. Recruitment efforts are to be concentrated on the seven Lutheran high schools which are now located within a four hundred mile radius of Fort Wayne.

A student scholarship plan (detailed in Section VI of this report) is to be part of the recruitment program. If necessary, a religion teacher could be furnished to the Fort Wayne Lutheran high school by Synod.

In addition, the Board recommends the establishment of a two-year pre-teacher training course at Fort Wayne. For the present the total enrollment in this department is to be limited to 60 students in order to enable the River Forest college to absorb the graduates produced and also to assure Synod that the ministerial program can be carried forward without significant additional capital investments. If experience shows that the demand for additional teachers warrants the expense, then the Board for Higher Education stands ready to adjust the experimental quota to a production rate dictated by the possibility of providing the required physical and teaching facilities at River Forest and at Fort Wayne. As an alternative the possibility of transferring Fort Wayne graduates to Seward would be explored. Integration of the River Forest program and the courses proposed at Fort Wayne has already been satisfactorily worked out by the two institutions involved.

For the present, women students who receive a two-year college training at Fort Wayne would be required to complete a minimum of one summer session, with practice teaching, in residence at River Forest or at Seward, in order to qualify for a temporary appointment in a Lutheran parochial school; however, the Board for Higher Education strongly recommends that it be authorized and directed to explore, in consultation with the staffs of the two institutions involved, the possibility of developing a plan which would make use of the excellent and numerous Fort Wayne Lutheran schools in the program of practice teaching. The Board for Higher Education further recommends that it be authorized to inaugurate such a program if and when a satisfactory procedure is developed.

To receive a three-year diploma, of course, would require a full year of residence at one of the teachers' colleges. Male stu-

dents would be required also to complete a minimum of one summer for temporary assignment to a Lutheran parochial school and would require two years in residence at one of the teachers' colleges in order to qualify for the Bachelor of Science in Education degree.

#### THE FORT WAYNE JUNIOR COLLEGE

While it is true that the term "junior college" does not always denote a pre-professional unit in American educational terminology or concept, it will be apparent that the concept of a two-year unit is thoroughly established in the American pattern. This is evident from the fact that the junior college movement is becoming increasingly popular in our country. In 1919 only 52 junior colleges were listed in the report of the United States Office of Education. The enrollment of these institutions totaled only 1,102 students. By 1945-46 there were 600 junior colleges with an attendance of 300,000. That year California alone had 74, with 120,685 students enrolled. The most recent report of the American Association of Junior Colleges shows that the number of these institutions continues to increase, for the report indicates that there are today 652 junior colleges with a total enrollment of 446,734. The report of the President's Commission contemplates a vast expansion in the decades ahead of two-year post-high school institutions, to be called community colleges. President Truman's budget message of 1950 called for \$320,000,000 in aid to education, including the beginning of "a program of such community colleges."

It appears, then, that in the long-term outlook, circumstances which are already evident are combining to make the two-year pattern a popular and accepted concept to which Synod would be adapting its own specific requirements if it saw fit to convert from its traditional six-year pattern at some locations. For one thing, there is a new element in Lutheran education since the Lutheran high school has made its appearance. It is only the part of wisdom to carefully investigate the possibility of using this new regional development and to avoid duplication in the field.

In some areas of our Church's educational work the conditions which originally made it mandatory for Synod to maintain the high school level of education no longer exist, although it is agreed that the synodical high school brings real advantages to the Church because it provides opportunity for early professional choice on the part of our ministerial students and also because of the profound influences exerted through the policy of bringing the student into direct contact with professional objectives at such an early and impressionable age.

In addition, the apparently increasing need for concentration of synodical effort on the college level adds to the need for care-

ful investigation of the pre-ministerial education possibilities inherent in the Lutheran high school.

Finally, the economic pressures which demand every possible economy in the training of ministers and teachers require thorough exploration of any possible use of this new educational tool.

#### WHY FORT WAYNE?

At no other place in Synod do we find such a nearly ideal combination offering favorable opportunity for experimentation. If Synod were to set out to create the conditions which exist ready-made at Fort Wayne, it would cost hundreds of thousands of dollars to prepare them.

Here we have a campus on which both a Lutheran high school and a synodical high school are in operation. Just at this time the Lutheran high school is ready to begin construction (over \$300,000) of its own building on a section of the synodical campus. The faculty of this school is experienced and has proved its competence. Many of the major facilities which Synod has built on the college campus are now being rented and used by the Lutheran High School Association.

Under the plan here proposed it would still be possible for the pre-ministerial students from the general area to attend a Lutheran high school because Synod would supply (at cost) a dormitory for their use and boarding facilities on the Fort Wayne campus. Synod has a vital stake in the high school training of its future ministers and would be justified in making this contribution. The arrangement would make it possible for many of the young men who are preparing for the ministry to be on the very campus where they would later enter college, and they could absorb much of the atmosphere which is now received. Instead of taking their classwork in the college buildings, these students would follow the same program (with fewer language courses) in the high school building. Many of them would continue to live in the college dormitory and would also use other college facilities (campus, gymnasium, library, chapel).

The situation also creates a unique opportunity to work in close harmony in the area of administration, since the college Board of Control must necessarily have final authority over all the synodical properties. The Board and the Association have already had several years of experience in this type of co-operation.

#### OTHER LUTHERAN HIGH SCHOOLS

At no other place in Synod do we find a college located in such favorable relationship to Lutheran high schools in the region. Seven of them are located within a 400 mile radius: Cleveland, Detroit, Fort Wayne, Milwaukee, Racine, Chicago, St. Louis. (See

Exhibit 6, page 201). The combination of having a central location for this high school, the fact that the Fort Wayne Lutheran high school is already on the very campus of the Concordia College, and the fact that the college can make a dormitory and dining room available for boarding students who would otherwise be unable to get their high school training in a Lutheran high school simply offers an ideal combination which can be duplicated nowhere else in the Missouri Synod and which could not be created elsewhere at anything but prohibitive cost.

#### INCREASED PRODUCTION

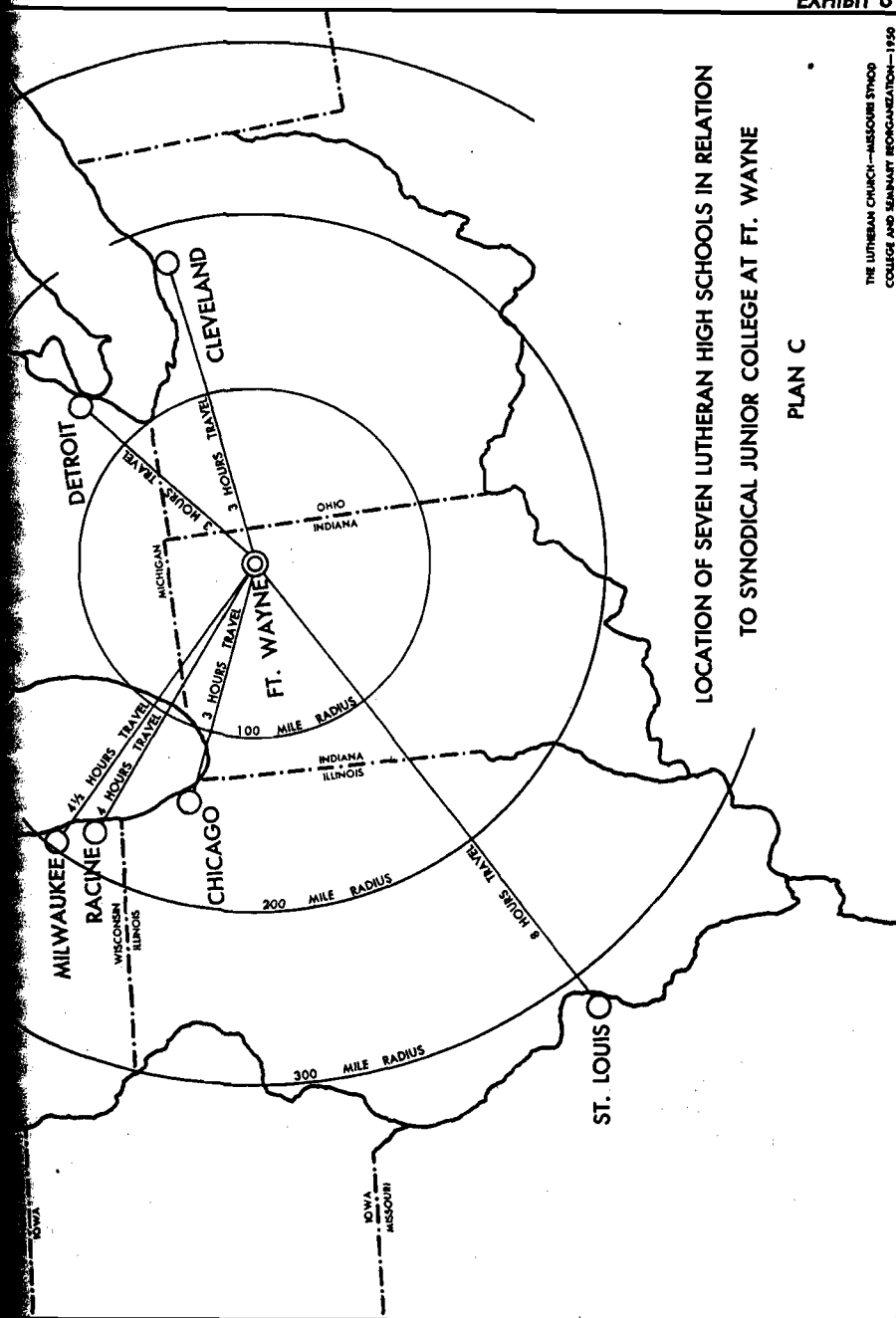
It should be noted also that the possibility of securing 50 additional ministerial graduates from one two-year college is a procedure which merits the most careful evaluation. If we were to attempt to get this increase of production through a six-year program, it would require a minimum of 350 additional students to fill the six-year arrangement and to ultimately produce the 50 additional graduates annually. At best, this process would involve an operating cost of at least \$100,000 per year. The difference appears dramatically when the problem is analyzed on the basis of current costs:

If the cost of producing a graduate from the preparatory institutions is computed at \$300 per student per year (actually the average cost was higher last year), this would mean that the graduates of the junior college would cost \$600 per student instead of \$1,800 per student as at present. Under present circumstances the average operating cost to Synod of the Fort Wayne institution approximates \$75,000 per year, 250 students being figured at \$300 each. It will readily be seen that in six years this cost would total \$450,000 to produce approximately 210 graduates. Under a junior college plan, if we could assume 200 students at a cost of \$300 per student, the annual operating cost would equal \$60,000 and a total for the six years would equal only \$360,000 but would produce about 500 graduates. If the product can be satisfactory, this arrangement would produce approximately 140% more graduates for approximately 20% lower cost. This is a gross saving. The net would be less by the amount involved in the scholarships paid for Lutheran high school students and costs of any necessary recruitment program.

#### ADJUSTMENT WILL TAKE TIME

It should be remembered that it will take a minimum of five years to complete the necessary adjustments. Even if the full program could begin in 1951 with the elimination of the freshman high school class, it would be 1955 before the junior college were set up without any high school classes, and it would be 1956 be-

## EXHIBIT 6



LOCATION OF SEVEN LUTHERAN HIGH SCHOOLS IN RELATION  
TO SYNODICAL JUNIOR COLLEGE AT FT. WAYNE

PLAN C

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH—MISSOURI SYNOD  
COLLEGE AND SEMINARY REORGANIZATION—1950

fore the first graduates would be ready. It should be noted also that it will probably not be possible to begin immediately to produce 50 additional graduates, nor is it desirable. The total increase will be required, according to our statistical studies, during the decade 1960—1970, and by that time it appears feasible to set up a junior college at Fort Wayne with 175 students coming into the institution from the various Lutheran high schools which surround it.

In the reduction process it will, of course, be necessary to have due regard for the welfare of staff members who will no longer be required at this institution. Some of the present staff members may not have the necessary academic requirements for junior college teaching or for teacher training work and may prefer to serve in the parish ministry rather than to begin the long process of acquiring the necessary qualifications for accreditation. Such staff members should certainly be continued under the synodical protection until such time when they have made satisfactory transfers to other institutions or to parish work.

#### COLLEGE CURRICULUM MUST BE CHANGED

As a final adjustment it should be mentioned that the curriculum of the Lutheran high schools should not be expected to furnish students who have the heavy language requirements currently demanded by synodical colleges. It is suggested, therefore, that for the present the Fort Wayne junior college curriculum be the only one that is adjusted so that students from regular high schools may enter without academic penalties. This would mean that the students who enter the college freshman year at Fort Wayne would be required to furnish among their prerequisites two years of Latin and two years of German or their equivalents. The study of Greek would begin in the freshman college year and would concentrate, as soon as possible, on New Testament Greek. An intensive course of Greek instruction would be set up. Additional German would also be required during the junior college work. It is understood that the Fort Wayne faculty, and any necessary consultants, would work out a curriculum under the direction of the Board for Higher Education and that this Board would authorize the introduction of a curriculum which it believes would satisfy the requirements of the experiment.

It should be relatively simple to examine the outcomes of instruction under this curriculum on the basis of actual results achieved by the students who enter St. Louis after this type of training. It is recommended that the Board for Higher Education arrange for such comparative studies of the scholastic records made on the seminary level.

To attempt to apply this scheme wholesale to all our institu-

tions would admittedly be a hazardous proposition. The Board for Higher Education is convinced, however, that an experiment in junior college operation should be undertaken under these controlled circumstances and that the Fort Wayne situation is almost ideally constituted for this very purpose.

## 2. Portland, Oreg.

The Board for Higher Education recommends that the Portland, Oreg., institution serve as one of the pilot schools for observation of a four-year junior college program (junior and senior high school years; freshman and sophomore college years). Actual introduction of the program to be subject to the prior consent and the request of the local administration. This school would, then, constitute a West Coast experiment in the expansion of an existing academy to a four-year junior college and offer opportunity to observe the effects of gearing an institution to increasingly popular sequences of elementary and secondary education: 6-4-4 and 6-3-3. (For a detailed analysis of this trend, see Exhibit 7, page 205.)

This is a type of arrangement which ought to receive attention and ought to be carefully examined, but not be applied to all of our institutions without careful testing. It may well be that serious recruitment problems would result from such a change, since the freshman year cuts into the middle of a standard type of program. Nevertheless, a rather considerable interest in this type of combination has been evident in American education. There are already 64 four-year junior colleges listed in the standard yearbook of the American Association of Junior Colleges.

For our own purposes this arrangement offers an opportunity to eliminate a high school (operated in Portland for 45 years) and to set up a junior college without operating more than a four-year program.

While the long-term outlook does not indicate that Synod should continue the operation of separate high schools, there is insufficient evidence at this time to justify the reduction of all schools to four-year units, but the opportunity to experiment with this type of unit in selected instances should be grasped. The experiment proposed here would give Portland the stability which comes from the junior college years and would also give Synod an opportunity to see whether or not it can afford to apply such arrangements generally without completely losing the advantages which it now has.

Of course, it would be necessary to develop an appropriate recruitment program to actually determine whether the loss of the freshman and sophomore high school years must necessarily affect the total enrollment at such an institution.

It is recommended further that this college be authorized to enroll male students in pre-teacher training courses. They would, of course, require two years in residence at one of the teacher training colleges in order to qualify for the Bachelor of Science in Education degree. Necessary integration of courses for this arrangement has already been worked out with the Seward Concordia.

It is apparent that increasing numbers of ministerial and male teacher training candidates should be recruited from these rapidly growing areas in the Church if we are to have the manpower which fully understands the background and the environments in which the Lord's work is to be done. After half a century of high school operation, it would seem appropriate to gradually raise the level of educational offerings in a growing area like the Northwest.

Some staff adjustments will be required, but these are not formidable in cost (estimated at \$5,000). If a junior college experiment can be set up for an investment of that size, it certainly seems that the experiment should be undertaken. Assuming the co-operation of the local administration can be secured, only good may be expected from an attempt to observe this educational experiment as it works out in practice over a period of years.

### 3. *Austin, Tex.*

The Board for Higher Education proposes to duplicate the Portland arrangements at Austin, Tex., actual introduction of the program to be subject to the prior consent and request of the local administration. The industrial, educational, and synodical developments in the Southwest are very similar in many respects to developments in the Northwest. In addition, the factor of possible use of the Houston Lutheran high school should be recognized. At present this school actually teaches only the freshman and sophomore high school years, and since a considerable part of the Austin college student body normally comes from the Houston area, it would seem entirely natural that Synod abandon the freshman and sophomore high school years at this institution and concentrate its efforts on the upper level. Many Texas cities are well advanced, also, in the development of the 6-3-3 pattern of elementary and secondary education. This factor should contribute to successful operation of a four-year junior college.

The Austin institution needs an administration building (has none at present), but funds for this purpose have already been allocated under the "Building for Tomorrow" collection. The school must have adequate teaching facilities, in any event, if it is to operate a proper program of ministerial training at any level.



### Growth of Various Types of High Schools

Public four-year high schools are gradually being replaced by three-year senior high schools, according to a recent nationwide survey by the United States Office of Education. This fact has important implications for Synod's work on the high school level. As we observe this trend, we must consider the advisability of having synodical schools offer three years or even two years of training on the high school level.

The number of regular four-year high schools decreased by 1,093 from 1938 to 1946. The three-year senior high schools, which are a part of school systems with junior high school facilities, increased by 37.5% according to the survey:

EXHIBIT 7

Type	1938		1946	
	Number	Per Cent of Total	Number	Per Cent of Total
Junior High Schools (Grades 7, 8, 9)	2,372	9.4	2,656	11.0
Senior High Schools (Grades 10, 11, 12)	959	3.8	1,319	5.5
Junior-Senior High Schools (Grades 7 through 12)	6,203	24.5 37.7	6,362	26.2 42.7
Regular High Schools (Grades 9 through 12)	15,740	62.3	13,844	57.3
TOTAL	25,274	100.0	24,181	100.0

#### 4. Bronxville, N. Y.

The Board for Higher Education also recommends that permission be conveyed to conduct an East Coast experiment in the four-year junior college type of school at Bronxville. Actual initiation of the program would be subject to the request of the local institution and the consent of the Board for Higher Education.

While the Austin and Portland proposals offer an opportunity to study the effects of *expanding an academy* into a four-year junior college, the Bronxville proposal would give an opportunity to study the effects of *contraction of the six-year program* and the effectiveness of a four-year combination in an area where general education is a dominant feature at the junior college level.

#### 5. St. Paul, Minn.

The Board for Higher Education recommends the establishment of a two-year pre-teacher training program as part of the

curriculum at St. Paul. The offerings of this institution would be available to men and women. Women students who receive a two-year college training at St. Paul would be required to complete a minimum of one summer session, with practice teaching, in residence at Seward or at River Forest in order to qualify for a temporary appointment in a Lutheran parochial school; however, the Board for Higher Education strongly recommends that it be authorized and directed to explore, in consultation with the staffs of the two schools involved, the possibility of developing a plan which would make use of the excellent and numerous St. Paul and Minneapolis Lutheran schools in the program of practice teaching, and the Board for Higher Education recommends further that it be authorized to inaugurate such a program if and when a satisfactory procedure is developed. To receive a three-year diploma, of course, would require a full year in residence at one of the teachers' colleges. Male students would require two years in residence at one of the teachers' colleges in order to qualify for the Bachelor of Science in Education degree.

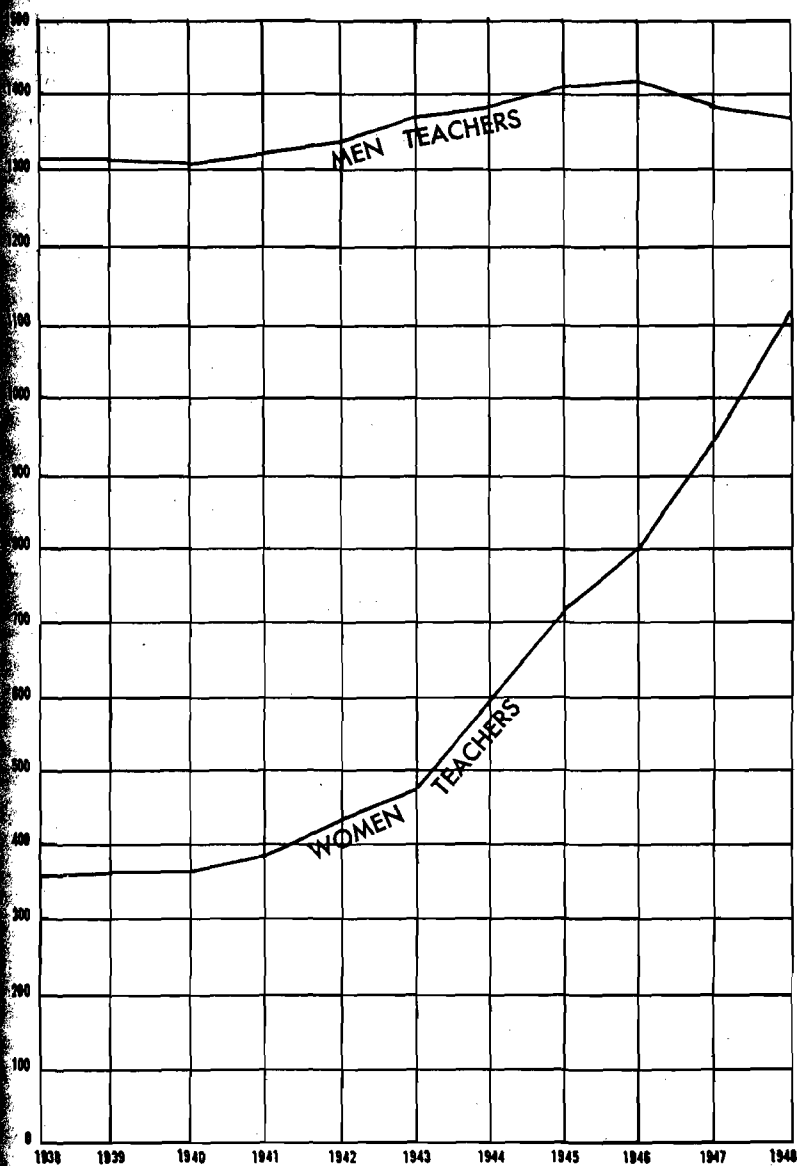
The St. Paul program is proposed in order to secure an appreciably increased volume of, primarily, women pre-teacher training "graduates" at an early date. (For startling evidence of the tremendous growth of the use of women teachers in Synod between 1938 and 1948, see Exhibit 8, page 207.) Since the St. Paul institution is the only synodical institution in which vacant space is now available, the arrangement would appear to be ideal. An entire building, for which remodeling plans were already drawn some years ago, could be converted to a women's dormitory. The very large demand of the Minnesota area for parochial school teachers also makes St. Paul a natural recruiting station for this type of professional student.

Although the school has had some experience with emergency teacher training programs (two summers), it would be planned to establish the new program with the help of the River Forest college. This might mean that a staff member would be transferred to St. Paul in order to serve on the St. Paul college faculty as, possibly, dean of the school of education.

The fact that the St. Paul institution is scheduled to receive a library from the "Building for Tomorrow" collection and a physical education building from the District (memorial building) is another favorable factor. Relationships with the University of Minnesota are also well established. Minor staff and equipment additions would be necessary.

Under these circumstances it appears that the school could absorb an additional 60 to 70 students, could set up the program and operate it with a minimum of disruption of the present six-year program for ministerial students.

## NUMBER OF MEN AND WOMEN TEACHERS



THE LUTHERAN CHURCH—MISSOURI SYNOD  
COLLEGE AND SEMINARY REORGANIZATION—1950

#### 6. *Oakland, Calif.*

In order to recognize the need for teacher training on the West Coast as well as on the East Coast and to supply at least a part of the rather extensive demand in this rapidly developing area of church work, the Board for Higher Education recommends the establishment of a two-year pre-teacher training program as part of the curriculum at Oakland. These offerings would be made available to men and women and would be undertaken under the general direction of the Seward institution. Women students who receive a two-year college training at Oakland would be required to complete a minimum of one summer, with practice teaching, in residence at Seward or at River Forest in order to qualify for a temporary appointment in a Lutheran parochial school and would need, of course, an additional year in residence to qualify for the three-year diploma. Men students would be required to complete two years in residence at one of the teachers' colleges for the Bachelor of Science degree.

The need to produce men and women graduates who will be inclined to return to the West Coast is evident. At the same time the distance to existing synodical teacher training colleges is a real barrier to recruitment in the far West. The Board feels that the establishment of these teacher training outposts on the East Coast and on the West Coast is strongly indicated by current developments in our Church and that it would involve a serious oversight and loss of opportunity if arrangements were not made at this time to initiate such programs in our available facilities in New York and California. While neither one of these programs would produce a large volume of teachers immediately, the gradual increase in the number of candidates would fit perfectly into the developments in the areas which are being served.

A small appropriation for a recruitment program would, of course, be necessary, music equipment would be required, and some staff additions would be indicated. The co-ordination of the curricula has already been worked out and appears entirely feasible.

#### 7. *Winfield, Kans.*

At this institution the Board for Higher Education recommends the continuation of the present terminal teacher training courses for women only. The school is at present (beginning in 1951 — supplied 37 in 1950) in a position to supply approximately 50 graduates annually. If the need for additional volume of women teacher training graduates continues, it is recommended that production be stepped up to 75 graduates annually.

These women teachers are equipped to enter the work on

the basis of a two-year teacher training program plus practice teaching. The State of Kansas issues certificates on this basis and has approved St. John's College for such a program. The school has more than 30 years' experience in this work.

In the event that it should become desirable to reduce the volume of teacher candidates, it is suggested that the Winfield college be returned to a pre-teacher training status and that the graduates be required to complete (at Seward or River Forest) the work indicated under the recommendations for Oakland, for St. Paul, and for Bronxville. We recommend that Synod's Board for Higher Education be authorized to undertake such adjustments if conditions warrant the action.

All placement policies, of course, for the terminal program at Winfield, Kans., would conform to the existing or revised regulations which Synod has for the placement of teacher candidates.

St. John's at Winfield would then be the only other synodical institution (besides River Forest and Seward) which would offer a terminal program in teacher training.

8. *Milwaukee, Wis.*

9. *Concordia, Mo.*

With regard to the institutions at Milwaukee, Wis., and at Concordia, Mo., the Board for Higher Education recommends that no adjustments be undertaken at this time, but that they continue their six-year program and curriculum substantially as they are now being conducted. The experimentation on the various campuses may indicate that the institutions should make later adjustments, but for the present it is felt that they should be continued without change.

At these institutions, and at all others, the high school departments will continue their present emphasis on recruitment and training of prospective teacher candidates.

10. *Edmonton, Alberta*

This is Synod's only Canadian school. Its development requires full recognition of the fact that it represents special objectives and that it should not automatically be assumed to require identical arrangements as these are applied to other colleges. At present this school operates a five-year program and is fully accredited to the Provincial University located in Edmonton. All staff members have the required permanent teaching certificates.

By the grace of God the school is extremely well located in the center of one of Canada's most active expansions. Enrollment is at overcapacity, an energetic and well-planned campaign for expansion funds is in progress at this writing, and Synod and the

Board for Higher Education have approved the expansion plans. The Board for Higher Education recommends that the local funds gathered for construction be supplemented by Synod so that the indicated construction may be undertaken according to plan. An additional recommendation relating to the possible need to consider placing seminary facilities at this location is detailed in the section entitled "Recommended for Further Study and Future Action."

**Recommended for Further Study and Future Action**

**1. Valparaiso University**

The Board for Higher Education recommends that Synod explore the possibility of making satisfactory arrangements to secure any additional women teacher candidates required through agreements with Valparaiso University. This would involve establishment of fixed criteria for qualified teachers, participation in the selection and appointment of teaching personnel, and fixed placement policies.

**2. "Teaching Order"**

The Board for Higher Education recommends that consideration be given to the possibility of encouraging the establishment of a teaching order similar to the Lutheran Deaconess movement within the Church.

This recommendation is made because your Board is experiencing grave concern over the future of the parochial school, and we are deeply conscious of the social pressures which continue to exert increasingly strong influence toward making higher living standards necessary and toward expanding the economic requirements of all of Synod's professional workers. Such pressure comes not only from the world, but also from our own congregations as groups and from the individual members.

Under these circumstances there is indicated a very gradual but firm pressure to reduce the costs usually connected with the operation of a parochial school. Much consideration was given, therefore, to the possibility of setting up some type of teaching order for women and to training persons for service of that type. As the Board envisions it, such an order would not be sponsored directly by Synod, but could result from consecrated individual leadership similar to that which originated and is now leading the deaconess movement in our Church. It may even be possible to develop such an arrangement to a point where community living would become possible through the construction and operation of a central home for such trained teachers in our larger Lutheran communities. If properly set up, such a plan could lead to significant efficiency gains and financial savings particularly in larger

centers such as St. Louis, Cleveland, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Fort Wayne, and in other areas which have numerous schools and could thus make a major contribution to the preservation of this important adjunct of the Church's work. Since the professional teachers would agree to devote themselves exclusively to this work and would serve on both the elementary and secondary levels, supplying a very considerable portion of the staffs of our schools in large, urban areas, they would certainly be making a great contribution toward the future welfare of our Church.

It may well be that our present deaconess program could be expanded to include such service and that a series of chapter houses for community living could be developed.

The Board realizes that this proposal may not be ready for adoption, but cannot let this opportunity pass to point out the inherent possibilities and advantages of such a plan and to indicate at this time that eventually the entire proposal may become inevitable if the parochial school is to be preserved in our complex and expensive society.

### 3. *Chicago, Ill.*

The Board for Higher Education recommends that Synod explore the possibility of establishing a graduate school of theology or an extension center or a summer school in the Chicago area. It is recognized that the establishment of a successful graduate school involves grave difficulties and that an experienced faculty and an adequate library are absolute requirements. Under these circumstances it is felt that authority should be conveyed to the Board for Higher Education to study the possibility of using either synodical or other educational facilities in the Chicago area and of using seminary personnel for the teaching tasks. It may well be that no more than an extension center could be established, but the urgent necessity of seminary facilities in the area indicates the desirability of beginning early studies of the problem.

### 4. *Edmonton, Alberta*

We recommend also that consideration be given to the possibility of establishing, and the need for, a small seminary on the Edmonton campus at some future date. This proposal would be designed to meet the specialized needs of the rapidly expanding western Canadian Districts and would tend to minimize losses to the United States. At present 30% of the Canadian boys who graduate from Edmonton end up in United States parishes. The program offerings might well be similar to those now offered at Springfield.

The conditions obtaining in the western Canadian areas would make it appear to be desirable to give early attention to this prob-

lem and to make use, if possible, of the excellent recruitment and physical plant possibilities which are available on Synod's Edmonton campus.

*For chart showing all detail of distribution proposed in Plan C, see Exhibit 9, page 213.*

#### **Cost of Reorganization**

Since the reorganization plans are designed to give some immediate relief from the teacher shortage and to permit the inauguration of experiments to determine whether the indicated adjustments could prove valuable by producing a larger future volume of ministerial candidates, it will be plain that the proposals will lose their value to Synod if action on them is delayed for several years. Accordingly, the Board is recommending (in a later section of this report) that funds to cover this section be appropriated from Synod's current reserves and refunded when collected offerings become available.

Some of these reorganization costs are not immediately urgent. The construction involved has been requested by the respective institution involved. These sums are listed, with others, in the chart showing requests under *Handbook* Paragraph 6.147 (Section C of this report). The remaining costs, covering adjustments which should be undertaken immediately, amount to approximately \$270,000. These are detailed in the column headed "Reorganization Costs" in the chart covering requests under *Handbook* Section 6.147 (Section C of this report).

Institutions involved in these urgent reorganization costs are St. Louis, Fort Wayne, Oakland, and St. Paul.

#### **Enabling Resolution**

The Board for Higher Education recommends:

1. That Synod convey to its Board for Higher Education whatever authority is required to execute the reorganization recommendations or any sections of them which are adopted by the convention.
2. That the Fiscal Conference be instructed to recognize the items of administration, staff, operation, equipment, and miscellaneous requirements involved in the plan as legitimate classifications in Synod's budget for higher education.
3. That matters involving major construction of buildings or the purchase or lease of land be undertaken only with the consent of the Board of Directors.
4. That the Board of Directors be instructed to make available the funds required by projects which classify under Paragraph C.



BOARD FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
FEB. 1950

**NOTES:**

(A) FOUR YEAR JUNIOR COLLEGES TO BE ESTABLISHED WITH CONSENT OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATION AND THE CONSTITUENT DISTRICTS.

③ AVAILABLE THROUGH  
LUTHERAN HIGH SCHOOLS  
LOCATED AT-- DETROIT,  
FT. WAYNE, CLEVELAND,  
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE,  
RACINE AND ST. LOUIS.

© SUPPLEMENTARY  
SOURCE OF SUPPLY.

© CONSIDER FOR SUMMER SCHOOL IN SEMINARY AND GRADUATE WORK.

**FUT. FUTURE DEVELOP-**  
**MENT.**

**EXHIBIT 9**

LOCATION OF INSTITUTION	NUMBER OF YEARS	TYPE OF STUDENT		MINISTERIAL TRAINING						TEACHER TRAINING							
		M	F	HIGH SCHOOL		COLLEGE				SEMINARY		SCHOOL HIGH	JUNIOR COLLEGE	2 YEAR TERMINAL	SENIOR COLLEGE	GRAD SCHOOL	
				FR. SR.	JR. SR.	FR. SR.	JR. SR.	POST GRAD.									
AUSTIN	4	✓		✓	✓	(A)						✓	(A)				
BRONXVILLE	4	✓		(A)	✓							✓					
CONCORDIA	6	✓		✓	✓	✓						✓					
EDMONTON	5	✓	✓	3 YRS.	✓	FUL						✓					
FT. WAYNE	2	✓		(B)	✓							✓					
MILWAUKEE	6	✓		✓	✓	✓						✓					
OAKLAND	6	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						✓					
PORTLAND	4	✓		✓	✓	(A)						✓	(A)				
ST. PAUL	6	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						✓	✓				
WINFIELD	6	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						✓	✓	✓			
SENIOR COLLEGE	2	✓						✓									
ST. LOUIS	3	✓										✓					
SPRINGFIELD	5	✓						✓				✓					
RIVER FOREST	4	✓	✓										✓				✓ FUL
SEWARD	8	✓	✓									✓	✓				✓
VALPARAISO ©	2	✓											✓				✓
CHICAGO													(D)	(D)			

**ACTION**

Concerning this Report of the Board for Higher Education, Committee 1 brought in the following resolution, which was *adopted*, also disposing of Memorials 134, 140, 141, and Unprinted Memorial 74:

**Resolution 2**

WHEREAS, God has visibly blessed our Church during the past and has given abundant increase in numbers, permitting us to double our membership within the last twenty-five years; and

WHEREAS, All available studies indicate unmistakably that this harvest of souls may be expected to continue throughout the next generation; and

WHEREAS, This constantly increasing membership will make necessary additional pastors and teachers to serve our existing congregations and to staff newly organized congregations; and

WHEREAS, Also beyond our own horizon the opportunities to enter through open doors are coming to us in unprecedented numbers; and

WHEREAS, The present capacity of our theological seminaries is entirely inadequate to furnish the 200 graduates conservatively estimated to be necessary annually by 1964 for replacement and for the occupation of new fields; and

WHEREAS, The present capacity of our teacher-training colleges also is entirely inadequate to meet the need of 375 teachers (men and women) conservatively estimated to be necessary annually by 1955 for replacement and for staffing new schools; and

WHEREAS, Synod's Board for Higher Education, after very thorough and extensive study and investigation, proposes a reorganization program affecting some of our present institutions; and

WHEREAS, This reorganization program is designed to meet at least in part the threatening crisis as quickly as possible and at the relatively low estimated expenditure of \$270,000; and

WHEREAS, A postponement of action which is demanded by a realistic appraisal of the impending crisis would be both unwise and dangerous; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That Synod approve the Reorganization Program (Plan C) as submitted to us by our Board for Higher Education (pages 187 to 210) at the estimated cost of approximately \$270,000; and be it further

*Resolved*, That implementation of this action be given by adopting the following enabling resolutions:

1. That Synod delegate to its Board for Higher Education authority to execute the reorganization recommendations or any sections of them which are adopted by the convention; provided,

however, that all funds for this purpose be subject to the prescribed budgetary procedures of Synod;

2. That since this program will require additional teacher personnel, Synod authorize the creation of a maximum of four additional professorships;

3. That the Board of Directors and the Fiscal Conference be instructed to recognize the costs of administration, staff, operation, and miscellaneous requirements involved in the plan as legitimate items in Synod's budget for higher education;

4. That matters involving equipment, major construction of buildings, or the purchase or lease of land be undertaken only with the consent of the Board of Directors;

5. That a sum up to \$270,000 be made available for immediate allocation for these purposes;

6. That the Board of Directors be instructed to advance this sum from the Postwar Reserve Fund of Synod;

7. That the first receipts of any special educational collection during the next triennium be assigned for repayment of any sums advanced.

### **Section B. The Senior College**

Much consideration has been given to the question of whether there is an absolute need for a senior college program in the process of training Lutheran ministers. After studying many factors over a period of the past five years the Board is still convinced that Synod was entirely correct when the Centennial Convention resolved to progress toward giving its ministers full college training.

During the past 50 years there has been a decided change in the educational climate of our Church. This must be assumed on the basis of the fact that a change of tremendous importance has occurred in the environment in which our Church is located and performs its main work: the U. S. A. In our country the increase in the number of men and women attending colleges and universities has been so rapid that those who have lived through the period have scarcely understood its meaning. A mere recital of the figures is impressive enough, but that does not really indicate the significance of the revolutionary change which is involved or the tremendous effect which widespread higher education will have on our Synod.

A quick look at the figures indicates that in 1900 the total college population of the nation was 238,000. Already, however, it had begun to grow more rapidly than the census. By 1920 more than twice as many youth were seeking higher education, a total of 598,000. In 1930 this number had grown to 1,100,000, an almost

100% increase in a single decade. This was followed by the great depression, but the colleges and universities continued to grow, with the result that there was a college population of 1,494,000 in 1940. Today the full impact of the war plans which were laid to take care of the youth who had gone to war instead of going to school is being felt; we now have a total of 2,400,000 in the colleges and universities of our land.

Thus the college population increased almost 1,000% between 1900 and 1948, while the census showed an increase of only about 100%. In other words, whereas the percentage of American youth aged 18 to 21 enrolled in college in 1900 was 4.01, it was nearing 20% by 1948. According to the most conservative estimates, 3,000,000 of our youth will be attending colleges and universities by 1960.

The full meaning of these figures for our Church and for our work in training ministers for our congregations is difficult to define, but it seems certain that a continuation of the accelerating rate at which our Synod is concentrating its missionary efforts on the general American public will automatically involve the enrollment of steadily increasing numbers of college-trained men and women in the membership lists of our congregations. Effective leadership in these congregations will require a high degree of college training.

The evidence contained in the files of the Rev. R. W. Hahn, Executive Secretary of the Student Service Commission of our Church, makes it entirely clear that the educational progress of our present membership parallels that of the general American public. Note the following comparative figures for the last five years alone and see clearly that the number of our own Lutheran students in public universities has increased almost 200% in the last five years:

1944—45	6,029	1947—48	15,138
1945—46	8,008	1948—49	16,065
1946—47	14,016		

It is only natural to conclude that the longer our Church works in the American scene, the more necessary it becomes for us to approach the national educational patterns which influence the American public so that our workers will be well equipped to understand the environment in which they do their work and that they will be qualified to lead the majority of the parishioners who are in their charge. This requires that we make progress toward shifting our professional education from the high school to the college level and that we provide for full offerings on the college level. It is not possible to establish a full senior college immediately, but it is possible and necessary to conclude the necessary

preliminary adjustments now so that the stage is set for progress toward the objective. Policies established today will achieve no significant outcomes for a period of ten years.

Having, therefore, a clear sense of the direction in which we must go, a conviction that our need is real, and the mathematical evidence that immediate action is required to achieve desirable results a decade hence, there remains the need for a decision on initiating a program which will eventually lead us to the desired goals.

### **Definition and Curricular Aims of the Senior College**

In its Centennial Convention, Synod instructed the Board for Higher Education to proceed with studies and plans for the introduction of the senior college. The convention resolved: "That Synod establish a senior college as an additional unit in the professional training of ministerial students. (The term senior college is understood to designate the academic level of the junior and senior years of the standard American college.)" In addition, the convention decided that the present system of colleges should be retained, but that the changes necessary in the present junior college program to achieve complete articulation and integration of the two divisions are authorized.

With regard to the integration involved, the resolution states further: "That the curriculum of the present junior college and the proposed senior college be completely articulated and integrated and that the same degree of co-ordination be established between the entire college program and the program at the seminary."

Finally, it was specifically decided that upon completion of these studies the Board is directed to formulate plans for the location, organization, curriculum, and physical plant of the senior college and to submit these preliminary plans, together with its recommendations, to the synodical convention of 1950.

Since it is necessary to know the nature and the aim of a project before one can have an intelligent concept of its desirability or worth, we present, first, a preliminary outline of the aims and the principal areas of subject matter in terms of which a senior college curriculum might be constructed.

Some more or less concrete, though tentative, conception of the aims and content of such a curriculum is indispensable, also, for an estimate of the physical and the administrative organization which a senior college might require. The content of the curriculum must, of course, be controlled chiefly by its aims or objectives. The curriculum which is finally adopted must, therefore, emerge from a juncture of a number of points of view and must be the product, not of one, but of a group of minds.

A clear definition of the sense in which the terms "senior college" and "curriculum" are used in this outline appears to be desirable. The term "senior college" is here used to mean simply the third and fourth years of a four-year college program, without any reference whatever to any plan of organization involving either the separation or the consolidation of the first two and the last two years of the four-year sequence. The term "curriculum" is used to mean a group of educational functions, identified and classified by more or less accurate titles of instructional subject matter, and organized (i.e., selected and related) to form a co-ordinated means for the achievement of certain educational aims or objectives.

### Basic Assumptions

A statement of the aims and, consequently, of the content of a senior college curriculum is conditioned, unavoidably, by the assumptions which underlie such a statement. The present outline is based upon the following assumptions:

1. That the introduction of a senior college arrangement will be accompanied by the withdrawal of one year from the present four-year seminary course and that the displaced seminary curriculum content will largely be transferred to the senior college program.
2. That the contracted seminary curriculum will be almost wholly professional in purpose and content and that it will incorporate no concession to any occupational aim other than the ministry.
3. That it will be demanded of all students who wish to enter the seminary that they adequately possess the spiritual and personality development as well as the technical and intellectual apparatus which are necessary for a high level of professional training toward the single occupational aim of serving God in the ministry.
4. That all of the objectives of the four years of a senior college curriculum, whatever these objectives may be, must converge exclusively upon a single aim, which is to equip young men, as indicated above, for the seminary course; and that the senior college curriculum shall not be diluted or qualified or elaborated by the introduction of any subject matter whose purpose is extraneous to the central purpose of the program.
5. That, consequently, the senior college will not at all be regarded as the upper division of a liberal arts program, and that the senior college, however it may be organized, will never be confused with the concept of a university; that,

in other words, it will be and remain wholly an instrumentality of preparation only for admission to the seminary and through the latter for entrance into the work of the holy ministry.

6. That, in view of the foregoing, the senior college curriculum must be a single curriculum consisting chiefly of prescribed courses and offering only a limited opportunity for election, principally in minor fields.
7. That students will not be permitted to select their minor fields for the purpose of merely satisfying their personal interests, but that they will be expected, under guidance, to regard their interests and capacities as indices of possible specialized usefulness in the Church after an adequate period of ministerial experience.
8. That, while it must be acknowledged that a small though significant percentage of seminary students will ultimately be drawn into special forms of church service, this possibility will not materially influence any student's course of study either in the college or in the seminary; and that, to the extent that additional special training proves subsequently to be necessary for, or desired by, the student, it will be secured chiefly in either the Lutheran University or in secular institutions.
9. That the curriculum will be regarded as only one of the essential instrumentalities of education in the senior college and that adequate non- or extra-curriculum means for education will be provided and that these will, in practice, be accorded their necessary position of importance as conditioning influences.

### Suggested Aims

It should be emphasized that the aims which are suggested below are not the objectives of a senior college, but only the objectives of that part of a senior college which is its curriculum.

1. Since the training of a minister is the training of a man whose chief instrument of work will be the Word, and since the dominant purpose of a seminary training must be to generate aptness in the use of the Word, a principal aim of a senior college undoubtedly must be to expand the student's knowledge of the Word and to intensify and deepen his personal acceptance of Revelation as the efficient principle of first importance in his own life.
2. Since the work of a minister is always a work upon human beings, he must thoroughly understand man. To gain this understanding of man, it becomes necessary to observe him,

not alone as a product of heredity, but also and importantly as the product of a dynamic social environment. It follows, therefore, that the senior college curriculum must give the student a rather comprehensive training in the sciences of society and some training in the science of psychology.

3. Since the minister will necessarily work within the organization of the Church, he must understand his Church, not only in terms of its current structure and functioning, but also in terms of its own historical development and in terms of its relation to the history of Christendom. Since, moreover, the present seminary curriculum devotes a very large amount of time to the field of church history, it appears to be desirable to incorporate some attention to this area in the senior college curriculum.
4. Since language skills are exceedingly important both for the learning and for the transmission of the Word, it is indispensable that the senior college curriculum yield a high degree of competence in the use of the English language and a working competence in certain ancient and classical languages and in modern German.
5. Since religion, whether as something to be learned or as something to be taught, is a system of ideas, and since it is a system of ideas which must exist, not in a vacuum, but in relation to other ideas, and since its ideas and its relationships to other ideas can be comprehended, not by the peripheral organs of sense, but only by the thought processes of the mind, it appears necessary that the senior college curriculum provide at least a reasonable foundation in philosophy.
6. Since the minister is, of course, a teacher, and since he may have a responsibility for other teachers, it is proper that the curriculum provide a basic appreciation of education, at least from the historical point of view.
7. Since the individual differences of students are natural, in the sense of being created, and since these differences place the individual differently in the social organism in view of which they were created, it is necessary not only to recognize differences in aptitudes and interests, but also to encourage some development along different paths of competence. Since all of these paths must, however, lie within the general area of the ministry, it does not appear to be desirable in the senior college to place more than incidental emphasis upon the pursuit of studies calculated to develop differentiating competences or to provide more than a



limited range of opportunity for curriculum differentiation. Furthermore, economic as well as educational considerations virtually compel Synod to confine the elective possibilities of the senior college curriculum to an extension of only a few of those fields of subject matter which in some measure are already included in the curriculum as required fields.

If Synod finds it possible to approve these basic assumptions and aims, then the Board will be prepared to construct a senior college curriculum on the basis of such approval.

### **Spiritual Growth: a Major Function of the Senior College**

Since the senior college has been authorized by Synod as an additional unit in its ministerial training program, it must be assumed that the senior college will not at all be regarded as the upper division of a liberal arts program and that the senior college, however it may be organized, is not to be confused with the concept of a university. In other words, the synodical senior college will be and remain wholly and exclusively an instrumentality of preparation for admission to the theological seminary and, through the latter, for entrance into the work of the holy ministry in The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod.

It will be perfectly clear that several additional years of training in subject matter can do little to improve the quality of our ministerial training, for such additional schooling can only impart information and skills while expanding the student's mental capacity and maturity. The primary and lasting advantage, then, which the Church may properly hope to gain from the additional expense of operating the college and from the added time which the student spends in training lies in the area of more highly developed spiritual strength and sensitivity.

It is conceivable that a consecrated man may serve his Lord in the Church without a high degree of specialized intellectual and technical accomplishment, but it is not true that satisfactory service can be rendered without the requisite spiritual development. Our theological seminaries should certainly demand, therefore, of all students who wish to enter these schools that they possess, first of all, an adequate spiritual and a satisfactory personality development. We are assuming, of course, the technical and intellectual apparatus which is necessary for a high level of professional production as an *a-priori* prerequisite for matriculation at the seminaries.

The attainment of such spiritual objectives in the senior college will require a specific program which focuses particularly on the extracurricular and co-curricular areas of activity. In a Lu-

theran college there is only one effective approach through which such a program may conceivably be expected to yield the desired results: the regular and effective use of the means of grace.

It is perfectly true that an educational institution differs from a local parish in that it is not a congregation in the Scriptural sense of the word. The means of grace, however, are the distinctive Lutheran approach to the problem of the individual human soul and its spiritual development, and for that reason they should constitute the center of attention in the designing of any program for the development of our ministerial students' spiritual life. In the use of the means of grace, of course, the Word is paramount and should be central in any program which is finally proposed and adopted.

It should be observed also, that to be distinctively Lutheran, it will be necessary to observe in all the areas of life at the school the important and valid distinction between the Law and the Gospel. This distinction is particularly valuable in the special areas of guidance counseling and in discipline.

### **Spiritual Maturity Is Essential**

It is the clear testimony of the Scriptures that God wants those whom He calls to the work of the holy ministry to be singularly qualified for their supremely important task of teaching and preaching the divine will. He expects them thoroughly to know and sincerely to believe His revealed truths; to be able to accurately distinguish divine truth from human error; and plainly to manifest their Christian faith in an exemplary and highly spiritual life. If we are to have the depth of personal conviction based upon absolute faith, and if we are to achieve exceptional consecration to the divine will as well as spiritual vigor, vision, and maturity, then it is only reasonable that we apply the God-given means to these ends throughout the training of those who will serve as ambassadors of the Lord.

It must be acknowledged, of course, that God has blessed our Church with a host of consecrated ministers, but it must be admitted that marked spiritual growth has come to many only after they have been repeatedly confronted with the evidence of the power of the Word in the practical work of the ministry. All will agree that much of our present effort to develop the students spiritually leaves much to be desired in the effect achieved. In order to attempt some improvement of these measures and results, it is proposed that at the senior college level this almost complete absence of a carefully prepared program for consciously and methodically striving to achieve spiritual growth shall be supplied.

In conclusion, it should be said again that the successful com-

pletion of such a program will depend, of course, entirely upon the blessing which God places upon the laborers involved and the tasks performed. One need hardly add in this connection that strenuous efforts must be made, throughout the program, to guard against pietism and pharisaism, so that the real Lutheran emphasis on faith, justification, and sanctification as pure gifts of God may not be violated.

We are aware also of the absolute need for the most careful selection of administration and staff members for such an institution. In fact, it may well become necessary to set up brief special training programs for staff members under the auspices of the Board for Higher Education, and it may be necessary, further, to inaugurate the entire senior college project under the direct supervision of the Board so that the basic spiritual objectives of the college may not be obscured. Certain it is that no real results may be expected unless every professor and every member of the administrative staff is in thorough and complete sympathy with the view that the spiritual growth of the students is the primary objective of the college. Technical educational competence of staff members must, of course, be taken for granted, and for that reason such qualities are not discussed here.

If the senior college can make a significant contribution toward creating in our students an awareness of the complete relevance of the divine will to all aspects of the student's life, a positive attitude of cheerful obedience to the will of God as a normal and necessary expression of Christian faith, and a feeling of need for daily spiritual meditation and reflection as personal communication with his God, then all the labor and expense which the senior college will entail will result, under the blessing of God, in incalculable benefits for the Kingdom of God on earth.

### Accreditation

Our investigations show that an institution of this type would not be handicapped in the matter of seeking accreditation merely because it has only the two years of an accepted senior college. Nor would the fact that this senior college might accept the majority of its students from unaccredited junior colleges in itself be a significant factor in the question of accreditation.

On the other hand, the fact that the institution would be very largely professional might place it outside of the jurisdiction of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools (the accrediting agency in the Middle West).

In March, 1949, the North Central Association resolved not to accredit strictly professional schools, and, while it is not entirely clear on its own ruling, it has interpreted this to mean that it

should examine all colleges and universities which are offering a program which includes courses in all or most of the general education fields, even though the institution itself might have a highly specialized purpose.

We quote the following from a letter of Manning M. Pattillo, Jr., assistant secretary of the Commission on Colleges and Universities of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools:

"The North Central Association does not have regulations governing the acceptance of credits for admission or by transfer from secondary or higher institutions. This means that a member institution or an institution seeking membership in the Association is not required to accept students only from accredited institutions. The important consideration is that the admissions policy of a college be consistent with its purposes and the kind of curriculum offered. The acceptance by a senior college of large numbers of students from unaccredited junior colleges would not reflect unfavorably upon the senior college, so far as this Association is concerned, provided the admissions policy supplied the senior college with students whose preparation was appropriate to the program upon which they were embarking in the senior institution.

"The present policy with respect to the eligibility for accreditation of institutions having highly specialized purposes is not clear-cut, and I cannot predict with certainty how this policy would affect a senior college of the type you are considering. As matters stand at the present time, however, I believe the Board of Review would be willing to accept the application of such a college, if that college were offering a program that included courses in all or most of the following fields: the fine arts, the biological sciences, social sciences, languages and literature, philosophy and related subjects, and the physical sciences. I believe the Board would take the position that general education was a 'major function' of such a college and that the college would be eligible to apply for accreditation, even though the two-year unit were preparing men primarily for theological seminaries. . . . The mere fact of a two-year senior college with a limited number of majors would not affect eligibility, nor would it create insuperable difficulties in arranging a fair examination for the institution."

The Board for Higher Education is aware of many factors which make it desirable (and, in the case of the teachers' colleges, mandatory) to seek regional accreditation for our colleges. We are aware, also, of the immense values inherent in the broad educational experience which the regional accrediting agencies can make available for our use. However, the Board is prepared to keep clearly in view that the direct, primary, and unalterable objective of our educational institutions must be the training of professional workers to satisfy the needs of the Church. The Board certainly intends to continue its earnest efforts toward accreditation of all synodical colleges and seminaries, but in supervising the organization and establishment of the senior college it

cannot see its way clear to defer to the demands of secular accrediting agencies in any matter which might militate against achievement of the objectives defined by the Church for this pre-professional school.

### The Senior College Curriculum

The construction of a suitable curriculum for the senior college involves a technical project which cannot be undertaken hastily. The dominant consideration by which the construction of such a curriculum must be guided and from which its construction cannot be permitted to deviate is, of course, the needs of students who are being prepared only for the theological seminary with service in the parish ministry as the exclusive immediate goal after the completion of the seminary training.

Although it is not difficult to identify certain broad areas of study which must be included in the curriculum, it should frankly be acknowledged that a detailed determination of the precise courses which the curriculum should embrace and a judgment about the degree of flexibility which it should exhibit are matters which cannot be settled by means of any fixed rules. These are problems which invite a wide variety of personal opinion which should be solicited and carefully weighed in order to arrive at a workable and acceptable outline of studies.

At present it is impossible to go beyond the highly preliminary step of indicating that the student in the senior college will need instruction which will enable him to achieve additional competence in the following three principal directions:

1. A wider and a better understanding of the Word of God and a deeper consecration to its Gospel, and by it to its Law, for the sake of Christ, the Savior.
2. A wider and deeper understanding of man in society, for whom the Word is intended.
3. The cultivation of knowledge, skills, and attitudes which will facilitate his competence in bringing together the Word and man.

Beyond this the senior college curriculum must not go. But toward these purposes the curriculum might well make provision for such fields of study as the following:

Religion	Hebrew	Philosophy
Church History	German	Education
Latin	Social Sciences	Psychology
Greek	English and Literature	

Somewhat later in this report, the Board for Higher Education presents a specific recommendation covering the method of developing the senior college curriculum.

### Basic Principles of Organization and Control

It is recommended that the establishment of the senior college be undertaken with the expectation that its own internal organization as well as its relationships to the various control agencies of Synod will conform substantially to the general pattern of organization and control which characterizes the other educational institutions of Synod and, of course, to the laws and regulations of Synod.

While it is to be anticipated that the internal organization of the senior college must, to some extent, unfold with its developing needs and experiences, the principal features of organization should nevertheless be defined in a carefully prepared plan. This plan should make explicit provision for the performance of those functions which are necessary for the achievement of the particular objectives which determine the distinctive meaning and purpose of this institution.

It is recommended, therefore, that the following basic plan of organization be approved as the one which should be established as rapidly as circumstances permit:

#### 1. *The President*      **Administrative Organization**

It is proposed that the administrative functions of the President conform with those enumerated in Section 6.91 of the *Handbook*. It is further recommended:

- A. That at least during the early years of the senior college he be clothed with the authority of, and be charged with the responsibility commonly attached to, a Dean of the Faculty. As such, it should be understood that he, with the advice and counsel of those members of his faculty who have professorial rank, possesses final authority for the assignment of all faculty members to their teaching and extracurricular duties, within the broad provisions of their respective calls or appointments.
- B. That he be designated explicitly as the administrative head of all functions of the senior college, to whom all members of the faculty and the administrative staff and of all non-instructional functions are ultimately responsible in a terminal sense.
- C. That the President of this new institution be expected to possess the administrative comprehension, skill, and experience, the educational competence, and the sympathetic understanding of the synodically defined objectives of the senior college which will enable him with reasonable suc-

cess to guide the initiation of this institution to a rapid achievement of its intended place in the educational system of Synod. He shall, of course, be called to his office.

## *2. The Dean of Students*

It is recommended that he be charged with the duties usually associated with this office and that, in addition and under the direction of the President, he consider it to be a primary responsibility of his office to foster by suitable means and methods, first, the spiritual development of all students, but also their social and intellectual growth. His teaching activity should not be in excess of one quarter of the classroom hours normally expected of a full-time faculty member, preferably in the field of religion. Moreover, his institutional work should not be permitted to suffer from the invasion of any significant amount of synodical or congregational or other claims upon his time and energy. He shall be responsible directly to the President in all matters and shall be a called member of the staff.

## *3. The Registrar*

Since the senior college will not at any time assume the characteristics of a university, and since its curricular organization will be relatively prescriptive, it is not anticipated that the work of the Registrar will demand more than one half of the time of any reasonably competent person. It is recommended, therefore, that this office be filled by an elected or appointed faculty member who will divide his time between teaching and registration. He shall be responsible directly to the President in all matters.

## *4. The Business Manager*

It is recommended that the incumbent of this office be charged with the responsibility of supervising the maintenance of the institutional plant, the operation of kitchens, dining halls, and all other service functions; the purchase of supplies and equipment for all instructional, laboratory, library, administrative, and plant functions; the collection of all fees for transmission to the Treasurer; the maintenance of adequate records of account as prescribed by the Board for Higher Education and subject to the audit of the Auditor of Synod; and for any related duties which may be assigned to him by the President. He shall be responsible directly to the President in all matters, except those which are explicitly in the province of the Treasurer. He shall be an appointed member of the staff.

## *5. The Librarian*

Because it would be particularly important that the library of the senior college be initiated in a thoroughly competent and

orderly manner, it is recommended that the office of Librarian be established, at least at the outset, as a full-time office, to be filled by a trained Lutheran librarian able to appreciate and intelligently to serve the bibliographical needs of the institution. The Librarian may be appointed or called as circumstances suggest. He shall be expected to consult with, and to receive recommendations from, the faculty, but shall be responsible directly to the President in all matters.

### The Instructional Staff

This critically important sector of the organization of the senior college cannot possibly be planned in a completely definitive manner until the details of the senior college curriculum have been fully developed. Nevertheless it is feasible to anticipate the approximate size of the faculty and to indicate certain major classification of the teaching staff.

It is expected that the senior college, when it attains its full enrollment of about 380 students, will require a faculty of not less than twenty full-time men, in addition to the administrative officials already proposed. It is considered probable that a teaching faculty of at least eight full-time men will be required in the first year of operation and a total of at least fifteen in the second year of operation. Not all of these need be called; some may be appointed to instructorships. Since the exact faculty needs of the senior college cannot now be stated, either as to quantity or as to kind, it appears to be inescapable that those who will be charged with the responsibility of assembling the faculty, be given reasonable latitude in the exercise of their powers for a moderate period of time. Consequently it is recommended that Synod approve the following plan:

1. The calling, by the subsequently designated agency and under the conditions recited later in this section, of not more than five men to the faculty of the senior college and the appointment of not more than five full-time men for the first year of operation; and the appointment, if necessary, of not more than three assistants in addition to the full-time called and appointed men.
2. The addition to the teaching staff, for the second year of operation, of a number of faculty members not in excess of the numbers specified for the first year of operation, but only to the extent that the needs of the senior college economically justify the additions.
3. The further addition, if necessary, of not more than three called men for the third year of operation, if the synodical convention does not occur in the same year as the one in



which the official closing date of the second year of operation occurs.

4. The calling of all men who are called for service in the first and second years of operation, to the initial rank of Associate Professor, and the deferment of any advances in rank and of any calls to a full professorship until after the second year of operation.

### Service Staff

It is impossible to indicate at this time what numbers and kinds of service personnel may be needed for maintenance, food preparation, and other duties. It can be estimated, however, that two full-time clerical assistants will be required by the administrative staff during the first two years of operation, and authority for the engagement of these, as needed, is suggested.

### Control Arrangements and Procedures

As rapidly as possible the control of the senior college should be brought into conformity with the theory and the practice of control which is characteristically applied to all of Synod's educational institutions. It must be acknowledged, however, that for practical reasons these conventional control arrangements must in this particular case be applied gradually and that they can be brought into conformity with the general pattern only after a brief interim period during which a modified control procedure must be observed.

The senior college is to be a new ingredient in Synod's educational system; and it is to be one which must be inserted, not at the beginning of the educational process, but at its upper levels. Moreover, the introduction and successful initiation of a senior college and the effective integration of its functions with the existing educational levels which precede and follow it, constitute a venture with which Synod has had no experience and which demands an unusual amount of technical competence.

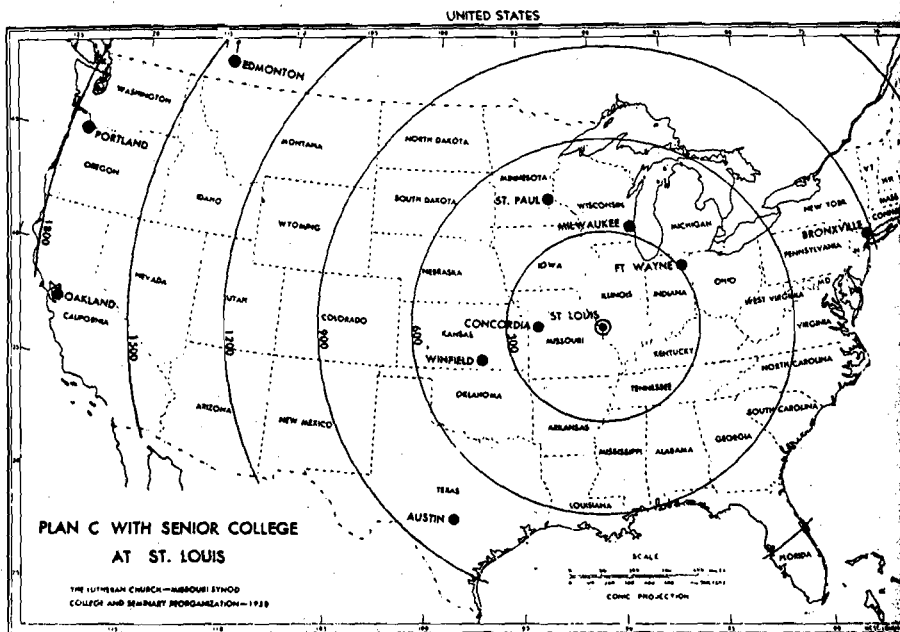
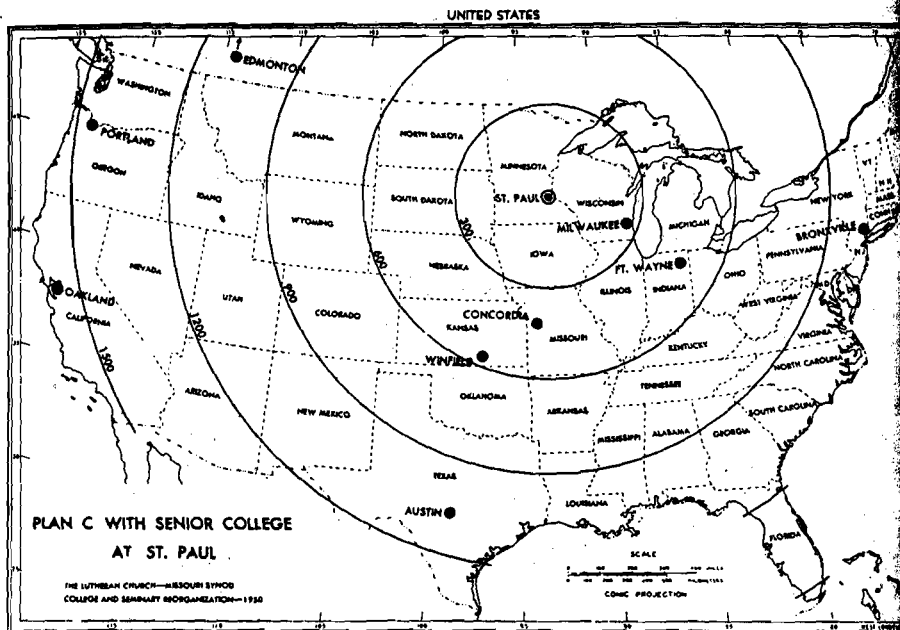
Finally, and most important, the whole value of the senior college will depend upon the extent to which its operation and administration will give practical expression to the particular educational objectives and principles which have led our Synod to the decision to establish such a college.

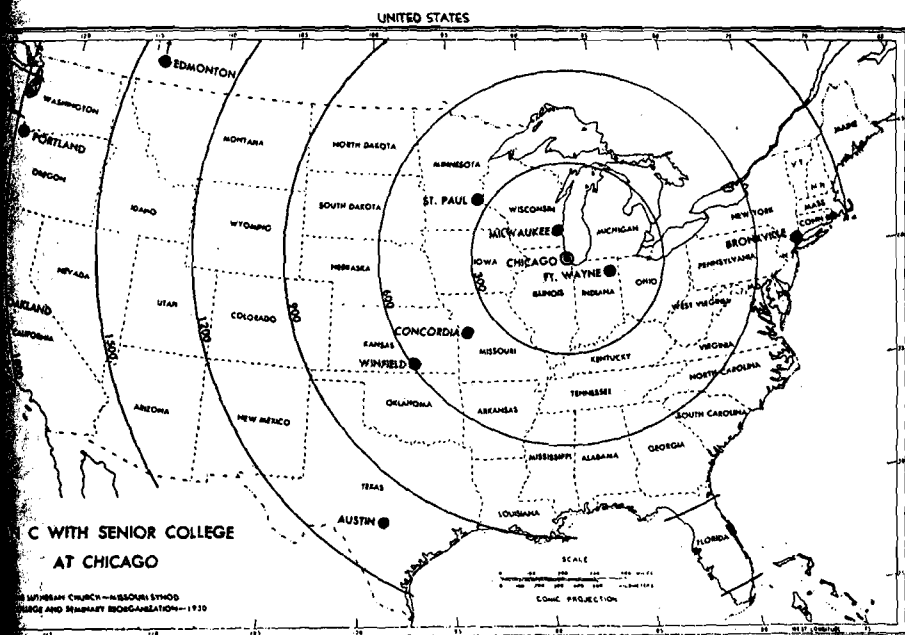
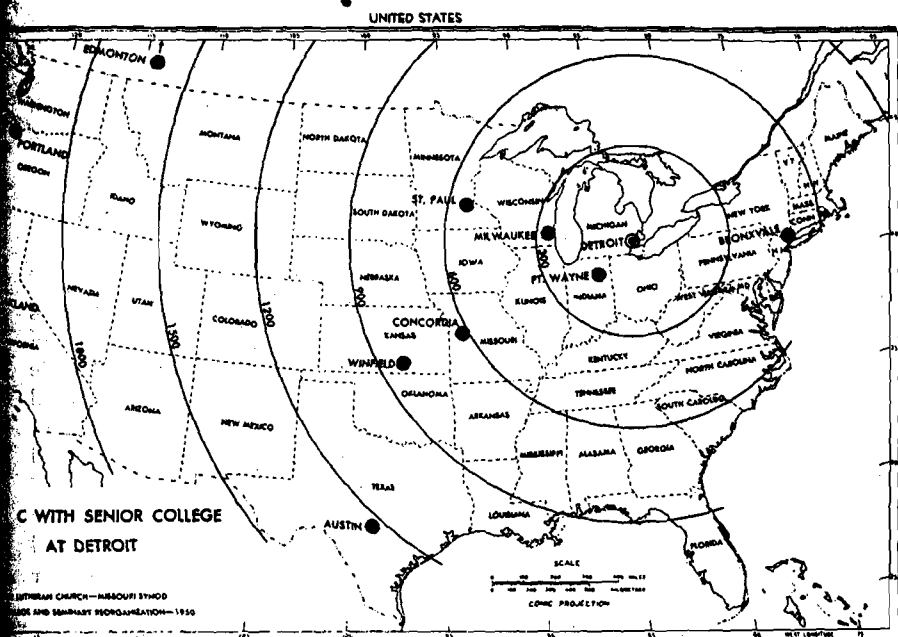
At the outset, therefore, and for a few years after the first opening of its doors, it will be necessary to guide the development of the new senior college with a degree of direct synodical help and supervision which will no longer be necessary after it has become functionally well established. During the critical years of its initiation into our educational system it is vitally important that

this new institution be given the benefit of a good start in the precise direction which Synod intends it to follow towards the objective which Synod has formulated for it. In view of these rather evident requirements the following recommendations are presented to Synod:

1. That the primary, though not the exclusive responsibility for the establishment of the senior college be placed in the Board for Higher Education, and that this Board be charged with primary responsibility in the following specific areas and in the manner indicated below:
  - A. The selection of the site, with the concurrence of the Board of Directors; the contractual aspects of the actual purchase to be, however, the sole responsibility of the Board of Directors.
  - B. The approval of any and all building places, whether for the erection of new buildings or for the alteration of existing buildings, as well as of the selection of the architect; it being understood that the ultimate responsibility for all contractual aspects of either new construction or the alteration of existing plant is solely that of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors shall be expected, however, to employ the local Board of Control (explained below) as its agency in any construction or alteration project, but neither the Board of Directors nor the local Board of Control may execute or modify any construction plans without the expressed approval of the Board for Higher Education.
  - C. The appointment of an interim local Board of Control with the concurrence of the Board of Directors and the President and Vice-Presidents of Synod and the President of the District in which the senior college is to be located. It is to be understood that this local Board of Control is to serve by appointment until the second synodical convention after its appointment, when it, with other candidates, is to submit to the process of election. It is further recommended that this interim Board of Control be constituted and function in the manner prescribed by the By-Laws of Synod for Boards of Control generally, except that this interim Board shall include also one Vice-President of Synod appointed by the President of Synod, and except that it, for the interim period, shall with the President of the senior college be directly responsible to the Board for Higher Education in all matters other than those which are expressly stated herein to be within the province of the Board of Directors.

- D. The construction of the curriculum with the aid of a special technical committee (including, of course, representation from the St. Louis seminary) appointed by the Board for Higher Education. It is proposed that the Board for Higher Education be empowered to develop the initial curriculum of the senior college and to introduce the curriculum, but that it be required to submit the curriculum for approval to the next synodical convention following the official opening of the senior college.
- E. The major administrative and operational plans and the major organizational arrangements within the institution. It is proposed that for the period during which the interim-appointed local Board of Control is in office all significant plans and contemplated organizational arrangements be submitted by the President to the Board for Higher Education for approval before such plans or arrangements are initiated or in any way implemented. The detail to which this provision should be carried out should be left to the discretion of the Board for Higher Education.
2. That the relative positions and functions of the Board for Higher Education, the Board of Directors, and the local Board of Control as outlined in the immediately preceding Section (1) be considered to be in effect immediately upon the approval of these recommendations by the convention of 1950 and that they be continued in effect until the second convention following the year in which the senior college enrolls its first entering class. At that time the Board for Higher Education shall be expected to recommend subsequent control arrangements.
3. That the following *temporary* policies be approved:
- A. *Elections.* — It is recommended that the election and calling of the President, of the Dean of Men, and of all called members of the faculty be performed in the manner prescribed by the By-Laws of Synod, except that for the period extending from the approval of this recommendation by the convention of 1950 through the first three years of actual operation of the senior college, the Electors shall be augmented by one additional member of the Board for Higher Education with one vote; and with the further exception that the Vice-President of Synod who is a member of the temporary Board of Control of the senior college shall also have one vote.
- B. *Appointments.* — It is proposed that for the period of time designated in the immediately preceding Sec-





tion (A), all plans for appointments to administrative or teaching positions be approved by the Board for Higher Education as well as the actual appointments.

- C. *Salaries.*—It is recommended that the provisions of *Handbook Section 6.57* be applied in the procedure of determining all salaries at the senior college.

### Budgets

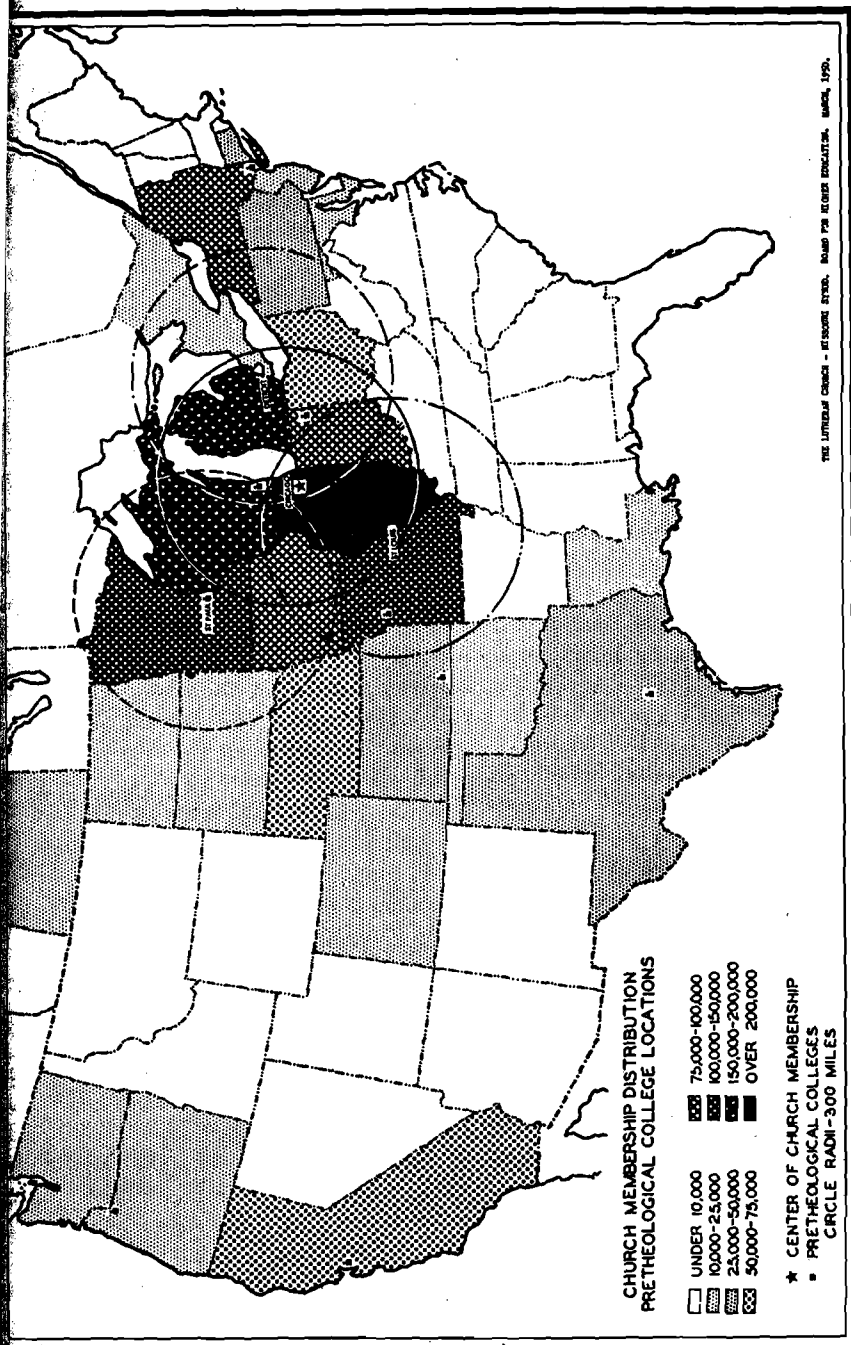
It is expected that the senior college should conform as quickly as feasible to the budgetary procedures which are required of all other institutions. Nevertheless it must be anticipated that during the preparatory stages immediately following the convention of 1950 and during the first two years of operation it may prove to be impossible to submit complete and detailed budgets to the Fiscal Conference. It is recommended therefore that, for the period of time just designated, the Board for Higher Education be charged with primary responsibility for the preparation of the budgets of the senior college, acting in conference with the President and the local Board of Control, and transmitting these budgets to the Board of Directors for submission to the Fiscal Conference. It is further recommended that during this period and in view of the difficulties of forecasting expenditures and incomes of the senior college, the Board for Higher Education be permitted, if necessary, to incorporate in the senior college budgets relatively large requests for unassigned appropriations, separate from and above the usual contingency provisions. It is to be understood, however, that no commitments may be made against such unassigned appropriations except by the expressed approval of both the Board for Higher Education and the Board of Directors.

### Location

During its protracted studies of the problems related to the establishment of a senior college, the Board gave detailed and repeated attention to the question of location. It is apparent that at any proposed location four aspects of the problem deserve critical study: 1. educational, 2. synodical, 3. geographical, 4. financial.

In addition to making its own explorations, the Board also submitted tentative recommendations for appraisal and discussion to its Advisory Council and to the Special Committee which President Behnken appointed at the request of the Fiscal Conference.

Major attention has been focused upon four possible locations: Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, and St. Paul. The geographical relationship which these locations have to the total area of the United States and to the location of Synod's present colleges and seminaries is illustrated in Exhibit 12 (pages 232—233).



But a more important consideration is the *relationship which any proposed senior college location has to the major concentration of the Missouri Synod's population*. A map which exhibits this vital relationship has been prepared at the Board's request by Dr. H. H. Gross of our River Forest Concordia. This map (See Exhibit 10, page 209) indicates that the exact center of Missouri Synod Lutheran population is midway between Aurora and Joliet, Ill. (about 40 miles southwest of Chicago). The Missouri Synod Lutheran concentration for the entire country and, of course, for the areas surrounding the four proposed locations mentioned is indicated in the exhibit. This factor certainly deserves the very careful attention of all who are interested in the problem of location.

The choice is further complicated by the fact that a continuation of the present rate of growth of our Synod would make it necessary to establish a second senior college in the foreseeable future. If that eventuality materializes, then the location choice for the first school should be conditioned by that fact.

Since it has not proved possible thus far to specify an ideal location which has evoked a unanimous and enthusiastic response, and since there are apparently some real advantages to be gained by leaving the location question open for the present, the Board for Higher Education *recommends*:

1. That the final decision on the location of the senior college be made by the Praesidium of Synod, the District Presidents, the Board of Directors, and the Board for Higher Education. It is understood that the individuals comprising the membership of the group listed shall each be entitled to a vote and that the decision shall be based upon a majority vote.
2. That announcement of the final decision on location shall be made at some time prior to the general solicitation of funds for the establishment of the college.
3. That the Board for Higher Education be directed and authorized:
  - a. To receive and examine all data and suggestions which individuals or groups may wish to bring to Synod's attention in this connection.
  - b. To prepare recommendations and relevant data for the consideration of the group named in paragraph 1 of these recommendations.

#### Costs

Your Board is not aware of any conditions which would materially affect the construction cost data submitted to the Centennial Convention. A recheck of the estimates made available still



indicates that a complete complex of buildings, including faculty residences and adequate equipment, will approximate the following (cost of land would be additional):

Administration building for housing all administrative offices and consultation .....	\$ 150,000
Administration building for classrooms and laboratories .....	400,000
Chapel .....	150,000
Library .....	200,000
Dormitories, each having a total capacity of 125 students, but divided into separate units and containing space for a resident Counselor's apartment. All dormitories to be designed to include lounging, reading, and social-recreational rooms .....	900,000
Refectory and dining rooms .....	300,000
Student center for both seminary and college, including physical education facilities and recreational facilities, so that students can pursue hobbies: woodcraft, photography, etc. ....	350,000
Athletic field connected with the student center .....	50,000
Faculty houses .....	250,000
	<hr/>
	\$2,750,000

If some units are not considered necessary for immediate use, the total cost would be modified accordingly. It may well be also that Synod would not wish to follow the tradition of constructing faculty housing.

In addition to the capital investments indicated, the annual operating cost of the fully developed senior college will approximate \$200,000.

#### Enabling Resolution

Because the previous sections amply illustrate the interdependence of the large number of necessarily complex adjustments involved in these recommendations, and because these sections also illustrate the impracticability of providing Synod at this time with a detailed specific listing of the sequence, extent, and cost of every required action, the Board for Higher Education *recommends*:

- a. That Synod convey to its Board for Higher Education whatever authority is required to execute the senior college plan, or any sections of it, which are approved by the convention.
- b. That Synod convey to its Board for Higher Education authority to complete the adjustments which are required to integrate and articulate the preparatory system of colleges and the theological seminaries into the extended system of ministerial training which is automatically authorized in section (a) of this resolution.
- c. That Synod's Board of Directors and the Fiscal Conference be directed and authorized to make available the funds required to execute these resolutions.
- d. That in any and all actions which the Board for Higher Education undertakes in carrying out these resolutions, the

legal status of the Board of Directors, as defined in Section 2.75 of the *Handbook*, shall in no way be abridged.

In connection with the *Senior College* matter, Committee 1 also considered Memorials 131, 136 (cf. under Concordia College, St. Paul, Minn.), 139, and Unprinted Memorial 45, endorsing Memorial 131.

**ESTABLISH THE THIRD AND THE FOURTH COLLEGE YEAR  
OF PRE-MINISTERIAL TRAINING AT RIVER FOREST**

(Memorial 131)

The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod resolved in 1947 "that Synod establish a Senior College (on the level of the junior and senior years of the American college system) as an additional unit in its program of the professional training of ministerial students" (*Proceedings*, p. 205). A careful study of all suggestions made toward establishing this program leads the faculty of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo., to the conviction that the educational and spiritual objectives of ministerial training can best be achieved if provisions for the third and the fourth college year are made at River Forest as part of that institution's program without changing its character or impairing its present teacher-training objectives.

The following favorable factors warrant this conclusion:

1. The River Forest institution is an accredited senior college approved by the North Central Association. The recommendation to locate the Senior College at River Forest assures Synod that the last two years of the pre-ministerial training program will also be accredited within a reasonably short period of time.
2. The establishment of the Senior College for ministerial training will call for a large investment on the part of Synod, both in buildings and staff. Using in part existing facilities and drawing partially upon the present staff at River Forest will enable Synod to introduce the third and fourth college year at a considerable saving.
3. Under this arrangement the present Junior College system will not be touched and would not be in danger of being changed in the future.
4. The non-Seminary courses given at present at the Seminary will be absorbed by the addition of the third and fourth years at River Forest.
5. Desirable adjustments and expansion of the curriculum to achieve the objectives of ministerial training can be effected.
6. River Forest is centrally located, easily accessible, and provides a good cultural and strong Lutheran environment.

7. The unified yet partially diversified program suggested in this recommendation will be favorable to achieve a desired spiritual conditioning. The educational environment will be normal and natural and will approximate those circumstances under which the future pastors will be engaged in Gospel preaching and the cure of souls.

FACULTY OF CONCORDIA SEMINARY, ST. LOUIS, MO.

### THE SENIOR COLLEGE

(Memorial 139)

Since it is advisable that there be many well-trained church workers besides those in the ministry or teaching professions; and

Since future pastors ought not to be trained in monastical fashion, nor as a special class, but as a portion of the universal priesthood; and

Since transfer from other institutions to ours ought to be made as easy as possible to facilitate the gaining of students and to guard against the dangers of inbreeding; and

Since many members of Synod believe the pre-seminary training ought to be not specialized, but of a general and varied nature fitting all Christians for intensive work in the Kingdom;

Therefore, Synod is hereby petitioned to adopt the following resolutions to guide the Board of Higher Education:

1. That the senior college be coeducational.
2. That it be located near a State university for the sake of added facilities and courses.
3. That all students be required to major or at least minor in Christianity, to the extent possible under a system of accreditation.
4. That our system of religious courses be most thoroughly revised and expanded, so that religion becomes truly the first concern of the curriculum, of the extracurricular training, and of the personal lives.
5. That practical experience in church work and soul winning be required in connection with the religious curriculum, so that theory and practice may join.
6. That for this purpose the college be located near a large population.
7. That the pattern of Bible institutes be drawn upon for the best in training for practical church work.
8. That the Walther League be encouraged to make systematic efforts at recruiting our young people for such education and for full-time church work.
9. That no attempt be made to limit "production" of church workers for fear of "oversupply," lest we may be limiting the

blessings of God; that rather an amount of self-support work be encouraged at the college and seminaries to ease the economic burden for the students; that such work be sought for the students along lines of independent professions (e. g., a student works odd hours for the tailor and learns tailoring; barbering; cabinet making; etc.); that the end purpose be to produce church workers capable of self-support, who in times of depression can work for God while earning their own living, imitating the training, practice, and example of the Apostle Paul, Acts 20:34f.

### ACTION

MARTIN P. SIMON

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, Synod resolved:

### Resolution 3

WHEREAS, The following resolution was passed at the Centennial Convention in 1947: "That Synod establish a Senior College \* as an additional unit in the professional training of ministerial students" (*Proceedings*, 1947, page 200); and

WHEREAS, During the past triennium the continued study of this matter has convinced our Board for Higher Education more firmly than ever that the action taken in 1947 was both wise and necessary; and

WHEREAS, The opportunity granted our future pastors to attain greater spiritual maturity and broader cultural background at the Senior College will condition them more adequately for entrance into our theological seminary at St. Louis; and

WHEREAS, "The longer our Church works in the American scene, the more necessary it becomes for us to approach the national educational pattern which influences the American public, so that our workers will be well equipped to understand the environment in which they do their work and that they will be qualified to lead the majority of the parishioners who are in their charge" (Report of Board for Higher Education, page 216); and

WHEREAS, The Senior College would reduce the enrollment at Concordia Seminary in St. Louis by providing for the transfer of one year of studies from the present seminary course, thereby easing for the time being the overcrowded conditions at our seminary; therefore be it

Resolved, That we proceed to carry out our resolutions of 1947 to establish a Senior College in accordance with the proposals submitted to us at this time by our Board for Higher Education; and be it further

---

\* Definition of Senior College: "The term *Senior College* is understood to designate the academic level of the Junior and Senior years of the standard American college." — *Proceedings*, 1947, page 200.

*Resolved*, That the final decision on the location of the Senior College be made by the *Praesidium* of Synod; the Board of Directors; the Board for Higher Education; the District Presidents; and lay delegates — one from each District, to be appointed by the respective District President. The individuals comprising the membership of each of the above groups shall each be entitled to a vote, and the decision shall be based upon a majority vote;

That the Advisory Committee of the Board for Higher Education, consisting of the presidents of Synod's educational institutions, shall serve in an advisory capacity without vote;

That announcement of the final decision on location shall be made at some time prior to the general solicitation of funds for the establishment of the college;

That the Board for Higher Education be directed and authorized:

a. To receive and examine all data and suggestions which individuals or groups may wish to bring to Synod's attention in this connection;

b. To prepare recommendations and relevant data for the consideration of the group named in paragraph 1 of these recommendations;

and be it further

*Resolved*, That the sum of \$2,750,000 be considered the approximate maximum amount (not including the possible cost of land) to be expended in the physical construction of the Senior College; and be it finally

*Resolved*, That implementation be given the previous resolution by accepting the following enabling resolution:

a. That Synod convey to its Board for Higher Education whatever authority is required to execute the Senior College plan or any sections of it which are approved by the convention;

b. That Synod convey to its Board for Higher Education authority to complete the adjustments which are required to integrate and articulate the preparatory system of colleges and the theological seminaries into the extended system of ministerial training which is automatically authorized in Section "A" of this resolution;

c. That Synod's Board of Directors and the Fiscal Conference be directed and authorized to make available the funds required to execute these resolutions;

d. That in any and all actions which the Board for Higher Education undertakes in carrying out these resolutions, the legal status of the Board of Directors, as defined in Section 2.75 of the *Handbook*, shall in no way be abridged.

### **Section C. Recommendations on Current Requests from Institutions and on the "Building for Tomorrow" Program**

In Section 6.147 of the official *Handbook*, Synod makes the following requirements:

"The Board of Control, in the month of January preceding each triennial convention of Synod, shall submit to the Board for Higher Education recommendations for major repairs, capital improvements, and expansion of the physical plant and equipment and the requirements and program for improvement and expansion of its educational facilities for the succeeding triennium. After due consideration thereof, the Board for Higher Education, after consultation with the Board of Directors, shall submit the same, with its recommendations, to the President of Synod for action at the triennial convention."

In accordance with this directive the Board for Higher Education is making available its recommendations on the requests which it has received from the institutions.

Upon examination of these requests it was found that some of the items would properly classify as repairs. It was found further that some of the indicated needs are so urgent that they should receive immediate attention if they are to effect the savings which become possible by adopting them. Accordingly the Board for Higher Education has broken down these requests into the columns indicated below.

A word of explanation with regard to the column headed "Reorganization Costs" will clarify the Board's intention with regard to this column. We have listed here the specific costs which will be caused if Synod adopts the reorganization plans which are detailed in Section A of our report. The introduction of the pre-teacher training courses and the requirements for additional space at St. Louis and at River Forest will, we believe, involve the costs indicated in this particular column. In order to keep all of these financial recommendations in one section, the column has been added to the requests under Section 6.147.

#### **"BUILDING FOR TOMORROW" COLLECTION**

As is well known, the "Building for Tomorrow" collection approximated \$1,300,000. This sum was insufficient to meet the needs which were urgent already in 1947, when Synod approved a series of requests selected from a total of more than \$5,000,000 which the institutions had originally requested. This situation leaves some of our colleges and seminaries without facilities which are absolutely necessary and which have been needed for a period of years. The constituencies of these particular institutions have participated in the "Building for Tomorrow" collection and should

	1 Approved Building and Grounds	2 Approved Equipment	3 Deferred	4 Declined	5 Repairs	6 Minor Items Immediately Urgent	7 Reconstruc- tion Costs
Austin							
Service Building	\$ 150,000	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Bronxville 1							
Equip Library	—	15,000	—	—	—	—	—
Sprinkler	—	—	—	9,425	—	—	—
Extend Road	7,500	—	—	8,000	—	—	—
Fence	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drainage	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alter Classrooms	7,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Faculty Garages	—	—	—	12,000	—	10,500	—
Convert to Oil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rewire Building	—	—	—	12,000	—	—	—
Duplex	—	—	—	—	1,200	—	—
Gym	—	—	—	—	400	—	—
Lights, Faculty Row	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Repair Gym Floor	—	—	—	—	2,500	—	—
Repair Sidewalk	—	—	—	—	1,200	—	—
Decorate Administration Building	—	—	—	—	7,500	—	—
Celotex Arcades	—	—	—	—	2,500	—	—
Decorate Bohm Hall	—	—	—	—	2,000	—	—
Doors, Bohm Hall	—	—	—	—	3,400	—	—
Celotex and Tile	—	—	—	—	4,080	—	—
Decorate Sieker	—	—	—	—	2,000	—	—
Floors, Sieker	—	—	—	—	3,800	—	—
Corridors, Sieker	—	—	—	—	2,400	—	—
Faculty Housing	—	—	—	—	4,400	—	—
Roofs	—	—	—	—	1,500	—	—
Walls and Copping	—	—	—	—	1,500	—	—

	1 Approved Building and Grounds	2 Approved Equipment	3 Deferred	4 Declined	5 Repairs	6 Minor Items Immediately Urgent	7 Reestimation Costs
Concordia							
Dormitory	275,000						
Edmonton							
Expansion Program (Ad. Dorm. Gym Expan.)	175,000*						
Fort Wayne							
Administration and Library	250,000		100,000				
Auditorium							
Pres. House (Assistance)						3,000	
Hospital	16,000				13,840		
Acoustic							
Drainage	6,000					12,610	
Convert to Oil							10,000
Music Equipment and Practice							
Milwaukee							
Dormitory	375,000						
Administration	100,000						
Music and Auditorium			200,000				
Quarters for Help	50,000						
Reconstruct Old Laboratory					10,000	82,230	
New Boilers							
Oakland							
Repair and Improvement					2,625		
Emergency Repair						3622	
Music Equipment and Girls' Dorm.							50,000



## SEMINARIES AND COLLEGES

245

	1 Approved Building and Grounds	2 Approved Equipment	3 Deferred	4 Declined	5 Repairs	6 Minor Items Immediately Urgent	7 Reorran- ization Costs
<b>Portland</b>							
Service Building	65,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>River Forest</b>							
Equip. Music Bldg. (Addl. Funds)	—	25,000	—	—	—	—	—
Music Classrooms	75,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Equipment for Above	—	3,500	—	—	—	—	—
Women's Dormitory	325,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Auditorium	—	—	350,000	—	—	—	—
Remodel Old Music Bldg.	25,000	—	—	—	50,000	—	—
Remodel Dormitories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>St. Louis</b>							
Dormitory	294,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administration Building	—	—	—	495,000	—	—	—
Mission House	—	—	200,000	—	—	26,000	—
Convert to Oil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grad. School and Dept. of Missions	—	—	—	—	—	—	200,000
Organ	—	25,000	—	—	—	—	—
<b>St. Paul 5</b>							
Remodel Old Main	50,000	—	—	—	—	—	10,000
Music Equipment and Practice	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Seward</b>							
Grade Athletic Field	18,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weller Hall, Classrooms	60,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Founders' Hall	14,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska Hall, Practice Rooms	16,500	—	—	—	—	—	—
Becker Hall	25,550	—	—	—	—	—	—

	1 Approved Building and Grounds	2 Approved Equipment	3 Deferred	4 Declined	5 Repairs	6 Minor Items Immediately Urgent	7 Reorgani- zation Costs
Miessler Hall Addition	45,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jesse Hall	15,200	—	—	—	—	—	—
Physical Education (Women)	—	—	75,000	—	—	—	—
Women's Dormitory	132,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Repair Shop and Garage	11,480	—	—	7,500	2,500	—	—
Curbs and Drives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pianos	—	10,000	7,000 <sup>3</sup>	—	—	—	—
Science Equipment	—	7,500	—	—	—	—	—
Library Equipment	—	18,500	—	—	12,800	—	—
Tuckpointing	—	—	—	—	1,600	—	—
Sewer Connections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electronic Organ	—	3,000	—	—	—	—	—
Springfield	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administration-Library Building	250,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Winfield	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remodel Baden Hall	—	—	145,000	—	—	—	—
Dormitory (Women)	90,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	\$2,922,230	\$107,500	\$1,077,000	\$351,425	\$133,745	\$134,702	\$270,000

<sup>1</sup> The Bronxville request included an item of \$20,000 for a faculty residence. Since Synod has been following a policy of amortizing the cost of such housing, the item does not classify under these requests for cash appropriations. We recommend reference to the Board of Directors for appropriate action.

<sup>2</sup> We are informed that the item of \$362 requested by Oakland for emergency repairs has been processed by the Board of Directors.

<sup>3</sup> Of the \$17,000 originally requested by Seward for pianos, \$7,000 is included in the "Building for Tomorrow" collection and is allocated to them.

<sup>4</sup> This is an estimate. The actual amount required will depend on the outcome of local collections which are in progress at this writing.

<sup>5</sup> This institution also renews requests for projects which were approved by the 1947 convention and which were later included in the "Building for Tomorrow" collection, but which could not be approved at this time because the funds obtained were insufficient for the purposes.

be entitled to some allocation from the total fund which has been accumulated.

However, the absolute needs of the seminaries and the teacher training colleges have completely absorbed the part of the collection which has been received to date. In order to carry out the resolutions of the 1947 convention, and in order to prevent a very extensive backlog of real needs from overwhelming Synod at some later date, the Board for Higher Education urgently recommends that the remaining "Building for Tomorrow" needs be met and that the necessary funds be included in the one large collection which is recommended in Section D of the Board's current report.

We estimate that a total of \$500,000 will completely cover the remaining grants which were made by the 1947 convention. If, however, the institutions were to wait until these funds can be collected, then the needs already recognized and the grants made by the 1947 convention could not be applied for still another four years. On the basis of a careful resurvey of the entire situation, the Board for Higher Education is convinced of both the moral obligation and of the educational necessity involved, and it *recommends*, therefore,

That a sum up to \$500,000 be made available for immediate allocation for these purposes; and the Board *recommends* further,

That this sum be advanced from the current reserve of Synod; and we *recommend* further,

That the first receipts of any educational collection during the next triennium be assigned for repayment of any sums advanced; and we *recommend finally*,

That any educational projects involved shall be authorized by the Board of Directors only upon the expressed approval of the Board for Higher Education.

#### **ACTION**

The above schedule on Current Requests from Institutions is given as revised by Committee 1, upon whose recommendation Synod *adopted* the following resolution:

#### **Resolution 25**

WHEREAS, Section 6.147 of the synodical *Handbook* provides that after consultation with the Board of Directors, the Board for Higher Education is held "to present its recommendations" (for major repairs, capital improvements, and expansion of the physical plant and equipment, and the requirements and program for improvement and expansion of its educational facilities for the succeeding triennium) "to the President of Synod for action at the triennial convention"; and

WHEREAS, The Board for Higher Education has carried out its assigned task with diligence and discretion, as is evidenced by the fact that requests totaling \$1,077,000 were deferred and other requests totaling \$551,425 were declined; and

WHEREAS, Avoiding a future increase of the mounting backlog in our construction program is obviously necessary and constitutes also good stewardship; and

WHEREAS, Many of the recommendations presented at this time by our Board for Higher Education include items which were formally acknowledged as essential in 1947 and even earlier; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we recommend for adoption the sum of \$3,164,432 to undertake and complete the program which is divided as follows (refer to pages 243—246):

1. Approved Building and Ground (Col. 1) .....	\$2,922,230.00
2. Approved Equipment (Col. 2) .....	107,500.00
3. Minor Items Immediately Urgent (Col. 6) .....	134,702.00

*Total Requested* ..... \$3,164,432.00

NOTE.—Col. 7, Reorganization Costs, \$270,000, was adopted under Section A, Resolution 2 of Committee 1.

#### NEED FOR FUNDS VOTED BUT NOT COLLECTED

As to the uncompleted "Building for Tomorrow Collection," Committee 1 brought in a resolution, which was adopted in the following form:

##### Resolution 5

WHEREAS, The "Building for Tomorrow" collection failed by approximately \$700,000 of attaining the projected goal of \$2,050,000; and

WHEREAS, All the available funds have been tentatively allocated by Synod's Board of Directors to three of our terminal institutions, which were confronted with a situation that assumed the aspect of crisis; and

WHEREAS, Five of our preparatory schools had to be denied the funds which were contemplated for them in the "Building for Tomorrow" effort; and

WHEREAS, This situation, if permitted to remain uncorrected, will increase the extensive backlog of real needs which may overwhelm Synod at some later date; and

WHEREAS, The "Reorganization Program" urged by Synod's Board for Higher Education could not be carried through effectively if some parts of the construction program which had been

included in the "Building for Tomorrow" effort were deferred or canceled; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the sums necessary for the completion of this program be made available for immediate allocation for these purposes.

### **"BUILDING FOR TOMORROW"**

As to the completion of the "Building for Tomorrow Collection," Committee 11 brought in the following recommendation, which was adopted:

#### **Resolution 2**

Overture 148, Section "C," p. 247, asking for an enabling resolution empowering the Board of Directors of Synod to complete the urgently required work, formerly scheduled as part of the "Building for Tomorrow" program, was referred to your Committee.

Your Committee recommends the following:

WHEREAS, The Board for Higher Education has very urgent work to be done in our colleges and seminaries; and

WHEREAS, This work was previously approved and was to be paid for out of the "Building for Tomorrow" effort; and

WHEREAS, At least \$500,000 were needed in order to complete this work; and

WHEREAS, These \$500,000 were not made available through the "Building for Tomorrow" offering; and

WHEREAS, The cost of building and construction has risen considerably and may rise still more before these plans can be carried out; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Board of Directors be empowered to borrow up to \$750,000 to carry out the provisions of the "Building for Tomorrow" program; and be it further

*Resolved*, That By-Laws 2.79i be suspended in this instance in order to carry out these provisions; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the first receipts of any educational collection during the next triennium be assigned for repayment of this sum.

## **Section D. A Proposed Schedule for Reorganization, Fund-Raising, and the Establishment of a Senior College**

The Board for Higher Education is profoundly convinced that our Church is face to face with a genuine crisis in its program of ministerial and teacher training.

During the past two decades we have permitted a mounting accumulation of unmet needs. We are faced today, therefore, with a combination of this accumulated financial backlog, with the

immediate expansion program to meet our current shortages and our future volume requirements for trained workers, and with the synodical resolution calling for the achievement of higher standards of ministerial training through the addition of a senior college.

Your Board for Higher Education sees no alternative to an immediate and determined effort to solve this combination of crucial problems, since our failure to do so will inevitably, as far as human beings can see, have a tragic effect on every existing and future undertaking of our Synod.

The Board's report presents a detailed analysis of our present situation and proposes an adequate solution. The following pertinent factors which summarize the extremely complex and inter-related considerations developed in the Board's extensive report deserve careful appraisal:

1. Every phase of our work as individual congregations and as a Synod depends, under God, on an adequate supply of properly trained workers.
2. We have already passed the 250 mark in ministerial vacancies in our regular North American parishes. The work of our parochial schools is handicapped by a similar shortage.
3. To meet today's demand for teachers and the ministerial needs indicated for 1958 to 1964, we must initiate some adjustments of our training system *now*.
4. The exhaustive statistical studies of the Board's current report indicate that if our Synod maintains the *same rate* of growth which it has enjoyed since 1930, our present educational facilities are hopelessly inadequate for our requirements *after 1964*.
5. We can no longer delay the *planning* of expanded educational facilities, because the practical effects of a program which will achieve increased volume become available to us *ten years after* the fund-raising and the adjustments involved have been completed.
6. The only adjustments which can be undertaken without further synodical authorization have already been completed:
  - a. The entire high school department at River Forest has been eliminated in order to double the *college* capacity of the institution.
  - b. The high school departments of all preparatory institutions have been opened to teacher training students.
  - c. The preparatory school at Winfield, Kans., has been authorized to operate a teacher training department for women.

7. The current report proposes additional reorganization within the existing system by providing for:
  - a. Some expansion of the capacity at River Forest (from 500 to 600).
  - b. Opening four additional preparatory institutions for pre-teacher training work (Fort Wayne, St. Paul, Oakland, Portland).
  - c. Providing additional capacity at St. Louis through the removal of one year from the current program and through the establishment of some additional, off-campus facilities for the Department of Missions and the Graduate School.
  - d. Eliminating the high school and establishing a two-year junior college (Fort Wayne) to produce additional ministerial candidates and to test the possibility of using the Lutheran high schools as a substitute for synodical high schools.
  - e. Experimenting with a four-year junior college at, possibly, several locations to see whether that plan can be made to contribute a larger volume of ministerial candidates without requiring Synod to expand the preparatory system.
8. The current report contains the specific detail and the recommendations which Synod ordered prepared on the senior college and which the Centennial Convention resolved to establish.
9. To carry out this program successfully will inevitably make it necessary for Synod to meet the often-postponed problem of putting our currently declining educational properties into sound condition, to take action on the backlog of genuine needs which has accumulated from a series of unmet requests in the past, and to provide for the expansion required by the addition of a senior college. The financial implications of our situation are correctly reflected in the following:
  - a. Required to complete the education section of the "Building for Tomorrow" collection (the projects approved by the Centennial Convention), approximately ..... \$ 500,000
  - b. Required to meet the college and seminary requests now pending before the 1950 convention (excluding the column headed "Minor Items, Immediately Urgent" in Section C), approximately ..... 2,750,000

- c. Required to cover the costs of the reorganization recommended in the Board's current proposals (column headed "Reorganization Costs," Section C), approximately ..... 270,000
  - d. Required to cover the costs of building the senior college, approximately ..... 2,500,000
- \$6,020,000

10. According to synodical resolution no educational construction (except faculty housing) may be undertaken unless all funds required are available in cash.

Because the Board for Higher Education believes that the facts analyzed in its current report demonstrate the imperative necessity for immediate and decisive synodical action in the field of ministerial and teacher training, and

Because the Board for Higher Education is convinced that a problem of this magnitude cannot be solved by a program involving a series of fund-raising efforts to cover the individual items involved, therefore the Board for Higher Education recommends

1. That the major emphasis in the 1950—1953 triennium be placed on providing the means to secure increased production of professional workers and higher standards of ministerial training.
2. That the total program of financing and meeting the accumulated needs of Synod's educational institutions, of reorganizing the system to produce greater volume, and of raising the standards by establishing a senior college be undertaken and completed, God willing, in two sections extending over the next six years.
  - a. Fund-raising and reorganization to be completed during the 1950—1953 triennium.
  - b. The organization, construction, and staffing of the senior college to be completed during the 1953—1956 triennium.
3. That preliminaries for the adjustments at Fort Wayne and at St. Louis be initiated by the Board for Higher Education as soon as feasible after this convention, so that the first phases of the new program may become effective in September, 1951. The remaining sections of reorganization are to be initiated in the sequence dictated by the practical circumstances involved and at the discretion of the Board for Higher Education.
4. That as soon as possible after this convention the Board of Directors and the Fiscal Conference arrange to organize



and lead a *ministerial training appeal* for \$6,000,000 and to prepare the necessary detailed and elaborate program to alert our Synod and to enlist every available support for a tremendous effort to meet the challenge presented; that this group be instructed to proceed with preliminary activities at a date sufficiently early to make possible the presentation of all details of the final plans at every District convention in 1952; and that the group be instructed, finally, to arrange to gather offerings in response to this appeal at such a time that the final announcement of the outcomes can be made no later than the meeting of the synodical convention of 1953.

5. That the enormity and the urgency of this entire undertaking be recognized by postponing any and all other Synod-wide, extra-budgetary fund-raising efforts or projects to a subsequent triennium in order that such synodical activities or the ministerial training appeal or both be not handicapped by the resultant competition for synodical interest.
6. That an advance fund, up to \$750,000, be made available to the Board for Higher Education and that the Board be authorized and directed to allocate the funds required to make the early stages of the reorganization program effective by September, 1951, and to complete the projects already approved by the 1947 convention (included in the "Building for Tomorrow" collection, but not built because the collection did not achieve the goal set).
7. That the Board for Higher Education be authorized and directed to proceed with the organization and the establishing of a senior college according to the following schedule:
  - a. The selection and, if possible, the acquisition of a site for the senior college shall be completed before the close of the calendar year 1953, if it is necessary to erect a new plant on acquired land. It is understood, of course, that the Board of Directors participates in procedures involving land and construction, in accordance with the provisions of *Handbook* Section 2.79.
  - b. The same schedule of action shall be attempted if the Board finds it possible to acquire, through purchase or other means, a complete educational plant which may require more or less of repairs, alterations, or additions. It is understood, of course, that the Board of Directors participates in such a procedure in accordance with the provisions of *Handbook* Section 2.79.

- c. Immediately after the selection of a site and when its acquisition is at least assured, a local Board of Control shall be appointed.
  - d. If an existing educational plant is to be adapted to senior college use, every effort shall be made to have it in readiness for occupancy and use by August 1, 1954. If, on the other hand, a new plant is to be constructed, its erection shall be planned for completion and use by August 1, 1955.
  - e. The election or appointment of administrative officers and the faculty should be timed in relation to the availability of the plant. In any event the procedure for election and appointment shall be initiated immediately after the appointment of the local Board of Control. It is understood that the beginning of the active duty of the administrative officers should be adjusted to circumstances and the needs of the institution.
  - f. That Synod expect all students who would otherwise enter the seminary in St. Louis at the time when the senior college is prepared to begin its operations, to enter the senior college instead of the seminary.
  - g. That Synod recognize that the introduction of the senior college will materially affect the operation of the seminary in St. Louis with the removal from it of one year of instruction. This change will raise problems of curriculum, faculty, and budget adjustments within the seminary. In large measure these problems can be anticipated only in their broadest features. It is recommended therefore that the Board for Higher Education be authorized and directed, in conjunction with the seminary, to work out the necessary adjustments in a manner which will minimize confusion and inconvenience to the institution and to individuals. It is understood, of course, that the security of the call will not be qualified.
8. That the Board of Directors, upon the recommendation of the Board for Higher Education, be authorized and directed to release the necessary funds to projects which were originally listed in the "Building for Tomorrow" collection, to reorganization projects, and to projects approved by this convention as a result of requests made under the provisions of *Handbook* Section 6.147. Such projects are to be undertaken only if, as, and when the necessary funds are available.

**ACTION**

Concerning Section "D," Committee 1 recommended certain changes in the proposed schedule in the following resolution, which was adopted:

**Resolution 26**

WHEREAS, The far-reaching reorganization and expansion program proposed by the Board for Higher Education makes it necessary in the interest of orderly procedure to project a proposed schedule of operations which indicates the order in which the various parts of the plans that have been adopted shall be carried out; therefore be it

Resolved, To accept the recommendations submitted to us by the Board for Higher Education (pages 252—254) with the following changes:

- a. Delete Paragraph 5, page 253.
- b. Delete Paragraph 6, page 253.
- c. In Section f (last line) strike the word "expect" and substitute the word "require."

NOTE. — The collection referred to in Paragraph 4 is included under the \$10,000,000 collection proposed in Memorial 804.

**Section E. Integration of Lutheran High Schools**

In its Centennial Convention, Synod adopted the following directive:

"That the Board for Higher Education be directed to study the possibility of developing a subsidy arrangement with the Lutheran high school for the production of acceptable candidates for matriculation at freshman college levels of our colleges at River Forest and Seward and to report its conclusions to the next convention of Synod." (Memorial 127—Resolution 7, *Official Proceedings*, 1947.)

Since their founding, our Lutheran high schools have been a recruitment source for students for our seminaries and teachers colleges. In connection with the suggested elimination of the high school departments of our teachers colleges, the Centennial Convention gave attention to the problem of recruiting more Lutheran high school students for professional service in the Church. It was felt that some kind of subsidy arrangement would be helpful in implementing this proposal. In recognition of the proposal to experiment with the elimination of the high school division at Fort Wayne, the Board's recommendation expands the application of such a plan to include students for the ministerial preparatory college at that location.

While a direct subsidy to Lutheran high schools in ratio to the number of professional students enrolled would be a simple plan,

the committee asked to study this directive also considered several other possibilities. These include:

1. A subsidy which would refund to the student the tuition he has paid to a Lutheran high school;
2. A refund to the student on the basis of his actual service to the Church;
3. Subsidizing a student while he is attending a Lutheran high school.

After careful consideration of these several plans the following procedure is recommended:

1. Any program of subsidy by Synod for the recruitment of acceptable students from Lutheran high schools for matriculation at the freshman college level in our synodically controlled institutions shall apply equally to ministerial and teacher candidates.
2. It is apparent that our preparatory schools are moving in the direction of general education rather than professional education during the high school years. Admission requirements to our colleges — ministerial and teacher — may therefore be expected to be based on competency in the areas of general education as specified by the respective State and regional accrediting agencies. In the case of ministerial students a prerequisite of two years of Latin and two years of German shall be included as part of the general education program.
3. Graduates of a Lutheran high school recommended by the high school faculty and accepted for admission in one of Synod's colleges shall be granted an annual scholarship in the amount of \$100. It shall be available to boys only and shall be paid directly to the college enrolling the student and shall be credited to the student's account. The annual scholarship payment shall extend for as many years as the student has paid tuition in a Lutheran high school. Graduation from a Lutheran high school shall not constitute a guarantee of automatic acceptance in a synodical college. The prevailing admission standards as well as capacity and quota considerations will apply.
4. Communities supporting Lutheran high schools contribute from one half to two thirds of the total operating cost of these schools. This is their contribution to "building the Kingdom through Christian education." The responsibility of providing sons and daughters for service in the Church is one which these congregations should also recognize and assume willingly. Therefore no subsidy from Synod shall be

claimed by a Lutheran high school for the preparation of acceptable candidates for admission at the freshman college level of our synodically controlled colleges.

5. A standard program for college entrance shall include besides courses in religion for each year enrolled —

- 3 or 4 units of English
- 3 units of social science
- 2 units of mathematics (algebra, plane geometry)
- 2 units of science
- 1 unit of fine arts or practical arts
- 1 unit of physical education and health
- 2 units of foreign language (for ministerial students German or Latin)
- 2 units of electives (for ministerial students German or Latin)

This standard program will meet entrance requirements for any college in the N. C. A.

6. Latin III, German III, and Greek shall be eliminated as required courses for matriculation at the freshman college level for ministerial candidates. These courses are too specialized and costly to be included in a defensible program of general education.

It should be remembered that the specialized pre-professional curricula which are now demanded at a synodical high school are really not justified by the educational philosophy of the Lutheran parochial high schools. Since these schools are and ought to be committed to a program of general education at the secondary level for all the youth of the Church, it would not be proper to demand that they provide specialties for the relatively few students whom they prepare for specific professions.

Most educators agree that specialization in languages at the expense of basic courses in science, mathematics, fine arts, and practical arts at the secondary level cannot be justified. Also for ministerial and teacher training students, the broader training offered by the general education subjects is essential as a basic background for the development of effective leadership. For this reason Synod ought not to require the Lutheran high schools to begin the specialty training of pre-ministerial students at the high school level. It is indicated, for the same reasons, that corresponding adjustments should eventually be made in the high school departments of all synodical colleges, since the college departments will be expanded to include senior college years and, therefore, an additional opportunity for language study.

The scholarship payments proposed in these recommendations are simple and direct. It is felt that such an arrangement should encourage a large number of competent students to enroll in our colleges after they have attended Lutheran high schools.

If this plan could be applied at all synodical colleges, a great saving would accrue to Synod because of the fact that Synod would no longer have the expense of training large numbers of students for one or two years and then losing them. The Board's studies show that over a period of ten years the average annual loss sustained when classes moved from the freshman to the sophomore year is 20%; from the sophomore to the junior year 15%; from the junior to the senior year 8%; and from the senior year to the freshman college year 30%. (These are not net decreases in class enrollments, since advanced standing registrations annually replace some of the losses.) Under the plan proposed here, Synod would pay only for those students who actually matriculate in the college department and would then pay only on a year-by-year basis for students who actually progress from class to class. Very considerable savings should result from such an arrangement.

This recommendation also has the advantage of avoiding every connotation of "indigency" with reference to the students who receive the refunds. There is no condition attached to the subsidy except that the student enroll in the professional college and that he make satisfactory academic, cultural, and spiritual progress to merit readmission annually at the next higher level.

The effect upon the enrollment of the Lutheran high schools should be quite satisfactory. It will be a distinct advantage for the student who has the ministerial or teaching profession in mind to enroll in a Lutheran high school rather than in a public high school. Although he could secure the same course content in a public high school, with the exception of the religion courses, it would be to the student's advantage to choose a Lutheran high school because he would receive no tuition grant at the synodical college if he is graduated from a secular high school. At the same time the high school has not postponed payment of the fees and is not placed in the embarrassing position of attempting to collect "back tuition" if the student finds it impossible to continue his enrollment as a pre-professional student.

Finally, the plan proposed is also entirely equitable, since it compensates approximately for tuition costs paid by the student while attending a Christian secondary school preparatory to entering the teaching or preaching ministry. Such costs are not incurred by those who attend public high schools; nor is any tuition paid in the synodical high schools.

Another important consideration, in the opinion of the Board, is the conviction that Lutheran high schools should remain locally controlled educational agencies. If Synod were to undertake some type of direct subsidy payment to the school, there would always be the possibility of requiring some degree of control. It appears wise to avoid this possibility entirely.

Equally hazardous would be any effort to entice the Lutheran high schools into continuing to maintain provisions for specialized training for ministerial or teacher training candidates by making subsidy payments available on the condition that language specialties be supplied. The preparation of a very small number of students for such highly specialized work is already resulting in a costly and inefficient program of education at those schools which maintain it. (At St. Louis Lutheran High School it costs \$218 per pupil per year to supply the required additional courses in third-year Latin, third-year German, and Greek. At Luther Institute in Chicago the cost of such service is \$188 per pupil per year. If this amount is added to the regular cost of providing required courses for high school graduation, the total per pupil cost for ministerial students in these schools exceeds \$400 per pupil per year.)

From a positive point of view it is important that this proposed program enables students to elect some work in the fine arts or in practical arts. Additional units of electives to meet requirements in English, or social studies, or mathematics, are also available. There is ample ground to believe that such additions would add balance and breadth to the training which is now being given to high school boys under present synodical requirements.

The Board for Higher Education recommends:

- a. That Synod approve this plan of Lutheran high school scholarships.
- b. That at this time the Board for Higher Education be authorized to make the necessary budget allowances to make the plan effective at Fort Wayne, River Forest, Seward, and the proposed senior college (or the St. Louis seminary), and to validate vouchers for payment directly to the school upon presentation of properly certified statements by the local administration.
- c. That the Board for Higher Education be authorized to establish and approve any necessary curricular changes involved at the Fort Wayne Junior College.
- d. That this plan become effective on June 1, 1951, so that it may be applied to students entering the listed colleges in September, 1951.

#### **ACTION**

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, Synod *adopted* the proposals of the Board for Higher Education in the following resolution:

#### **Resolution 33**

WHEREAS, Synod at its Centennial Convention directed the Board for Higher Education "to study the possibility of developing a subsidy arrangement with Lutheran high schools for the produc-

tion of acceptable candidates for matriculation at freshman college levels of our colleges at River Forest and Seward and to report its conclusions to the next convention of Synod." (Memorial 127, Resolution 7, *Proceedings*, 1947, page 254); and

WHEREAS, The experiment with the elimination of the high school division at Fort Wayne makes it necessary to expand the application of such a plan to include students for the ministerial preparatory college at that location; and

WHEREAS, After careful study of three possible plans, the Board for Higher Education has suggested a definite procedure in detail, therefore be it

*Resolved*, a. That Synod approve this plan (as detailed in six paragraphs on pages 256 and 257) of Lutheran high school scholarships.

b. That at this time the Board for Higher Education be authorized to make the necessary budget allowances to make the plan effective at Fort Wayne, River Forest, Seward, and the proposed senior college (or the St. Louis seminary), and to validate vouchers for payment directly to the school upon presentation of properly certified statements by the local administration.

c. That the Board for Higher Education be authorized to establish and approve any necessary curricular changes involved at the Fort Wayne Junior College.

d. That this plan become effective on June 1, 1951, so that it may be applied to students entering the listed colleges in September, 1951.

## Section F. Recommendations on Administrative Relations

### Curriculum Development

(Sections 6.07 c and 6.63)

Educators agree that sound principles of curriculum development require that curricula be developed by the faculties involved. In synodical institutions, Synod will wish to prescribe the objectives which are to be reached in a given institution and will then expect the faculty involved to develop appropriate curricula in cooperation with the Board for Higher Education. In actual practice this procedure has been followed, but the wording in some areas of the *Handbook* does not make this procedure entirely clear.

It would be wholesome also if conditions could be established under which the Board for Higher Education would be authorized, in the interim between Synods, to undertake necessary curriculum



changes. For example, questions relating to the reduction of requirements of foreign languages at the high school level or the introduction of public speaking into the curricula would be items of immediate concern in connection with the experimental approach involved in the recommendations on reorganization. Problems connected with the proposed accreditation at Seward would also be involved.

In the course of its experiences with the accreditation process at River Forest the Board was handicapped at times by the lack of a clear definition of its relation to the matter of curriculum, and it was embarrassed by the wording of those *Handbook* sections which seemed to indicate that curricula were imposed on faculties without their consent.

In order that these sections may correctly reflect that actual practice and the intent of Synod, the Board for Higher Education *recommends* that Section 6.07 c be deleted and that the following be substituted:

**"6.07 c**

"study the curricula in operation at each of the educational institutions of Synod to determine whether these are adequate to carry out the synodically prescribed purposes of the school; assure itself that the policies and standards pursued at the institution are in harmony with the synodically prescribed purposes of the school; direct the institution to take appropriate corrective measures where changes and improvements are necessary to bring the school into harmony with synodically prescribed objectives."

And we *recommend* further that Section 6.63 be deleted and that the following be substituted:

**"6.63 Curricula**

"The faculty of each educational institution shall construct curricula conforming to the synodically recognized and prescribed purposes of the institution. Upon approval by the respective Board of Control, they shall be submitted to the Board for Higher Education. After study and approval by this Board, the curricula shall be put into operation."

**ACTION**

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, Synod *resolved*:

**Resolution 7**

WHEREAS, At times experience has shown that the accreditation processes at our educational institutions have been handicapped by the lack of a clear definition of the relation of the Board for Higher Education to the matter of curriculum; and

WHEREAS, The wording of pertinent *Handbook* sections seemed

to indicate that curricula were imposed upon faculties without their consent; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That Section 6.07 c be deleted and the following substituted:

"6.07 c

"study the curricula in operation at each of the educational institutions of Synod to determine whether these are adequate to carry out the synodically prescribed purposes of the school; assure itself that the policies and standards pursued at the institution are in harmony with the synodically prescribed purposes of the school; direct the institution to take appropriate corrective measures where changes and improvements are necessary to bring the school into harmony with synodically prescribed objectives." And be it further

*Resolved*, That Section 6.63 be deleted and that the following paragraph be substituted:

"6.63 *Curricula*

"The faculty of each educational institution shall construct curricula conforming to the synodically recognized and prescribed purposes of the institution. Upon approval by the respective Board of Control, they shall be submitted to the Board for Higher Education. After study and approval by this Board, the curricula shall be put into operation."

### ***Handbook Section 6.11***

Concurring in a request from the Board of Directors that the triennial convocation of all faculty members be deferred until some future date because the treasuries of Synod were low, the Board for Higher Education did not convene the synodical faculties during the year 1949. It is recognized that this action is not in accord with the provisions of *Handbook Section 6.11*; it was dictated, however, by financial considerations urged by the Board of Directors in conformity with its responsibility for a balanced budget and also by the fact that the very extensive preparations for reorganization and for the introduction of the senior college made it necessary to have more than the planned number of meetings with the Advisory Council (college presidents) and also with a national committee appointed by the President of Synod.

In view of the fact that prevailing conditions ought to dictate the time, the frequency, and the type of such meetings, your Board *recommends* that the following words be deleted from Section 6.11:

"during the year preceding the triennial convention of Synod";

Your Board *recommends* further that the following words be inserted in Section 6.11 in place of the deletion:

"when, in its judgment, the welfare of Synod's educational work requires such meetings."

The entire revised Section 6.11 would then read:

**"6.11 Meetings with the Faculties**

"The Board for Higher Education shall call a meeting of the faculties of Synod's educational institutions when, in its judgment, the welfare of Synod's educational work requires such meetings for the purpose of studying, co-ordinating, and improving the educational policies, standards, procedures, and curricula of Synod's educational institutions. No member of any faculty shall be excused except for valid reasons. The cost of such meeting, including expenses for travel, room, and board incurred by each person attending in an official capacity, shall be paid by Synod."

**ACTION**

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, Synod *resolved*:

**Resolution 8**

WHEREAS, It is considered desirable that the Board for Higher Education be granted a certain flexibility in calling meetings with the faculties; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the following words be deleted from Section 6.11:

"during the year preceding the triennial convention of Synod"; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the following words be inserted in Section 6.11 in place of the deletion:

"when, in its judgment, the welfare of Synod's educational work requires such meetings."

The entire revised Section 6.11 would then read:

**"6.11 Meetings with the Faculties**

"The Board for Higher Education shall call a meeting of the faculties of Synod's educational institutions when, in its judgment, the welfare of Synod's educational work requires such meetings for the purpose of studying, co-ordinating, and improving the educational policies, standards, procedures, and curricula of Synod's educational institutions. No member of any faculty shall be excused except for valid reasons. The cost of such meeting, including expenses for travel, room, and board incurred by each person attending in an official capacity, shall be paid by Synod."

**Handbook Section 6.13 (New)**

There are occasions on which the best interest of our educational work requires conferences of regional faculties or of departments or of administrators in Synod's colleges. It would be advantageous to Synod, for example, if authorization were available to convene the faculties of the teachers' colleges, or the faculties of the preparatory institutions, or the faculties of the two theological seminaries. Whenever all the members of Synod's faculties con-

vene (as provided in 6.11) in a single location, it is difficult to effectively meet the real variety of needs and interests which are represented.

At other times it would be wholesome and efficient if authorization were available to convene deans, or registrars, or business managers, or teachers of music, or other special groups involved in specific problems, on a regional or national basis.

Accordingly, the Board for Higher Education *recommends* the insertion of a new paragraph into the *Handbook*, to be numbered 6.13 and to read:

**"6.13 Other Meetings**

"The Board for Higher Education shall be authorized to convene selected faculties or faculty members or administrators or other educational personnel for conferences which are in the mutual interest of the educational program of Synod and the individual colleges and seminaries. Funds for such purposes shall be included as estimates in the annual budget proposed for administrative purposes by the Board for Higher Education and subject to authorization by the Fiscal Conference."

**ACTION**

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, Synod *resolved*:

**Resolution 9**

WHEREAS, Occasions arise when the best interests of our educational work require conferences of regional faculties or of departments or of administrators in Synod's colleges; and

WHEREAS, At other times it would be wholesome and efficient if authorization were available to convene deans or registrars or business managers, or teachers of music, or other special groups involved in specific problems, on a regional or national basis; therefore be it

*Resolved*, To insert the following new section into the synodical *Handbook*:

**"6.13 Other Meetings**

"The Board for Higher Education shall be authorized to convene selected faculties or faculty members or administrators or other educational personnel for conferences which are in the mutual interest of the educational program of Synod and the individual colleges and seminaries. Funds for such purposes shall be included as estimates in the annual budget proposed for administrative purposes by the Board for Higher Education and subject to authorization by the Fiscal Conference."

**Handbook Section 6.37**

The Board for Higher Education *recommends* that in Section 6.37, Paragraph a, the following words be added after the last sentence in the present section:

"All matters which according to synodical regulations require the attention of any other agency or officers of Synod shall be transmitted to the Board for Higher Education, which Board shall, when necessary, undertake the proper reference of items which Synod has assigned to the responsibility of other boards or officers of Synod."

### **ACTION**

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, Synod *resolved*:

#### **Resolution 10**

WHEREAS, The line of communication to be followed by the Board of Control of our various educational institutions in dealing with other synodical agencies should be clearly defined; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the following words be added to Section 6.37 a:

"All matters which according to synodical regulations require the attention of any board, agency, or officer of Synod shall be submitted to the Board for Higher Education for reference to the appropriate board, agency, or officer."

#### **Handbook Section 6.39**

This is a key section singled out by the examiner as conveying an impression which is contradictory to the principle of unit control, and therefore to Section 6.91, which is considered to be in accord with "the best American practice."

The difficulty arises from the fact that the Board of Control seems to be responsible for the same areas which are assigned to the President's responsibility in Section 6.91 and from the further fact that the local Board of Control seems to be directly responsible to two other synodical boards.

Ultimate responsibility *does* rest, and should continue to be vested, in the Board of Control, but clarity requires a statement that the responsibility is to be discharged (as is now the case) through the executive officer (not always personally) of the Board and the institution.

The Board for Higher Education *recommends*, therefore, the following changes in Section 6.39:

In Section 6.39 a, line 2, that the word "prescribed" be deleted and the word "approved" be substituted.

In Section 6.39 b, that in lines 1 and 2 the following words be deleted "to the Board of Directors of Synod."

In Section 6.39 d, that in lines 4 and 5 of the paragraph the following words be deleted: "The Board of Directors of Synod in conjunction with."

In Section 6.39 f, that the entire Paragraph f be deleted for the reason that this section contradicts the budgetary control section and also contradicts, in part, Section 6.147. We note

also that the first sentence in the present Section f repeats the directive given in Section b of this same section.

And, the Board for Higher Education recommends finally:

That the deleted Paragraph f be replaced by a new Paragraph f with the following wording:

"The Board of Control shall discharge its responsibility through its executive officer, cf. 6.31."

so that the revised sections of 6.39 will read:

**"6.39 General Functions and Duties**

- "a. The Board of Control shall carry out the educational program and the curriculum approved by the Board for Higher Education for the respective institution; and in order to make certain that the work of the institution is carried on effectively and in the spirit of, and in accordance with, the theological and academic standards of Synod, it shall require regular reports from the President of the institution, or make personal visits, or both.
- "b. The Board of Control shall be responsible for the condition of the physical property of its respective institution and shall operate, manage, control, and supervise the property, grounds, buildings, and equipment, and maintain the same in good repair and efficiency.
- "c. No change.
- "d. The Board of Control shall be responsible for the efficient business administration of its respective institution, in accordance with such methods of accounting as may be prescribed by the Board for Higher Education.
- "e. No change.
- "f. The Board of Control shall discharge its responsibility through its executive officer, cf. 6.31."

**ACTION**

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, Synod *resolved*:

**Resolution 11**

WHEREAS, The accreditation of some of our synodical institutions is made unnecessarily difficult because Section 6.39 as now written creates an *impression* which is contrary to the principle of unit control, which is considered to be in accord with "the best American practice"; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That Paragraph 6.39 be made to read as follows:

- "a. The Board of Control shall carry out the educational program and the curriculum approved by the Board for Higher Education for the respective institution; and in order to make certain that the work of the institution is carried on effectively and in the spirit of, and in accordance with, the theological and academic standards of Synod, it shall require regular reports from the President of the institution, or make personal visits, or both.

- "b. The Board of Control shall be responsible for the condition of the physical property of its respective institution and shall operate, manage, control, and supervise the property, grounds, buildings, and equipment, and maintain the same in good repair and efficiency. It shall submit reports regarding property and maintenance at regular intervals, or upon request, to the Board for Higher Education for reference to the Board of Directors as custodians of Synod's property.
- "c. Remains unchanged.
- "d. The Board of Control shall be responsible for the efficient business administration of its respective institution, in accordance with such methods of accounting as may be prescribed by the Board for Higher Education in consultation with the Board of Directors.
- "e. Remains unchanged.
- "f. The Board of Control shall discharge its responsibility through its executive officer; cf. 6.31."

### ***Handbook Section 6.51***

The Centennial Convention authorized the introduction of a ranking system in the synodical faculties at the preparatory institutions and at the teachers' colleges. Present indications are that when there has been an opportunity for the change to become fully effective, some very real benefits will result. According to the schedule set by the convention, the last of the authorized ranks, full professors, became effective on February 1, 1950.

While it is true that there has been some disappointment connected with the establishment of the full series of ranks (because the introduction of full professorships into an existing situation must, admittedly, involve some inequities), the values inherent in the opportunity to secure and to train instructors, under the appointment system, have been enthusiastically acknowledged and endorsed by many of our college presidents. Under this system, Synod now has the means of selecting and training promising material and to either advance such teaching personnel gradually or to decline reappointments as the conditions may warrant.

Although it is well known that the standard ranking arrangement in the American college system involves four ranks, the Board for Higher Education included only three ranks in its original recommendations on this subject, because it was felt that for our junior colleges and high schools the application of all four ranks would be somewhat cumbersome and pretentious.

A careful study of our experience relating to this problem indicates three primary reasons for making an adjusting recommendation at this time:

1. Under the present system of three ranks there is no opportunity to recognize the satisfactory work which may be

done by an instructor unless the instructor can be given a call to a permanent position (from instructor directly to associate professor). This is not always desirable after only two, or four, or six years of moderately successful experience.

2. It should be recognized that we already have two *senior* colleges (River Forest and Seward) and that the introduction of a *senior* college for ministerial training is now proposed. In the senior colleges, provision for four ranks would be the normal arrangement.
3. It is apparent that in the larger faculties at all our institutions a better faculty balance could be achieved if there were four ranks instead of three. Some of the accreditation examiners have pointed out this possibility and have also recommended that we take advantage of the benefits which could be achieved by the addition of the assistant professor ranks, since it would offer better prospects of keeping good instructors for longer periods.

Accordingly, the Board for Higher Education *recommends* that the words "except the theological seminaries," be inserted after the word "Synod" in line 2 of Section 6.51.

The Board for Higher Education *recommends* further that the words "four ranks" in line 5 be deleted and the words "five classifications" be substituted.

The Board for Higher Education *recommends* further that the designation "assistants" in Paragraph a be deleted and that the term *Student Assistants* be inserted as the title of Paragraph a.

The Board for Higher Education *recommends* further that no faculty "rank" be attached to the classification "Student Assistant."

The Board for Higher Education *recommends* further that the following insertion be made after the word "seminaries" in the fifth from the last line of Section 6.51, Paragraph b: "Instructors may be advanced to the rank of assistant professor by the local Board of Control, with the consent of the Board for Higher Education, without extending a call."

The Board for Higher Education *recommends* further that the words "or assistant professor" be added at the end of Paragraph b, Section 6.51.

The Board for Higher Education *recommends* further that the present Paragraph c of 6.51 be designated as Paragraph d.

The Board for Higher Education *recommends* further that the present Paragraph d of 6.51 be designated as Paragraph e.

The Board for Higher Education *recommends* finally that the following wording be approved as a new section, to be known as Paragraph c of Section 6.51:

*"6.51 c Assistant Professors*

This classification shall be related to the faculty and to the administration of the institution in a manner identical with the



relationship established for instructors, except in the following matters:

- "1. The tenure of an appointment to an assistant professorship shall be four years.
- "2. Separate salary schedules shall apply to assistant professors.
- "3. If there is no intent to renew the appointment, notice of the fact shall be conveyed to the personnel involved no later than one year prior to the date of termination of the current appointment.
- "4. Assistant professors may transfer to other synodical institutions on the basis of appointments made by the Board of Control of the college or seminary involved."

### ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, Synod *resolved*:

#### Resolution 23

WHEREAS, Synod has authorized the introduction of a ranking system in the synodical faculties at the preparatory institutions and at the teachers' colleges; and

WHEREAS, Our Board for Higher Education has concerned itself with the study of the ranking system with the view to noting necessary adjustments; and

WHEREAS, In the opinion of Synod's Board for Higher Education some adjustments, such as the establishing of the rank of assistant professors, be established; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the present *Handbook* Section 6.51 be repealed; and be it further

*Resolved*, That *Handbook* Section 6.51 read as follows:

#### "6.51 *Members of Teaching Staff*

"The teaching staff of each educational institution of Synod, except the theological seminaries, shall be composed of all those administrative officials and teachers who are called by the electors or who are appointed by the Board of Control. Five classifications shall receive official recognition.

"a. *Student Assistants*: They shall be appointed by the Board of Control upon recommendation by the President of the institution and shall be recruited primarily from the ranks of the undergraduate and graduate students of the seminaries and the teachers' colleges. The original appointment shall be for one year and may be renewed by the Board of Control for a second year. Extension of the appointment beyond two years shall require the consent of the Board for Higher Education.

"b. *Instructors*: They shall be appointed by the Board of Control upon recommendation by the President of the institution. Such appointment shall be for two-year terms and may be renewed in the manner prescribed for the original appointment. If reappointment is not contemplated,

Boards of Control shall so notify instructors six months prior to expiration of the current appointment and upon their request file the name of such instructors with the Board for Higher Education for listing on the Board's roster of available instructors. Upon completion of satisfactory teaching experience as well as adjustment of any requisite academic, professional, ministerial, or parish school work, instructors shall be eligible for calls to associate professorships or professorships in any of Synod's preparatory colleges, teachers' colleges, or theological seminaries. Instructors may be advanced to the rank of assistant professors by the local Board of Control with the consent of the Board for Higher Education without a call. Business managers, assistant librarians, physical education directors, athletic coaches, or other permanent staff personnel, not requiring theological training or ministerial experience may hold the rank of instructor or assistant professor.

- "c. *Assistant Professors*: This classification shall be related to the faculty and to the administration of the institution in a manner identical with the relationship established for instructors, except in the following matters:
  - "1. The tenure of an appointment to an assistant professorship shall be four years.
  - "2. Separate salary schedules shall apply to assistant professors.
  - "3. If there is no intent to renew the appointment, notice of the fact shall be conveyed to the personnel involved no later than one year prior to the date of termination of the current appointment.
- "d. *Associate Professors*: They shall be nominated, elected, and called in accordance with the synodical regulations governing the nomination, the election, and the eligibility of professors. The position of associate professor shall involve permanent tenure, terminable under conditions identical with those governing the tenure of professors. Associate professors shall be related to the administration of the institution in a manner identical with the relationship established for professors, except in matters of salary. Associate professors may be advanced to the rank of professors by the local Board of Control with the consent of the Board for Higher Education without a new call.
- "e. *Professors*: They shall be nominated, elected, and called primarily from the ranks of associate professors in accordance with the synodical regulations governing nomination, election, and calling of professors. This position involves permanent tenure and increased salary."

#### **Handbook Section 6.52 (New)**

When the recommendations on faculty ranking were conveyed to the Centennial Convention, the Board for Higher Education indicated that the system commonly used at liberal arts colleges would not be entirely suitable for our theological seminaries.

Accordingly, at the directive of Synod the ranking provisions approved by the Centennial Convention were applied only to the faculties of all preparatory schools and teachers' colleges. The 1947 resolutions also direct the Board "to study the possibilities of applying similar arrangements to the faculties of the seminaries and to report its findings and recommendations to the next convention of Synod."

The Board, herewith, conveys its findings. A study of the seminary procedures shows that these schools cannot be best served by a system which is entirely rigid insofar as it recognizes only the type of teaching position which involves permanent tenure. A fundamental requirement for effective operation is some degree of flexibility in the system of securing instructional services. Such flexibility is needed because fluctuations in enrollment may require temporary staff adjustments; particular needs may be better served by the appointment of special lecturers; in some cases training men for our faculties requires an opportunity to observe such personnel in an actual teaching situation prior to assigning full-time or life-time positions; and, finally, experience shows that from time to time temporary services are required by the various professional schools (missions, clinical training, etc.) that are a part of seminary operation. We think, for example, of the possibility of bringing in a series of successful parish ministers to lecture on today's problems and techniques in courses in pastoral theology, or of the Bible workshop recently given for graduate students by Pastor O. E. Feucht, or of Pastor Wm. H. Hillmer's course in evangelism, or of other practical and theoretical contributions which needs and circumstances may suggest.

The professional seminary also needs a different set of administrative officers than the average liberal arts college. We include, therefore, a listing of the recognized administrative positions. It should be understood, of course, that the listing is permissive and that it is not required by the proposed *Handbook* section that any or every listed position be filled.

The Board for Higher Education recommends that modified ranking provisions to apply to the theological seminaries be listed in the *Handbook* as Section 6.52. We recommend the following content for this section:

#### 6.52 *Members of Teaching Staff at Seminaries*

"At the theological seminaries the teaching staff shall be composed of those administrative officials and teachers who are called by the electors or who are appointed by the Board of Control. Four classifications shall receive official recognition.

"a. *Fellows*: They shall be appointed by the Board of Control upon recommendation of the President of the institution and shall be recruited primarily from the ranks of the

graduate students. The original appointment shall be for one year and may be renewed by the Board of Control for a second year. There shall be no additional appointments, beyond the second year, for fellows. Personnel in this classification shall be placed under the direct supervision of an individual professor and shall at the same time be enrolled as resident students in the graduate school. Personnel in this classification shall not participate in faculty meetings, nor shall such personnel hold any administrative office in the institution.

- "b. *Instructors*: They shall be appointed by the Board of Control. Such appointment shall be for two-year terms and may be renewed in the manner prescribed for the original appointment. Whenever an appointment to an instructorship is contemplated, the President of the institution shall make the recommendation to the Board of Control; however, at a time sufficiently prior to final notification of appointment, the names and qualifications of persons proposed for appointment to seminary instructorships shall be submitted to the entire membership of the electoral board, as constituted in *Handbook* Section 6.101, so that there will be an opportunity for such members to express any possible dissent. There shall be no restriction on the number of reappointments which may be offered to an instructor; however, if reappointment is not contemplated, the Board of Control shall so notify the instructor six months prior to the expiration of the current appointment. Instructors shall be held to attend regular faculty meetings as advisory members upon the call of the President. They shall not be entitled to vote.
- "c. *Special Lecturers*: They shall be appointed for specified series of lectures or as assistants in specified courses by the Board of Control upon recommendation of the President. The original appointment shall not exceed one semester in tenure and may be renewed only once. Extension of tenure beyond a total of two semesters shall require the prior consent of the Board for Higher Education. Special lecturers shall be ranked as visiting instructors and shall not, accordingly, participate in faculty meetings or in any administrative activity.
- "d. *Professors*: They shall be nominated, elected, and called in accordance with the synodical regulations governing nomination, election, and calling of professors as prescribed in Section E of the *Handbook*, under the title 'Elections.'
- "e. At the theological seminaries the following administrative positions may be created and filled by the local Board of Control with the prior consent of the Board for Higher Education: academic dean, dean of men, dean of the graduate school, dean of the school of missions, dean of correspondence school, registrar (if he functions as admissions officer), librarian, and placement officer. Appointments to these executive positions are to be made or terminated by the Board of Control upon recommendation of the President of the institution. Under ordinary circum-

stances all such administrative officers will also carry a partial teaching load. All these administrative offices at the theological seminaries are to be held only by called personnel, with the faculty rank of professor."

### **ACTION**

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, Synod *resolved*:

#### **Resolution 24**

WHEREAS, The introduction of a faculty ranking system until now applies only to our preparatory institutions and to our teachers' colleges; and

WHEREAS, The 1947 Convention directed the Board for Higher Education "to study the possibilities of applying similar arrangements to the faculties of the seminaries and to report its findings and recommendations to the next convention of Synod"; and

WHEREAS, A study of the seminary procedures shows that these schools cannot be best served by a system which is as rigid as the one obtaining for our preparatory institutions and teachers' colleges; and

WHEREAS, It appears that modified ranking provisions to apply only to the theological seminaries are advisable; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we recommend a new section in the *Handbook*: Section 6.52 — Members of Teaching Staff at Seminaries; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the wording suggested by our Board for Higher Education (page 271 and page 272) be adopted with the following change:

In Paragraph "a. *Fellows*," line 7, strike the words "Personnel in this classification" and substitute "Each fellow."

#### **Handbook Section 6.53**

In order to adjust this section so that it will be entirely relevant to the provisions of revised Section 6.51, the Board for Higher Education *recommends*

That the words "and assistant professors" be inserted after the word "instructors" in line 7 of Section 6.53.

And we *recommend* further

That the entire last sentence of this section be deleted since such a reference in this section introduces an irrelevancy in this section and since this subject is adequately covered in the new Section 6.56.

And we *recommend* further

That the words "except Concordia Seminary, St. Louis," be deleted.

And we recommend finally

That, in order to clarify the position of instructors and assistant professors, who are classified as members of the teaching staff, but not, technically, as members of the "faculty," a situation which has caused some confusion in the administration of our institutions during the past triennium, the following words be added to Section 6.53 of synodical *Handbook*:

"In matters relating to doctrine or establishment of policy, only the called members of a faculty and administration are entitled to vote. In all other matters, involving application of policy to current conditions, all ranked, full-time members of the teaching staff shall be entitled to vote."

So that the entire revised Section 6.53 will read:

*"6.53 Members of Faculty*

"The faculty of each educational institution of Synod shall be composed of the President of the institution, the professors, associate professors, and all those administrative officials who are called by the Board of Control in accordance with the regulations hereinafter prescribed. Instructors and assistant professors shall hold advisory membership in the faculty. In matters relating to doctrine or establishment of policy, only the called members of a faculty and administration are entitled to vote. In all other matters, involving application of policy to current conditions, all ranked, full-time members of the teaching staff shall be entitled to vote."

**ACTION**

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, Synod *resolved*:

**Resolution 27**

WHEREAS, The creation of the rank "Assistant Professor" makes necessary a change in Section 6.53 of the *Handbook* (Members of Faculty); and

WHEREAS, The position of instructors and assistant professors, who are classified as members of the teaching staff, but not, technically, as members of the "faculty," should be clarified; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That Section 6.53 be changed to read as follows:

*"6.53 Members of Faculty*

"The faculty of each educational institution of Synod shall be composed of the President of the institution, the professors, associate professors, and all those administrative officials who are called by the Board of Control in accordance with the regulations hereinafter prescribed. Instructors and assistant professors shall hold advisory membership in the faculty. In matters relating to doctrine or establishment of policy, only the called members of a faculty and administration are entitled to vote."

**Handbook Section 6.57**

In order to make the provisions of this section entirely relevant to the changes made in Section 6.51, the Board for Higher Education recommends

That the words "professors, associate professors, instructors, and assistants, and other officers" be deleted and that the following words be substituted: "administrative and teaching personnel,"

so that the revised Section 6.57 will read:

**"6.57 Salary Schedules**

"The salary schedules of all administrative and teaching personnel, paid in whole or in part from synodical funds, shall be fixed by the Fiscal Conference upon recommendation of the Board for Higher Education to the Board of Directors."

No action taken.

**Handbook Section 6.62**

In the recommendations which are being made to the synodical convention of 1950, the Board for Higher Education expresses the conviction that it is necessary to add one institution for the terminal training of teachers to the colleges now available for this purpose. In addition, three preparatory institutions will be involved in pre-teacher training programs on the college level if the recommendations of the Board for Higher Education are accepted. The very apparent growing need for larger numbers of women teachers indicates the possibility that other institutions may be involved in the future program. Already at this time Valparaiso University is suggested as a possibility for an additional source of women teachers.

Under these circumstances the distribution of candidates will require a carefully integrated procedure on the part of Synod. In addition to the following recommendation, it may well be that Synod should order a review and analysis of the entire current mechanics of placement and that appropriate adjustments, suited to new conditions, should be made.

The Board for Higher Education believes that at this time Synod should make a preliminary adjustment in the matter of placement, and it therefore recommends that a new section be added to the *Handbook*. This section is to be known as 6.62. The following wording is recommended:

**"6.62 Placement Officers**

"All institutions which offer terminal training for professional workers in Synod, whether such institutions are under direct subsidy from Synod or not, shall be held to conform their placement policies to the synodical provisions for distribution of candidates for the ministry and the teaching profession. To effectively execute and to fix responsibility

for its placement policy, each institution offering terminal professional training shall appoint to its administrative staff a faculty member (not the president) who is to serve as Director of Placement. This position is to be recognized as properly classifying within the administrative staff and entitled to consideration in the application of salary schedules for officers of administration. This regulation shall not be construed as prohibiting the president from participation in placement procedures."

No action taken.

#### *Handbook Section 6.69*

On the basis of its experience during the past triennium, the Board for Higher Education is aware of circumstances which indicate that Section 6.69 of the *Handbook* should be adjusted.

The Board is convinced that grants in aid for faculty study should be kept at a minimum, and it is convinced further that after a period of time such aid should be restricted to instructors and assistant professors; however, the present situation offers many problems in connection with getting and keeping regional accreditation, in connection with the change-over from purely preparatory institutions to teacher training institutions, and in connection with the introduction of a senior college, that we believe the best interests of the Church require the following adjustments of the paragraph mentioned.

The Board for Higher Education recommends therefore

That in Section 6.69 the word "instructors" in line 2 be deleted and the words "faculty personnel" be substituted for the deletion.

We recommend further

That the word "instructors" in line 6 be deleted and the words "faculty personnel" be substituted for the deletion.

We recommend finally

That, in line 6, after the word "work" the following words be inserted: "Requirements of achieving accreditation, requirements of maintaining accreditation, additions which Synod required the school to make to its program."

so that the revised Section 6.69 will read:

#### *"6.69 Grants in Aid*

"The Boards of Control of Synod's colleges and seminaries shall recommend subsidies for university study by faculty personnel when such additional study is made mandatory by changes in local circumstances (e.g., addition of courses, requests to assist in library, guidance work, requirements of achieving accreditation, requirements of maintaining accreditation, additions which Synod required the school to make to its program, etc.) beyond the control of the faculty personnel involved. Such recommendations are to become effective upon review and approval by the Board for Higher Education."

No action taken.



**Handbook Section 6.79**

One of the important functions which Synod requires its Board for Higher Education to perform is the implementation of Section 6.79 of the *Handbook*. Since there are so many delicate personal problems and intimate family considerations involved in the discharge of this responsibility, it can readily be understood that a minimum of publicity would attach to the Board's activity in this area of its work.

During the past triennium your Board for Higher Education has had to participate in more than a dozen retirements from the administrative and teaching positions at our educational institutions. At all times we have conscientiously attempted to carry out the intent of Section 6.79:

"Administrative officials and professors shall be honorably retired at the age of 70. Any continued service after that shall be determined by the Board of Control, in consultation with the Board for Higher Education."

Although this general directive is entirely clear, it must always be read, the Board felt, in the light of the resolution of the convention of 1941 (page 105):

"That a plan of retirement be introduced in our synodical institutions gradually over a period of ten years and with deep regard for the welfare of the older men now in service in our institutions. During the next ten years the local Boards of Control and the Board for Higher Education will necessarily have to consider each case individually. Exceptions to the proposed plan will undoubtedly decrease as the younger members of our faculties come to the age of retirement under the protection of the pension plan."

This will be the last convention prior to the expiration of the decade specified by the Fort Wayne Convention. In carrying out its responsibilities during the years involved, the Board for Higher Education was able to accumulate considerable experience with the problems involved in retirement procedures. On the basis of these contacts the Board issued, in 1948, a detailed statement of the policy which grew gradually from the variety of indicated needs. We believe that the intent of the various resolutions on retirement is carefully preserved and defined, and that the welfare of Synod's education program and of the men serving in it is safeguarded in the general policy quoted here:

**A. Retirement**

"1. All administrative officials and professors at Synod's colleges and seminaries shall be retired or transferred to modified service at the end of the academic year (July 1—June 30) in which such personnel has reached the age of 70 years.

"2. Prior to 1951 the annual income and housing provisions for retired personnel shall be determined by the Board of

Control and the Board for Higher Education after consultation with the Board of Directors and the Board of Support and Pensions.

"3. Not later than March 1 of the academic year in which a president's or faculty member's seventieth birthday occurs, the president and the Board of Control of the respective institution in which the person involved is serving shall submit a recommendation in writing to the Board for Higher Education with respect to arrangements for the member's retirement.

"a. It is understood that all such proposals shall be presented for the joint consideration of the boards involved as a result of consultations between the local administration and the personnel involved.

"b. It is further understood that Synod intends to supplement the regular pension payments in all cases where any hardship would result from the simple assignment of pension."

### **B. Modified Service**

"1. On transfer to modified service, retired presidents and professors shall be classified as advisory faculty members without vote.

"2. On transfer to modified service such faculty personnel shall be relieved of all major administrative responsibility in the operation of the institution (President, Dean, Registrar, Librarian, Admissions Officer, etc.).

"3. On transfer to modified service such faculty personnel shall also be relieved of all major administrative responsibility which may have been carried with respect to an academic department.

"a. On transfer to modified service, such faculty personnel may be assigned to another type of work more suitable to their capacity.

"b. The services of faculty personnel transferred to modified service because of age shall be limited to the teaching of elective courses, special courses or sections, special lectures, research, publications, representing the institution upon specific appointment, and minor administrative work.

"4. On transfer to modified service such faculty personnel shall not be required to render committee service for the faculty.

"5. The standard annual salary for modified service shall be one half the average regular salary received by such individual during the last full year of standard service.

"a. It is understood that this figure is to be used as a standard basis for recommendations by local presidents and boards.

"b. It is further understood that one part of the salary is to be paid through the standard pension which is due the personnel involved and that the additional sums, plus any necessary housing contributions, are to be charged to the institution's regular salary budget.

"6. Not later than March 1 of the academic year in which a member's seventieth birthday occurs, the president and the

Board of Control of the respective institution in which the person involved is serving shall submit a recommendation in writing to the Board for Higher Education with respect to the nature of the member's prospective modified service, pay, and housing. This arrangement is to be subject to annual review and annual recommendations.

"7. In the light of the existing situation, it is recognized that a complete and immediate application of the indicated procedures might well result in some inequities. To make *Handbook* Section 6.79 effective, therefore, all presidents and Boards of Control will be held to bring their local arrangements into conformity with this policy no later than the end of the current triennium: July 1, 1950.

"8. Sections (A, 2, 3; B, 7) covering procedural relations between local administrations and the Board for Higher Education are to become effective after January 1, 1949."

Because of the fact that there is such an extreme variety of circumstances involved, that a mere mechanical application of the pension and retirement laws at this time would not satisfactorily discharge the Church's obligation in this matter, and that a deep regard for the welfare of the brethren who are required to retire under this directive is a solemn obligation of Synod, the Board for Higher Education *recommends*

"That the Fort Wayne directive in this matter, as interpreted by the quoted policy statement of the Board for Higher Education, continue to guide the deliberations and the actions of the local Boards of Control and the Board for Higher Education over a period of the five years subsequent to 1951."

We *recommend* finally

"That the Board for Higher Education be directed to convey its further recommendations to the convention of 1956, when it makes its report on the status of the retirement program at that time."

#### **ACTION**

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, Synod *resolved*:

#### **Resolution 45**

WHEREAS, Synod has required the Board for Higher Education to implement Section 6.79 of the *Handbook* (Continued Service after Retirement); and

WHEREAS, The Board for Higher Education has accordingly submitted a general policy on retirement and on modified service; and

WHEREAS, The extreme variety of circumstances involved in effecting retirement and modified service make a mechanical application of the rules an unsatisfactory manner of discharging the Church's obligation in this matter with due regard for the welfare of the brethren; therefore be it

*Resolved,*

"1. That the Fort Wayne directive in this matter, as interpreted by the quoted policy statement of the Board for Higher Education, continue to guide the deliberations and the actions of the local Boards of Control and the Board for Higher Education over a period of the five years subsequent to 1951.

"2. That the Board for Higher Education be directed to convey its further recommendations to the convention of 1956, when it makes its report on the status of the retirement program at that time."

*Accreditation*

Considerable progress can be reported with regard to the directive given by the Centennial Convention that "all teachers' colleges and junior colleges (except Edmonton) be directed to apply for regional accreditation as soon as they have achieved conditions which would give reasonable indication and assurance that they are acceptable to the association involved," and, further, "that the Board for Higher Education be directed to assist the schools wherever possible."

The Board has now had sufficient experience with the regional accrediting agencies and with examiners and other officials of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools to recognize very clearly that accreditation of Synod's colleges and secondary schools will involve no vital changes in the purposes or programs of our institutions.

*High School Departments*

We are indeed happy to be in a position to report that all but three of the synodical high schools which come under the jurisdiction of regional accrediting agencies are now regionally accredited. The three remaining schools (Fort Wayne, Milwaukee, and Concordia, Mo.) are accredited with their State universities and have completed, or are in the process of, self-evaluation, which is a prerequisite for regional accreditation. It is anticipated that all three remaining institutions will make application during the coming triennium and that it will be possible to secure the desired status.

*Colleges*

Some progress can also be reported on the college level. The junior college at Bronxville continues to enjoy regional accreditation with the Middle States Association, but we regret to report that the application of one of our remaining junior colleges was declined by the North Central Association in 1949.

On the other hand, it is with extreme joy that we announce the achievement of the very important regional accreditation with the North Central Association by Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Ill. At the next convention we hope to have a similar

report on the Seward, Nebr., teachers' college, which is scheduled to apply for accreditation in 1951. The Board has every hope also that some junior colleges can achieve such status during the next triennium.

In the process of examinations in connection with accreditation applications, certain very valuable facts have been uncovered.

These relate primarily to a clarification of the line of administrative control between Synod and the institutions. Since all these adjustments will contribute to the effective administration which Synod desires, it will be the part of wisdom to apply the knowledge gained so that unnecessary losses in scoring which were occasioned by some of these items may be eliminated when additional colleges apply for accreditation.

On the basis of these experiences and in accordance with the directive of a previous convention that "the Board shall study the sections of the synodical *Handbook* dealing with higher education and submit the necessary revisions," the Board is now ready to point out areas requiring clarification or adjustment if they are expected to contribute toward achieving sound administration and regional accreditation for our colleges.

In order to indicate the problems, we quote from the report of the original examiner at one of our institutions:

"The pattern map shows that one of the critical areas of the college, so far as meeting the standards of North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools goes, is in the area of general control.

... "In reading the minutes of the Board of Control over a period of time, numerous practices were found which indicated that a sort of dual control of the institution has existed in practice. . . . The business manager was reported as presenting the budget, which would be considered by practically all accrediting agencies and by the great majority of college heads the clear and important function of the president. Affairs connected with the plant administration were handled in many cases quite independently of the president. Communications from various synodical agencies and other sources relating to important administrative problems sometimes went directly to Board of Control members or committees and never crossed the president's desk.

"The examiner was confused by the synodical regulations on this point. In the synodical *Handbook* (6.91) there is a statement about the authority and duties of the president which appears to be fully in line with the best American practice. This statement says clearly that he (the president) 'shall be the executive officer of the Board of Control.' It says further that the 'Synod, its Boards, and its members shall first of all hold him responsible in all matters pertaining to the institution.' . . . From a study of the minutes of the Board of Control it does not appear to the examiner that the prin-

ciples involved in *Handbook* Section 6.91 have yet been fully embodied in the practice of . . .

"The confusion in the examiner's mind with respect to what the regulations of the Synod actually are grew out of reading Sections 6.39 of the synodical *Handbook* along with the statements quoted above. Paragraph b in particular of Section 6.39 caused most of the confusion, but d, e, and f added to it. . . .

" . . . The institution was given the benefit of the doubt caused by violations of unit control principles in the past on the part of the Board of Control and the apparent contradiction of regulations in the synodical *Handbook*. . . . If a score of zero had been given on the subheading 'Officers Responsible to the Board,' the institution would have scored so low on general control that grave questions might have been raised as to whether its general administrative setup justified accreditation. The major problem here appears to be one of clarifying the regulations in the *Handbook* and bringing the actions of the local board into full accord with the principles of unit control, which in at least one section of the *Handbook* are clearly stated. Unless this matter is cleared up, an examiner might consider himself justified in rating the college at the 3d percentile on general control instead of at the 20th as in this report."

The above quotations are taken from an examination made by a former high official of the North Central Association at the direction of the Board for Higher Education. In the official examination at River Forest the new system of accounting and budgetary control was highly praised and rated, but the "general control" (administrative relation to Synod) was rated at only the 38th percentile. The essence of the problem is to make the necessary adjustments in the *Handbook* so that the acceptance of the following three principles of sound educational administration and control will be clearly reflected:

1. That the president will clearly be the only executive officer (unit control) of the Board of Control and that no direct management or executive operations are undertaken by such Boards.
2. That the local Board of Control have a single channel of communication (unit control) also at the synodical level. This would not obviate, by any means, the possibility of reference by the Board for Higher Education to any other Boards, units, or officers designated by Synod, but the essential point is that all channels from the institution to Synod will lead directly through a single responsible board and that all communications and administrative channels from Synod to the institution will likewise lead through the same single board to the executive officer of the college.
3. That the local Board of Control have discretionary and administrative responsibility within the limits of the budget assigned to the institution.

Synod has already expressed its accord with these principles, and the educational operations during the last triennium have, as far as possible, been carried forward along these lines. The directives of the *Handbook* can be readily adjusted to clarify Synod's policy of unit control. Two types of adjustment are indicated:

1. The contradictory sections should be reconciled to each other where possible.
2. A clear-cut unit relationship between the local administrations and Synod should be established.

This will end confusion by requiring *all* matters which pertain to Synod's educational system to be handled through the Board for Higher Education, even though this Board may be required to refer items to other boards which have an assigned responsibility in the matter involved.

#### **Handbook Sections 6.21 and 2.07**

Since it is quite apparent that it would not serve the best interests of our educational institutions if the entire Board of Control personnel were changed at a single synodical convention, and since this could occur under present constitutional and *Handbook* provisions, the Board for Higher Education recommends that some overlapping of terms be introduced. Such action would require an adjustment of Synod's constitution and of *Handbook* Section 6.21.

The Board for Higher Education *recommends* therefore

That the word "triennially" in line 2 of Section 6.21 be deleted.

The Board *recommends* further

That the following two additional paragraphs be added to the revised Section 6.21:

"The chairman, who is a member *ex officio*, is elected by his District for a three-year term of office. All other members of the Board of Control shall be elected for a term of six years (two trienniums)."

"The election of Board members shall be so arranged that at each triennial synodical convention the terms of one half of the members shall expire."

The Board *recommends* finally

That *Handbook* Section 2.07: "Term of Office," be adjusted to conform to the preceding proposals, so that it reads (*italics indicate changes*):

#### **"2.07 Term of Office**

"The term of all officers of Synod shall be three years, *unless in the case of boards, commissions, or committees of Synod a longer tenure of office is authorized by Synod. In that case part of the board, commission, or committee shall be elected every three years.*"

### Interim Adjustment

In order to introduce this proposed change into our existing system the Board for Higher Education *recommends*

That Boards of Control involved in "term of office" adjustments be authorized and directed to designate the incumbents who shall assume six-year terms and those who shall assume three-year terms on the effective date of the change of *Handbook* Section 2.07. It is understood that the constitutional amendment which is recommended in a subsequent section must be approved by the regular constitutional change procedure prior to the effective date of the changes proposed for Sections 2.07 and 6.21.

### Enabling Resolution for *Handbook* Sections 6.21 and 2.07

The proposals to achieve overlapping of the terms of office of Board of Control members cannot be made effective without a constitutional amendment. The Board for Higher Education *recommends* therefore that Article X, Section B, 2, be amended so that the revised section will read (*italics indicate changes*):

"The term of service of all officers of Synod *shall extend* from one regular session of Synod until the next or until their successors have been elected or appointed and have entered upon their respective offices. *In the case of members of boards, commissions, or committees of Synod, however, a longer tenure may be specifically authorized by Synod.*"

### ACTION

This matter was taken care of by Resolution 42 of Committee 6 (Constitutional Matters) to change the Constitution, Art. X, B, 2, to read: "The time of service of all the officers, boards, and commissions shall be fixed by the By-Laws of the Constitution of Synod."

### *Handbook* Section 6.27

In its Centennial Convention, Synod directed its educational institutions to seek accreditation with regional accrediting agencies and further directed the Board for Higher Education to assist the colleges and seminaries in their efforts. Our experience in carrying out this directive indicates two areas in which the examiners have reduced the score on general control at our institutions because of conditions which can quite easily be corrected. These two items are the following:

1. The fact that Board members have a term of three years.
2. The fact that as many as a third of the Board members come from a single occupational group.

We quote the following from the report of one of the examiners at River Forest:

"The score on general control was somewhat reduced because of the fact that Board members have a term of three



years. The fact that there is no overlapping of the terms of Board members gave the institution a score of zero on this point. The fact that as many as a third of the Board members come from a single occupational group still further lowered the score under the heading of general control. . . ."

This condition could be quite readily corrected and the institution would be well served if the following *Handbook* adjustments, indicated below and in 6.21 and 2.07, were authorized.

The Board for Higher Education recommends that *Handbook* Section 6.27 be adjusted to read as follows:

*"6.27 Personnel of Boards for Teachers' Colleges*

"The Boards of Control of teachers' colleges shall consist of the President of the synodical District in which the institution is located, one pastor who is a voting member of Synod, two teachers who hold membership in a congregation of Synod, and no less than three laymen who hold membership in a congregation of Synod and who reside within reasonable proximity to the institution. Not more than two of the lay members of the Board shall be engaged in the same profession or business. The president of the college shall attend the meetings of the Board of Control in an advisory capacity."

The proposed (above) wording for 6.27 introduces the following changes into the present arrangement:

1. The addition of one teacher to the membership of the Board of Control.
2. The provision that not more than two of the lay members shall be engaged in the same profession or business.

### **ACTION**

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, Synod resolved:

### **Resolution 4**

WHEREAS, Synod has directed the educational agencies to seek accreditation with regional accrediting agencies; and

WHEREAS, It has been discovered that the carrying out of this directive has been made unnecessarily difficult because of conditions which can quite easily be corrected; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That Section 6.27 of the synodical *Handbook* of Section IV (Higher Education) be adjusted to read as follows:

*"6.27 Personnel of Boards for Teachers' Colleges*

"The Boards of Control of teachers' colleges shall consist of the President of the synodical District in which the institution is located, one pastor who is a voting member of Synod, two teachers who hold membership in a voting congregation of Synod, and no fewer than three laymen who are members in a voting congregation of Synod and who reside within reasonable proximity of the institution. No more than two of the lay members of the Board shall be engaged in the same

profession or business. The President of the college shall attend the meetings of the Board of Control in an advisory capacity."

NOTE. — The proposed wording, if accepted, introduces the following changes into the present arrangement:

1. The addition of one teacher to the membership of the Board of Control.
2. The provision that no more than two of the lay members shall be engaged in the same profession or business.

#### **Handbook Section 6.141**

With the help of the bursar and the comptroller of Valparaiso University and in personal consultation with Mr. Henry Badger, chief consultant in accounting to the United States Office of Education and author of the *Standard Textbook in Accounting for Junior Colleges*, your Board has worked out a system which conforms to the generally accepted standards of educational accounting procedures and practices.

This new plan has been adapted for Synod's use by Mr. Elmer Jagow, business manager of the River Forest college, and successfully presented to the examiners in the process of accrediting that institution. The new system of accounting and control has met with such approval that the examiners have referred other schools to our River Forest business department for study and adaptation of this system to their own needs.

The Board for Higher Education is prepared to gradually introduce the basic elements of this system in all of Synod's colleges and seminaries where conditions indicate that it can render the proper service and where it is feasible to carry out its provisions.

In this development process, during the past triennium, the Board of Directors and Mr. Walter Schlueter, the treasurer of Synod, have been fully co-operative through the prompt discharge of their assigned responsibility to prescribe a uniform accounting system for our colleges and seminaries and by making available any funds required for its development and introduction.

Since this system has now been introduced, the Board for Higher Education believes that it will be in the interest of efficient administration and that it will remove a handicap to accreditation if an adjustment can be undertaken in Section 6.141 of the *Handbook*. We recommend therefore

That the words "The Board of Directors of Synod, in conjunction with" be deleted from Section 6.141 so that the revised section will read:

#### **"6.141 Uniform Accounting Methods**

"The Board for Higher Education shall establish and prescribe, on the basis of reasonable and generally accepted

educational practice, uniform accounting methods, financial controls, budgetary classifications, and allocations for operating income and costs and for capital investments of each of the educational institutions of Synod."

### **ACTION**

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, Synod resolved:

#### **Resolution 15**

WHEREAS, It has been found to be in the interest of efficient administration to make a slight change in the wording of Section 6.141 — "Uniform Accounting Methods"; therefore be it

Resolved, That Section 6.141 of the *Handbook* read as follows:

"6.141 *Uniform Accounting Methods*

"The Board for Higher Education, in consultation with the Board of Directors, shall establish and prescribe, on the basis of reasonable and generally accepted educational practice, uniform accounting methods, financial controls, budgetary classifications, and allocations for operating income and costs and for capital investments of each of the educational institutions of Synod."

#### **Handbook Section 6.145**

The past triennium has been the first in the history of our Synod in which the educational institutions set up regular budgets of their income and expenditures and applied for synodical subsidies on this basis. In the process of introducing budgetary control we have naturally encountered some difficulties and problems. Chief among these is the traditional practice of separating the maintenance and repair costs (traditionally known as "summer repairs") from the budgeted funds of the institutions. In the past such expenditures have been handled on a basis which requires the institutions to apply for individual amounts on an emergency basis if they were needed during the course of a school year and of submitting accumulated annual needs in the spring of the year in order to receive a grant for "summer repairs."

Several factors contribute toward making this an unsatisfactory practice. Under this procedure it is not possible for the institutions to take advantage of favorable seasons for maintenance and repair. In addition, some of the largest spenders of such funds are in operation throughout the summer and are therefore no longer in a better position to perform this work at that time, as they once were. Frequently also, important maintenance operations are postponed to a period when they become more expensive than would have originally been the case if they could have had prompt attention. It is impossible, also, under this system for the institutions to plan a regular program of systematic maintenance and repair. Finally, the exclusion of maintenance and repair from the budget

of the institution gives Synod a distorted picture of the cost of education.

It is only a reasonable procedure to bring the entire maintenance and repair operation within budgetary control. If the practice were followed, then Synod would know approximately what its expenditures for the purpose will be at the time when a new budget is set. Past practice has relied upon an estimate of this rather large sum of money (up to \$300,000) and has, as a result, frequently been as much as \$50,000 to \$100,000 short of the actual final expenditures for the purpose. This causes a serious dislocation of the over-all budget of the Missouri Synod and should be avoided if possible.

Another area which has caused some concern to the Board for Higher Education is the distribution of Student Work Funds. The disbursing agency of Synod has taken the position that funds used for this purpose could not be included in the budgets of the institutions because some of the funds thus used have been allocated from earnings of undesignated legacies. It appears to the Board for Higher Education that Synod's best interests require that all subsidies which Synod furnishes to a given institution should be placed under budgetary control and that a sound administrative policy of budgetary control will require also that an institution be held to budget all of its funds. Accordingly, the Board for Higher Education recommends adjustments of Section 6.145 of the *Handbook* so that the section will have three paragraphs reading as follows:

*"6.145 Budget for Operation of Institutions*

"a. All funds which an institution receives from Synod shall be budgeted and shall be subject to budgetary control.

"b. Each Board of Control, in the month of May of each year, shall prepare and submit to the Board for Higher Education a detailed estimate of the income, costs of operation, replacement of equipment, maintenance and repairs, student work funds, contingency fund, and all other operating costs. After due consideration thereof, the Board for Higher Education shall transmit the budget Synod should pay, to the Board of Directors for recommendation and for reference to the Fiscal Conference, which shall then fix the budget for the seminaries and colleges.

"c. In order to provide for major contingencies in the category of maintenance and repair, the Board for Higher Education shall reserve no less than 25 per cent of the total allocation for maintenance and repair in a contingency fund which shall remain under the direct jurisdiction of the Board for Higher Education. If Synod has met its budget in any given year, the funds remaining in this contingency repair fund at the close of the fiscal year shall be accumulated from year to year as a reserve for major contingencies. Whenever such

accumulated funds exceed one third of the total allocation for maintenance and repair for a given fiscal year, the excess shall become a part of the regular allocation to institutions for maintenance and repair in the following year and shall reduce, to that extent, the amounts which must be drawn from the budgeted funds of the fiscal year involved."

### **ACTION**

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, Synod *resolved*:

#### **Resolution 16**

WHEREAS, It appears a reasonable procedure to bring the entire maintenance and repair operation of our educational institutions within budgetary control; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That Section 6.145 of the *Handbook* be changed to read as follows:

#### **"6.145 Budget for Operation of Institutions**

"a. All funds which an institution receives from Synod shall be budgeted and shall be subject to budgetary control.

"b. Each Board of Control, in the month of May of each year, shall prepare and submit to the Board for Higher Education a detailed estimate of the income, costs of operation, replacement of equipment, maintenance and repairs, student work funds, contingency fund, and all other operating costs. After due consideration thereof, the Board for Higher Education shall transmit the budget Synod should pay, to the Board of Directors for recommendation and for reference to the Fiscal Conference, which shall then fix the budget for the seminaries and colleges.

"c. The Board for Higher Education shall consider 25% of the maintenance and repair items as a contingency fund."

#### **Handbook Section 6.146**

In order to provide for necessary "adjustments within a budget," a subject covered in the section which was deleted from 6.145 in order to avoid the confusion of treating two separate subjects in a single section, the Board for Higher Education recommends the following wording for new Section 6.146:

#### **"6.146 Budget Adjustments**

"a. Final synodical responsibility for administering the annual budgets assigned to the institutions by the Fiscal Conference shall be vested in the Board for Higher Education.

"b. Necessary transfers of budgeted funds from one classification to another within the institution's budget allocation may be undertaken by the local Board of Control, upon recommendation of the college president, up to, but not exceeding, the amount of \$100 per transfer. Notification of such internal transfer of synodical funds must be conveyed in duplicate copy to the Board for Higher Education and Synod's Fiscal Office.

"c. Expenditures from the contingency fund of each institution shall be made only upon approval of the Board for Higher Education.

"d. If a revision of the original total allocation to an institution becomes necessary, or if it becomes necessary or advisable to shift part of a budgetary allocation from one institution to another during the course of a fiscal year, the Board for Higher Education shall first consult with the Board of Directors.

"e. Whenever the Board for Higher Education approves an expenditure which exceeds the total budgetary allocation for a given institution, it must obtain the prior consent of the Board of Directors.

"f. All expenditures which exceed the total budgetary allowance for higher education must be authorized by the Board of Directors."

#### **ACTION**

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, Synod *resolved*:

#### **Resolution 17**

WHEREAS, "Adjustments within a budget" has been deleted from Section 6.145 in order to avoid the confusion of treating separate subjects in a single section; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That a new Section 6.146 be added and that it read as follows:

"a. The Board for Higher Education shall be given final responsibility for administering the annual budget assigned to the educational institutions by the Fiscal Conference.

"b. Boards of Control, upon recommendation of the college President, may undertake necessary transfers of budgetary funds from one classification to another within the institutional synodical budget allocation, up to, but not exceeding the amount of \$100.00 per transfer. Notification of such internal transfer of synodical funds must be conveyed in duplicate copy to the Board for Higher Education and Synod's Fiscal Office.

"c. Boards of Control shall obtain the approval of the Board for Higher Education before making any commitments or expenditures from their contingency funds.

"d. The Board for Higher Education may approve an expenditure which exceeds the total budgetary allocation for a given institution only with the consent of the Board of Directors.

"e. All expenditures which exceed the total budgetary allowance for higher education must be authorized by the Board of Directors."

#### **Handbook Section 6.07**

In order to recognize the provisions of revised Sections 6.145, 6.146, and of present Section 6.151, the Board for Higher Education *recommends* that additional sections to be known as Paragraphs j, k, and l be inserted under Section 6.07:

"j. Be responsible for the general supervision of maintenance and repair of Synod's educational properties and shall convey its recommendations to the Board of Directors in all matters relating to purchase, lease, or rental of any land and on the purchase, lease, rental, or construction of any buildings on the campuses of Synod's colleges or seminaries.

"k. When Synod has made appropriations for specific educational projects, the Board for Higher Education shall determine the order in which these projects shall be carried out.

"l. In all matters relating to purchase, lease, rental, or construction, the Board of Directors shall, with the consent of the Board for Higher Education, issue the direct authorizations to the local Board of Control so that the Board of Directors' legal responsibilities for synodical property are in no way abridged and that the specific provisions of Section 6.37 d remain in full force."

### **ACTION**

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, Synod *resolved*:

#### **Resolution 18**

WHEREAS, It is necessary to recognize the provisions of the said Sections 6.145 and 6.146 and of present Section 6.151 of the *Handbook*; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That additional sections to be known as Paragraphs *j* and *l* be inserted under Section 6.07 (Duties of Board for Higher Education); and be it further

*Resolved*, That these three sections read as follows:

"j. Be responsible to the Board of Directors for the general supervision of maintenance and repair of Synod's educational properties and for the discharge by the Board of Control of their responsibility for the condition of the physical property of their institutions.

"k. Convey its recommendations to the Board of Directors in all matters relating to purchase, lease, rental, or construction of any buildings of Synod's colleges or seminaries.

"l. Make recommendations to the Board of Directors as to the order in which specific educational projects for which Synod has made appropriations shall be carried out."

#### **Handbook Section 2.79**

The Board for Higher Education recommends the following adjustments in order to match the changes recommended in 6.39 and thus to clarify the administrative responsibility in matters of construction and repair of educational buildings.

Section 2.79 k is contradictory to Section 6.147 in part. The Board for Higher Education *recommends* therefore

That Section 2.79 k be deleted in its entirety and that the following wording be substituted for the present paragraph:

"2.79 k

"Whenever Synod has made appropriations for any specific projects relating to the establishment of new institutions, the relocation of old institutions, or for new buildings, extensive remodeling, or the purchase, lease, or sale of property, the Board of Directors shall authorize the initiation of such projects at a time when it believes the best interests of Synod will be served. It shall not, however, initiate projects in higher education without the consent of the Board for Higher Education."

The Board for Higher Education *recommends* further that at the beginning of 2.79 l, the following words be inserted:

"Upon recommendation of the Board for Higher Education,"

If these words are not added, Paragraph l will contradict the recommendation made to this convention on Faculty Housing.

The Board for Higher Education *recommends* further that the entire Paragraph m be deleted.

If this is not done, Paragraph m will contradict the budgetary control over maintenance and repair which is recommended in another section of this report.

The Board for Higher Education *recommends* finally that the remaining paragraphs, following the deleted Paragraph m, be designated as Paragraphs m, n, o, p, q, and r, in the order in which they now appear in the *Handbook*.

### **ACTION**

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, Synod *resolved*:

### **Resolution 19**

WHEREAS, Section 2.79 k of the *Handbook* is contradictory in part to Section 6.147; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That Section 2.79 k be deleted in its entirety; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the following paragraph be substituted:

"The Board of Directors, at a time when it believes the best interests of Synod will be served, shall authorize the initiation of specific projects relating to the establishment of new institutions, the relocation of old institutions, or of new buildings, extensive remodeling, or the purchase, lease, or sale of property, when Synod has made appropriations for these projects. It shall, however, initiate and shall establish the priority of higher educational projects upon recommendation of the Board for Higher Education."

and be it further



*Resolved*, That at the beginning of Section 2.79 l the following words be inserted:

"Upon recommendation of the Board for Higher Education,"  
and be it further

*Resolved*, That Paragraph m of Section 2.79 read as follows:

"The Board of Directors shall have final responsibility for the maintenance of all of Synod's property and shall exercise this control as provided in Sections 6.07 j and 6.39 b."

### **Handbook Section 6.35**

In order to bring the provisions of the *Handbook* into conformity with the recommendations made to this convention, the Board for Higher Education *recommends*:

That Section 6.35 b be adjusted by deleting the following words at the beginning of line 6 in Section 6.35 b: "the Board of Directors of Synod in conjunction with."

### **ACTION**

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, Synod *resolved*:

### **Resolution 20**

WHEREAS, It is necessary to bring the provisions of the *Handbook* into conformity with the recommendations accepted by this convention; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That Section 6.35 b of the *Handbook* be changed by deleting the following words:

"the Board of Directors of Synod in conjunction with the Board for Higher Education";

and be it further

*Resolved*, To substitute the words:

"the Board for Higher Education in consultation with the Board of Directors."

The paragraph would then read as follows:

"Each Board of Control shall elect a treasurer, who need not be a member of the Board. He shall keep accurate accounts of all moneys, goods, property, and assets received and disbursed by him, in accordance with such system of accounting and business records as may be prescribed by the Board for Higher Education in consultation with the Board of Directors; shall deposit all moneys in a bank designated by the Board of Control, make regular reports to the Board of Control, submit his books and records for inspection and audit, and furnish bond to Synod for the faithful performance of his duties in such amount as shall be determined by the Board of Directors of Synod. All surplus funds above a reasonable working balance shall be deposited with the Treasurer of Synod."

### Courses in Administration

During the past triennium a great many advances and changes have been made in the procedures involved in the administration of our colleges and seminaries. Many of these adjustments are reflected in the changes which appear in the revised *Handbook*.

This trend has been accelerated by Synod's directive that all the colleges are to seek regional accreditation at the earliest possible time and are to undertake adequate preparation prior to making application for such status. One of the cardinal principles involved in seeking accreditation is the establishment of the president's office as the administrative center of the college.

It should be noted also that during the decade beginning in 1940, 71% of the presidencies of our various colleges and seminaries will have received new incumbents. These men have had no opportunity to prepare themselves for such a specialty in our own synodical schools and have usually been hard pressed to find the necessary time to begin studies in colleges during their parish ministry or after the assumption of their new duties. At the same time, if we are to have a reasonable hope of achieving the accreditation of our colleges and seminaries and of securing the full benefits of improved administrative techniques, it will be necessary for us to supply some opportunity for a direct study of the basic principles of administration and of practical applications of such findings for the men who must administer our colleges and seminaries.

The Board for Higher Education believes that it would be in the interest of our Church to supply an opportunity for all presidents of colleges and seminaries to study this high specialty under the best available men in the field. In the Chicago area, Synod could, if it desired to do so, use its existing facilities at River Forest as a base of operations for this purpose. In the same area there would be available nationally recognized men in the field of college administration as well as a supply of important administrators of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. In addition, the most extensive libraries in the field are also available in the Chicago area.

Under these circumstances, the Board for Higher Education *recommends*

That authorization be granted to arrange, during one of the summers of the next triennium, for special courses in administration, with major emphasis on college administration, and for special lectures on the North Central Association's administrative criteria.

We *recommend* further

That the presidents of Synod's 14 colleges and seminaries be encouraged and urged to participate in such courses if and when they are made available.

We recommend finally

That an appropriation of no less than \$4,500 be made available to the Board for Higher Education in order to defray a part of the costs involved.

### **ACTION**

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, Synod resolved:

#### **Resolution 21**

WHEREAS, One of the cardinal principles involved in seeking accreditation is the establishment of the President's office as the administrative center of the college; and

WHEREAS, During the last decade 71% of the presidencies of our various colleges and seminaries will have received new incumbents; and

WHEREAS, It will be necessary to supply some opportunity for a direct study of the basic principles of administration and of practical application of such findings for the men who must administer our colleges and seminaries; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we adopt the following recommendation:

1. That authorization be granted to arrange, during one of the summers of the next triennium, for special courses in administration, with major emphasis on college administration, and for special lectures on the North Central Association's administrative criteria.

2. That the presidents of Synod's 14 colleges and seminaries be encouraged and urged to participate in such courses if and when they are made available.

3. That an appropriation of no less than \$4,500 be made available to the Board for Higher Education in order to defray a part of the costs involved.

### **Summer Schools**

According to the regulations which appear in *Handbook* Section 6.161 d, only the "seminary at St. Louis and the teachers' colleges are authorized to conduct summer schools." These summer schools are to be conducted "under the direction of the respective Board of Control and faculty."

At River Forest a summer school has been conducted annually since 1932. Seward has served Synod continuously in this way since 1936. With their programs the teachers' colleges have been able to reach many hundreds of students for emergency training, and they have also, at the same time, carried forward extensive programs of in-service training for pastors and teachers in such summer schools. In some cases, members of the faculties at the theological seminaries have been utilized for these purposes.

Although they are not officially authorized to do so, some of

the preparatory institutions have also set up summer schools in order to use both the time and the campus available for this worthwhile purpose. These have met with varied success.

It would seem that Synod ought to make use of its very extensive investments on the various campuses of the preparatory institutions. Great benefits could undoubtedly be achieved if good teaching staffs could be made available for the in-service training of ministers and teachers who would find it possible to take refresher courses in such summer sessions. Such faculties could be recruited from the existing faculties at our seminaries, teachers' colleges, and preparatory schools, and it should be possible, in addition, to secure outstanding teachers from the ranks of our own clergy and from the ranks of American colleges and universities, where summer school transfer of instructors is a well-established practice.

Because it believes that a proper development of these available resources would bring inestimable blessings to the work of our Church, the Board for Higher Education *recommends* that

- a. The preparatory institutions be authorized to use their synodical facilities for conducting summer schools for the in-service training of pastors and teachers in their area.
- b. The Board for Higher Education be directed to assist these schools in the use of their campuses for such purposes, by helping to secure personnel, by assisting in the preparation of an adequate program where possible, by co-ordinating the programs of the various institutions, and by assisting these schools financially where that becomes necessary.
- c. An annual appropriation of \$5,000 be placed at the disposal of the Board for Higher Education for this purpose annually during the next triennium.

### **ACTION**

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, Synod *resolved*:

#### **Resolution 22**

WHEREAS, According to the regulations appearing in *Handbook* Section 6.161d only the "seminary at St. Louis and the teachers' colleges are authorized to conduct summer schools"; and

WHEREAS, Other of our educational institutions have also sought to expand their service to the Church in this manner; and

WHEREAS, It appears that Synod should make fullest use of its very extensive investments also on the various campuses of the preparatory institutions; therefore be it

*Resolved*,

- a. That the educational institutions be authorized to use their synodical facilities for conducting summer schools for the in-service training of pastors and teachers in their area.

- b. The Board for Higher Education be directed to assist these schools in the use of their campuses for such purposes by helping to secure personnel, by assisting in the preparation of an adequate program where possible, by co-ordinating the programs of the various institutions, and by assisting these schools financially where that becomes necessary.
- c. An appropriation of \$5,000 be placed at the disposal of the Board for Higher Education for this purpose annually during the next triennium.

### **Budget Allocations for Building**

Synod now has in its system of colleges and seminaries no less than 110 buildings exclusive of 140 faculty residences. These buildings range in age from one to one hundred years.

It is perfectly obvious that such an extensive system of buildings devoted to the cause of higher education will continue to require replacement and expansion. In its Centennial Convention, Synod had before it requests which totaled more than five million dollars for construction on the various campuses. In addition, the local areas were undertaking during the past five years an additional construction of approximately two million dollars. At the time of the Centennial Convention, when it was faced with urgent requests for such a large sum of money, Synod found itself without any available funds for the requested replacement of obsolete facilities or the construction of new ones.

Because this situation has always obtained when requests for building funds were made, Synod has followed the practice of raising a special collection whenever additional construction or replacement was required in its educational system.

Since it is known now that additional expenditures will continue to be made for such purposes, the Board for Higher Education recommends recognition of this fact and *recommends*

That Synod authorize an annual allocation in the amount of \$250,000 from its regular budget to be placed in a college and seminary building fund.

The Board for Higher Education *recommends* further

That disbursement from these accumulated funds be made only triennially after approval of specific projects by the Synod, upon recommendation of the Board for Higher Education, as provided in Section 6.143 of the present *Handbook*.

### **ACTION**

Committee 1 brought in the following resolution:

#### **Resolution 28**

WHEREAS, The suggestions of our Board for Higher Education to allocate annually an amount of \$250,000 from Synod's budget as a "college and seminary building fund" touches upon an area

which is not immediately within the province of Committee 1; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That this matter be submitted for consideration to the Committee on Finances, Committee 11, with the notation that Memorials 808 and 809 refer to related matters.

Committee 11 then reported as follows:

#### Resolution 21

Your Committee has studied this matter referred to it by resolution of this convention and finds that the plan to set up a fund from budget receipts for building purposes has much merit; therefore, your Committee makes the following recommendation:

WHEREAS, A large collection for our educational building is contemplated during the present triennium; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we do not consider this recommendation at present; and be it furthermore

*Resolved*, That the Board of Directors be instructed to study this plan with regard to its feasibility and with regard to the ultimate goal toward establishing a unified budget which would reduce the needs for special drives and make a report to the next convention of Synod.

This recommendation was *adopted*.

#### Tuition

It has been traditional for Synod to charge no tuition to students who are preparing for the ministry or the teaching profession.

During the early days of Synod's educational activities, the general body was able to pay all of the costs of operating the institutions except the cost of board. Accordingly, the only fee which was paid by the student was a fixed charge for board. Students also purchased their own books and personal supplies, of course.

Within the last two decades the educational system has had to expand to such an extent that it is no longer possible for Synod to bear all the costs of operation at a given institution. The costs of engineering services, the cost of janitorial services, the cost of most utilities (except fuel), much of the cost of administration (office expense, secretaries, bookkeepers), and much of the cost of upkeep of grounds, drainage, landscaping, pavement of drives, and many other extensive operating expenses of the institutions have to be born locally out of funds collected from the students themselves or from supporting agencies in the vicinity of the college.

The sums collected for these purposes are necessarily mount-

ing. The situation will be readily apparent when we mention, for example, that fixed fees for a student at one preparatory college (not including board or special fees of any type) total \$100 annually; at another college these charges total \$140. The figures quoted will illustrate the general condition. In addition, many other items are included in the charge made under the classification "board."

This situation has a peculiar significance in connection with the G. I. program. Since the Government will pay no benefits for "room and board," some of the institutions have had a great deal of difficulty in adjusting their schedule of charges so that they could collect the expenses to which Synod was entitled from the Federal Government.

The problem results from the fact that our educational institutions have hesitated to use the word "tuition" to designate the charges which they make to students. This term is used by American colleges and universities to indicate, in a rather loose fashion, the general fees which are collected from students and which are not specified for some particular service or student activity (such as health service, athletic fund, student activities ticket, publications, etc.). Many of our institutions have been reluctant also to use this term in their catalogs, because the tradition of the Church has said that professional students pay no "tuition."

In view of the G. I. situation, and in view of the fact that the Federal Government is now apparently ready to begin a series of large appropriations for scholarships and for various forms of assistance to American colleges, we believe that it would be in the interest of our work to specifically convey authority to use the term "tuition" in the college catalogs in order to describe the charges which are now listed as "educational fees" and through the use of other terms which are not common in American educational practice.

Upon the request of one of the teachers' colleges, the Board for Higher Education provisionally authorized the use of this term in the college catalog until the time of the 1950 convention.

The Board for Higher Education now *recommends*

That Synod officially approve the use of the term "tuition" in the college catalogs in order to describe the charges which are made to all students to cover the various costs which must be borne locally by the colleges and seminaries.

We *recommend* further

That, at the discretion of the institution involved, such listings may or may not include the synodical tuition which is charged to "general education students" and remitted to Synod's fiscal office.

**ACTION**

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, Synod *resolved*:

**Resolution 14**

WHEREAS, Traditionally the term "tuition" has not been used in our educational institutions to designate the charges which they make to students; and

WHEREAS, The term is used by American colleges and universities to indicate, in a rather loose fashion, the general fees which are collected from students and which are not specified for some particular service or student activity; and

WHEREAS, It would be in the interest of our work to specifically convey authority to use the term "tuition" in the college catalogs in order to describe the charges which are now listed as "educational fees" and through the use of other terms which are not common in American educational practice; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That Synod officially approve the use of the term "tuition" in the college catalogs in order to describe the charges which are made to all students to cover the various costs which must be borne locally by the colleges and seminaries; and be it further

*Resolved*, That, at the discretion of the institution involved, such listings may or may not include the synodical tuition which is charged to "general education students" and remitted to Synod's Fiscal Office.

**Student Fees**

During the past triennium there have been a great many suggestions proposing that a larger share of the cost of operating the colleges and seminaries of the Church be shifted to the students of the institution. Accordingly, the Board undertook a formal, on-the-scene survey of the possibility of setting aside some specified fees for particular synodical purposes in order that the subsidies which Synod must pay might be reduced. After careful studies of the local situation it became apparent that a very large proportion of the students in our institutions would be forced to discontinue their studies if any appreciable increase in the charges which they were required to pay would occur. It was felt, however, that some modest increases might be tolerated and that, in severe cases, scholarships or special grants might be made available through existing channels to absorb the increases.

All of the college presidents co-operated with the Board by directing that studies be made at their institutions. A particularly exhaustive survey which was made at our River Forest institution will illustrate the situation. It was found in this study



that in answer to the question "What does it cost you to spend one year at Concordia Teachers College, including, board, books, fees, clothing, laundry, etc.?" the median answer among the men was \$600 to \$650, and among the women, \$550 to \$600. It was found, further, in this study, that among the men the median reply to the question "What percentage of your total expenses in college is paid for by someone other than yourself?" was "50%" and among the women, "75%." The survey further demonstrated that about 66% of the students must provide at least 20% of their own expenses. Among the men, 20% to 25% must provide 100% of their schooling costs, and a total of 40% must provide 75% or more of their bill.

It would be a mistake to appraise the possibility of passing a larger part of our costs to the students on the basis of charges made even a few years ago. At that time the schools charged approximately \$125, but today, for example, a theological seminary is forced to charge approximately \$315; a teachers' college \$350 (\$410 for women); one preparatory school \$345, another \$430. And charges to "general education students" average an additional 20% to 30%.

Under these circumstances it will readily be agreed that it will not be possible to make any appreciable increases in the cost of such education without adversely affecting the enrollment of students.

The Board for Higher Education is convinced that Synod should continue its policy of furnishing the capital necessary to erect dormitory housing for our students. This is in accord with current practice throughout the country. Colleges and universities rarely attempt to secure any return on capital investments from students and are considered fortunate if they can derive as much as 50% of their educational operating costs from student fees. Auxiliary enterprises (dormitories, dining halls, etc.) are, of course, expected to operate entirely on their own income.

We believe therefore that Synod's past practice in this matter has proved to be a sound contribution toward the objectives which Synod is attempting to reach in its training program and that the construction of such housing continues to be justified as an outright gift from the Church.

However, it is difficult to justify having Synod carry the total cost of the maintenance of such quarters without assessing against the students who live in them, any charge for costs occasioned (normal maintenance) by their use of these living quarters furnished by Synod. (Students do pay for operation of the buildings and for some of the utilities.)

We estimate that the following proposal would produce annual

revenue approximating \$150,000 and that this sum would be sufficient to cover approximately 50% of normal maintenance and repair expenditures throughout our system of educational institutions. The Board for Higher Education *recommends* therefore

That a charge of \$25.00 per semester be assessed against every student in residence in a synodical institution.

*We recommend further*

That the accumulation of such fees be classified in a new and separate account on the books of the institution and that such income be used exclusively for maintenance and repair of college buildings and for replacement of equipment.

*We recommend further*

That proposals for expenditures from this account be included in the annual budgets and processed in accordance with the provisions of Sections 6.145 and 6.146 of the *Handbook*.

*We recommend further*

That the Board for Higher Education be authorized, when reviewing annual budgets (6.145 and 6.146), to transfer excess funds from one institution to other institutions, if such excess funds accumulate at a given institution.

*We recommend further*

That a fee of \$12.50 per semester be charged to all non-dormitory students.

*We recommend further*

That these fees be made effective by the institutions on and after September 1, 1951.

*We recommend further*

That, as the new accounting system shows classifications of cost, the institutions be held to make the routine operation of auxiliary enterprises (including dormitory and dining rooms) a self-financing procedure.

*We recommend finally*

That the Board for Higher Education be authorized and directed to abolish or to adjust any or all of these fees at a given institution if their application affects enrollment adversely or if other local circumstances and conditions indicate that such action is in the best interest of Synod.

### Music Fees

The Board for Higher Education *recommends*

That all music students who are enrolled in applied music courses pay a fee of \$5.00 per semester for piano and \$10.00 per semester for organ use.

*We recommend further*

That these funds be reserved in a new and separate synodical account for equipment and maintenance of musical instruments at the institutions involved.

We *recommend* finally

That proposals for expenditures from this account be included in the annual budgets and processed in accordance with the provisions of Sections 6.145 and 6.146 of the *Handbook*.

### **ACTION**

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, Synod *resolved*:

#### **Resolution 13**

WHEREAS, The suggestions proposing that a larger share of the cost of operating the colleges and seminaries of our Church be shifted to the students of the institution involves many complicated problems, some of which appear to necessitate further investigation; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we express our appreciation to the Board for Higher Education for the attention it has given this matter during the past years; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the Board for Higher Education be requested to continue its study of this matter.

#### **Faculty Housing**

For many years, Synod has followed the traditional policy of providing faculty housing on the campuses of our colleges and seminaries. The conditions which have obtained during the past ten years make it appear advisable to re-examine this policy.

The following *advantages* appear to attach to the present policy:

1. The policy assures some available housing in times of shortages.
2. The policy makes it easier for faculty personnel to accept calls since moving involves no real estate problems which require attention.
3. The policy contributes to the convenience of faculty personnel and results in a considerable saving of travel time (from and to the campus).

The *disadvantages* of an inflexible policy are more numerous:

1. The capital investments in faculty housing are considerable.
2. The maintenance and repair costs continue to increase in direct ratio to age.
3. Synod now owns a considerable number of houses. These range in age from 10 years to 100 years. Many of these ought to be modernized.
4. It is most difficult to anticipate or to meet the varying needs of successive occupants.
5. The policy of placing faculty housing in close proximity to the school and of grouping faculty members and families close to each other has not always contributed to harmony on the staff.

6. The policy creates a situation which is a very frequent cause of difficulty in connection with the synodical retirement policy.

There are, naturally, varying local conditions and needs in a system of 14 geographically scattered and variously typed institutions. It would seem therefore to be in the interest of Synod work to recognize the need for flexibility in the policy on faculty housing.

In addition, some of the faculty people who now live in campus housing would prefer to buy their own homes or to rent; on the other hand, some of those who rent would prefer to live on the campus.

During the past ten years it has not been possible to build new houses on any campus. Instead of following its traditional policy, Synod has been forced by economic conditions to rent off-campus homes or to buy them.

It is true also that there exists a rather considerable variation of practice at the various schools. On some campuses all of the faculty people live in synodical housing. On at least one campus only the president of the college lives on the campus in faculty housing.

In order to establish the already existing and desirable flexibility as an official synodical policy, the Board for Higher Education recommends

That the Board for Higher Education be authorized to approve or decline (sale or lease or purchase being subject to the consent of the Board of Directors of Synod and to the present *Handbook* Section 2.791) any of the following local options recommended by the Board of Control of the institution involved:

- a. That an equivalent payment for housing or rental furnished may be included in the direct salary of faculty personnel.
- b. That housing may be provided in the form of a separate payment paid to faculty personnel as the cost of housing.
- c. That a long-term sale to faculty people now occupying off-campus purchased synodical housing is authorized.
- d. That the removal of on-campus faculty housing which is entirely obsolete and which can be shown to be uneconomical for further use be authorized.
- e. That the construction or purchase of multiple units only, for the purpose of rental to instructors and assistant professors, be authorized where this can be done as a mutual advantage to Synod and to the faculty personnel involved.
- f. That the present "building and loan" authorizations which govern present faculty housing operations be made applicable to Paragraphs c, d, and e of this resolution.

It must be understood that in authorizing local options it is not the intent of Synod to have available faculty campus housing unoccupied and, further, that this permissive legislation does not obviate the possibility of building on-campus housing under the conditions now obtaining, when local conditions warrant.

### ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, Synod *resolved*:

#### Resolution 34

WHEREAS, The traditional policy of Synod of providing faculty housing on the campuses of our colleges and seminaries has been made difficult, and occasionally even impossible, during recent years; and

WHEREAS, It will be in the interest of Synod's work to recognize the need for flexibility in the policy on faculty housing, since some faculty people who now live in campus housing would prefer to buy their own homes or to rent, while others who now rent would prefer to live on the campus; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the following paragraphs constitute the official synodical policy on faculty housing:

That the Board for Higher Education be authorized to approve or decline (sale or lease or purchase being subject to the consent of the Board of Directors of Synod and to the present *Handbook* Section 2.791) any of the following local options recommended by the Board of Control of the institution involved:

- a. That an equivalent payment for housing or rental furnished may be included in the direct salary of faculty personnel.
- b. That housing may be provided in the form of a separate payment paid to faculty personnel as the cost of housing.
- c. That a long-term sale to faculty people now occupying off-campus purchased synodical housing is authorized.
- d. That the removal of on-campus faculty housing which is entirely obsolete and which can be shown to be uneconomical for further use be authorized.
- e. That the construction or purchase of multiple units only, for the purpose of rental to instructors and assistant professors, be authorized where this can be done as a mutual advantage to Synod and to the faculty personnel involved.
- f. That the present "building and loan" authorizations which govern present faculty housing operations be made applicable to Paragraphs c, d, and e of this resolution.

### Public Speaking

In its Centennial Thankoffering, Synod established a fund to purchase "speech-laboratory equipment" for the improvement of public speaking instruction at the colleges and seminaries. Acting

upon the expressed intent of Synod, the Board of Directors has formally assigned the funds which became available for this purpose to the jurisdiction of the Board for Higher Education.

Your Board has made a detailed study of the speech instruction arrangements and the equipment available at all of our colleges and seminaries. This survey indicates that Synod's objective in allocating such money cannot be fully achieved if the available funds are spent only for laboratory equipment. This situation is created by the fact that the means for effective use of such equipment in the training of our Church's professional workers are lacking at many of our institutions. We refer to two basic deficiencies:

1. The curriculum does not include required courses in public speaking.
2. There is a need for trained men to teach such courses.

Your board proposes to undertake a program which will stimulate institutions to introduce required courses into the curriculum and to assist instructors in acquiring the necessary qualifications for effective teaching of the subject. To devote some of the available funds to this broader purpose requires the permissive legislation by Synod. Accordingly, we *recommend*

That the Board for Higher Education be authorized to disburse the speech funds already made available to it through the Centennial Thankoffering for all purposes which in the Board's opinion will contribute toward improvement in the program of training professional and pre-professional students for greater proficiency in public speaking.

We *recommend* further

That the Board for Higher Education be authorized to approve the introduction of a course in public speaking into the curriculum or the substitution of such a course for currently required courses at institutions where present curricular requirements make it impossible for ministerial students to take such training as part of their regular program of instruction.

#### **ACTION**

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, Synod *resolved*:

#### **Resolution 29**

WHEREAS, Synod at its Centennial Convention established a fund to purchase "speech-laboratory equipment" for the improvement of public speaking instruction at the colleges and seminaries; and

WHEREAS, Synod's Board for Higher Education points to two basic deficiencies which have prevented our educational institutions from fully achieving the intended goal (1. The curriculum does not

include required courses in public speaking; 2. There is a need for trained men to teach such courses); therefore be it

*Resolved,*

1. That the Board for Higher Education be authorized to disburse the speech funds already made available to it through the Centennial Thankoffering for all purposes which in the Board's opinion will contribute toward improvement in the program of training professional and pre-professional students for greater proficiency in public speaking;

2. That the Board for Higher Education be authorized to approve the introduction of a course in public speaking into the curriculum or the substitution of such a course for currently required courses at institutions where present curricular requirements make it impossible for ministerial students to take such training as part of their regular program of instruction.

### **"Indigent Student Funds"**

Adhering to its original purposes for the professional schools, The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod has long maintained a program designed to provide for the needs of students in its colleges. Synod was remarkably foresighted in arranging that qualified students should not be denied the right to train for its service, by providing for free tuition, for student work funds, and by encouraging District aid funds.

The Board for Higher Education has had so many and such insistent requests for reviews of this system that it undertook to provide for a detailed study of the entire subject of "student aid" within the Church. This study was made by Dr. Albert Huegli of our River Forest college at the request of the Board for Higher Education. It was presented for detailed discussion to the college presidents and sent to the "Indigent Student Fund" representatives in every District for analysis and comment.

The reactions conveyed to the Board indicate that some specific suggestions on basic principles, organization, and procedures would be welcomed by most Districts. The information and the recommendations supplied to this convention are based upon two motivating premises:

1. The intention of the Church in operating a system of professional schools is that it shall receive from them a continuous supply of apt and able, well-qualified and well-trained leaders in school and parish life. In pulpit or in classroom the Church cannot afford mediocrity. The times are too urgent, the task too great, the opportunities too limitless. The strategy of the armies of the Lord must be planned and executed by the best we have among us.
2. No young man or woman who has the necessary gifts, consecration, and zeal for professional service in the Church

should be prevented from entering its ranks because of financial handicaps. The essence of democracy, especially in a democratic church body, is the equality of opportunity for those who can make something of it. Fallible we may be in our selection and depend upon the Spirit of God for the dedication of hearts to the great cause, but we have no excuse for failing to open doors which remain closed because we do not bestir ourselves.

### College Student Aid Program

In making the extensive survey the Board for Higher Education became aware of the fact that our colleges do indeed have a rather acceptable system of student aid. This system consists of the following sections:

- a. Awards for academic achievements
  - 1. Prizes
  - 2. Scholarships
- b. Financial aid to needy students
  - 1. Grants in aid
  - 2. Loan funds
  - 3. Student employment programs

It will be evident that there is an increasing awareness among our colleges of their responsibility for establishing techniques of encouraging student academic proficiency in a tangible way and for granting assistance for students in financial need. The following recommendations were submitted by Dr. Huegli for the consideration of the colleges:

- 1. So far as possible, student aid programs should be under direct institutional control and supervision. Synod has long provided a basic pattern of assistance in the granting of free tuition to professional students, the supplying of student work funds, and the development of a generous system of grants-in-aid through the Districts. The colleges need to cultivate these facilities of student aid and integrate them with their own programs. They should exercise authority in the granting or withholding of such aid. They should further supplement these aid devices with programs of their own initiative.
- 2. Every school should recognize the scholarship and aid categories of student assistance as they apply in the individual institutions. A thorough survey of the needs of the students in this respect should be made on each campus, and the established patterns of American higher education adapted to the local situation.
- 3. A program of scholarships and prizes as incentives to academic achievement ought to be undertaken by every college. A Scholarship Committee, following standard practices, should be appointed for the fostering and supervision of this part of the program.



4. The various colleges of Synod, after evaluating their own needs, should seek to co-ordinate and systematize financial aid to the students through Student Aid Committees appointed by the respective presidents. These committees would control campus loan and employment arrangements and work closely with District student aid funds for the benefit both of the school and the Church.
5. The program of student aid should always be associated with the counseling arrangements at our schools. It is not something by itself, but a part of the counseling function. It should therefore be established in policy, but flexible as an instrument of service to the growth and assistance of the students.
6. The synodical colleges should encourage the establishment of a clearinghouse for exchange of information on student aid and maintenance of general policies in the best interest of the Church as a whole. It is suggested that the office of the executive secretary of the Board for Higher Education be expanded to meet this need.

#### **The District Student Aid Funds**

In addition to accumulating information on the student aid program which is followed by other church bodies, the survey director secured information directly from the synodical Districts by means of a questionnaire which dealt with questions of organization, administration, funds received and disbursed, the beneficiaries, criteria of awards, contacts after awards, and general evaluation. As a result of this attempt to measure the efficiency of the present District aid system, 22 Districts supplied the details indicated.

There was a large number of optimistic reports; however, there is reason to believe that all Districts would welcome suggestions for improvement. The areas most frequently mentioned in replies to the questionnaire indicated a desire for improvement in the techniques of follow-up in the procedure, centralization of data, and an exchange of information. In this connection a long list of constructive suggestions was also received from the District aid authorities.

#### **Areas of Weakness**

Wherever feasible, a detailed report and discussion has been included in the materials presented to the college presidents and to the District aid officers; however, in order to motivate the attached recommendations, we should like to list here five general areas of weakness on which there is quite common consent:

1. *Lack of agreement on the function of the student aid system.* The Districts ought to understand more clearly what they should try to achieve with financial assistance for students. At present some regard their function as a sort of loan service, others as a kind of scholarship, still others as a "give away" fund, with strings attached. Some restrict their aid

to males, others include women students or even students preparing for church service apart from theology or teaching. Everyone concerned in the program would be benefited by an explicit statement of objectives.

2. *Lack of uniformity in general policy.* Certain advantages are to be derived from varied policies of the Districts governing student aid, such as local adaptability, opportunity for experimentation, and the stimulation of new ideas. The District aid system, however, suffers from an excessive lack of uniformity in fundamental principles. Student applicants, many of whom have shifted with their families from one part of the country to another in accordance with the increasing mobility of our population, need to have an understanding of uniform fund requirements. More important, the synodical colleges, which are drawing from ever wider areas of the Church, will be in a better position to help students make use of available funds if the policies are generally standardized. It is also apparent from the Districts themselves that a set of workable policies would make their role in the student aid program more effective if certain basic agreements were reached. Instead of having 32 different systems of student aid, the Church would then have one system, with some modifications for local purposes.
3. *Lack of adequate integration with the colleges attended by subsidized students.* Since scholarship is apparently to be one of the bases upon which the awards are to be made, the colleges should be tied into the system more closely. The present rather general failure to consult with the schools in establishing scholastic criteria must be a handicap for the awards committees. The colleges probably need to agree upon the basic minimum scholastic requirements.
4. *Inadequate means of determining need.* The Districts themselves admit this to be one of their principal difficulties. Practice now is widely varied, and in a comparison of District with District, injustices might seem to result. Samples of forms received from every District surveyed indicate the need for standardization in establishing the criteria. Overdependence upon the local pastor and insufficient use of the personal interview technique suggest areas requiring improvement.
5. *The absence of a central clearinghouse of information.* The Church and the church colleges have a vital interest in the District student aid programs. At present they have no way of ascertaining the effectiveness of the system. No central agency receives data on the number of students assisted, on the criteria of the disbursements, or on other important aspects of the undertaking in the Districts. In addition, the Districts have no way of exchanging ideas except by informal correspondence. And the colleges are bewildered by the variety of practices in District aid. Until a central agency receives reports and sends out information, the system will continue to lack uniformity of policies and standardization of practices.

### Recommendations

As a result of the total study, the Board for Higher Education is ready to present the following conclusions for the guidance of Synod and for whatever progress toward efficient and unified procedure might be achieved:

#### a. *Recommended Organization*

1) The Districts would continue to control the raising and disbursing of funds for the student aid program. Their specific duties would be to receive applications and pass upon the factor of need for financial assistance. The administrative agency should be a committee responsible to the District Board of Directors, one of the members of the committee serving as principal executive.

2) The colleges should be brought more actively into the system. They should pass upon the scholarship of initial applicants and students applying for continuation of aid. They should be kept constantly informed on the District aid activity in so far as it concerns the respective college. They should publicize the opportunities under the District aid program to needy applicants or enrolled students. They should report regularly to the District upon the performance, character, and development of subsidized students. They should render regular reports to the central information center for student aid.

3) Under the jurisdiction of the Board for Higher Education, an extension of the office of the Executive Secretary should be established. It would be the function of this agency to receive reports from Districts and colleges on the nature and activities of the student aid program, to collect data at regular intervals, to prepare studies, and to submit information to the Districts and colleges which would lead to uniformity of policies and standardization of practice. Periodic conferences of District student aid administrators should be called by this agency for a discussion of mutual problems.

#### b. *Recommended Policies*

1) The official name of the program of District financial assistance to professional students of the Church ought to be: The Student Aid Fund.

2) The full extent of subsidy, within a maximum to be prescribed, should be awarded only to students who have reached the college level.

3) Assistance to high school students ought to be in amounts proportionate to their level of advancement in the course of training. A suggested arrangement would be: one fourth of the maximum for each of the first two years of high school, one half of the maximum for each of the last two years of high school.

4) Subsidy should be available to qualified men students preparing to become pastors, teachers, or medical missionaries. Graduate theological or teacher-training students preparing themselves for church work should also be eligible for aid.

5) Every applicant for assistance should be held to meet a minimum scholarship standard, such as B—. The colleges would be responsible for the examination and approval of the scholarship qualifications.

6) Every applicant for assistance should meet established criteria of financial need. The District committee would develop techniques for the determination of need in the individual cases.

7) The principal condition of the award should be that the recipient enter the service of the Church. Failure to do so for a period of time satisfactory to the Districts should require repayment of the grant. Satisfactory grade, deportment, and character reports shall be further required of supported students. Students should not be held to work off their grants in special service to the institution.

8) Grants should be paid directly to the school attended by subsidized students and the amount should vary with the costs at the several institutions. Subsidy should not be designated for "board and room" but for "general fees."

9) Districts should make available unexpended funds to applicants from other Districts where funds are exhausted after September 1 of each year.

#### c. Recommended Action

The Board for Higher Education *recommends*:

That Synod supplement the undergraduate Student Aid Funds of the Districts by the establishment of a \$10,000 scholarship fund to assist qualified foreign students in Synod's colleges and seminaries, to assist the sons and daughters of Synod's foreign missionaries if they qualify for aid, and to assist qualified persons in the pursuit of graduate studies which will be of direct benefit to the Church in its educational program.

We *recommend* further

That such a Synodical Scholarship Fund be accumulated by inviting each District of Synod to budget and to remit \$250 or \$500, as the District may elect, to Synod's Treasurer during the course of the District's next fiscal year and in each subsequent year.

We *recommend* further

That the Board for Higher Education be authorized to administer such scholarship funds on the basis of criteria which it shall prepare and which shall become effective only upon approval of the synodical Praesidium and the District Presidents of Synod.

We *recommend* further

That at an early opportunity, preferably at a time when it is meeting with its Advisory Council (college presidents), the Board for Higher Education invite the District aid officers to confer on these and other proposals for the improvement and co-ordination of all student assistance efforts.

We recommend finally

That the costs of any such conference be shared so that the Districts will defray the transportation expenses of their representatives, while the Board for Higher Education is authorized to charge room and board costs to its budget for special conferences as provided in *Handbook* Section 6.13 (new).

THE BOARD FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

HENRY GRUEBER, *Chairman*

O. P. KRETZMANN, *Secretary*

EDGAR BUENGER

WALTER GAST

WALTER GOETSCH

S. J. ROTH

MARTIN WALKER

MARTIN J. NEEB, *Executive Secretary*

**ACTION**

Concerning these recommendations, Committee 1 submitted two resolutions, which were *adopted*:

**Resolution 38**

WHEREAS, Our Church has long maintained a program designed to provide for the needs of students in its educational institutions; and

WHEREAS, It has become obvious after a detailed study that areas of weakness have developed which hamper the successful execution of this program; and

WHEREAS, There is reason to believe that all Districts (traditionally the program is carried on at District level) would welcome suggestions to adjust the program to meet present-day conditions; therefore be it

*Resolved*, 1. That at an early opportunity, preferably at a time when it is meeting with its Advisory Council (college presidents), the Board for Higher Education invite the District Aid officers to confer on these and other proposals for the improvement and co-ordination of all student assistance efforts;

2. That the costs of any such conference be shared, so that the Districts will defray the transportation expenses of their representatives, while the Board for Higher Education is authorized to charge room and board costs to its budget for special conferences as provided in *Handbook* Section 6.13 (new).

NOTE. — We call attention to the fact that "Recommended Organization" (page 311) and "Recommended Policies" (page 311) would form the basis for discussions at the meeting authorized in this resolution.

**Resolution 39**

WHEREAS, No provision exists to assist talented foreign students who desire to enter Synod's educational institutions and who qualify for aid; and

WHEREAS, Only a very unsatisfactory arrangement exists to assist the sons and daughters of our foreign missionaries who desire to enter Synod's educational institutions and who qualify for aid; and

WHEREAS, It is becoming increasingly necessary in view of the enlarged teaching staffs at our educational institutions and the expanding curricula to assist qualified persons in the pursuit of graduate studies which will be of benefit to the Church in its educational program; therefore be it

*Resolved*, 1. That Synod supplement the undergraduate Student Aid Funds of the Districts by the establishment of a \$10,000 scholarship fund to assist qualified foreign students in Synod's colleges and seminaries, to assist the sons and daughters of Synod's foreign missionaries if they qualify for aid, and to assist qualified persons in the pursuit of graduate studies which will be of direct benefit to the Church in its educational program.

2. That such a Synodical Scholarship Fund be accumulated by inviting each District of Synod to budget and to remit \$250, or \$500, as the District may elect, to Synod's Treasurer during the course of the District's next fiscal year and in each subsequent year.

3. That the Board for Higher Education be authorized to administer such scholarship funds on the basis of criteria which it shall prepare and which shall become effective only upon approval of the synodical *Praesidium* and the District Presidents of Synod.

## **Re: Reassignment of Budget Item from Board for Higher Education to Board for Home Missions in North and South America**

**Resolution 59**

WHEREAS, The Board for Higher Education assumes responsibility for the administration of the educational budget in North America only; and

WHEREAS, The South American educational institutions are under the direct supervision of Synod's Board of Directors and the Board for Home Missions in North and South America; and

WHEREAS, All other educational institutions outside of North America are administered by the respective Mission Boards; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the funds for our South American educational

institutions be removed from the educational budget assigned to the Board for Higher Education and listed in the budget assigned to the Board for Home Missions in North and South America.

### **Resolution 60**

The educational institutions outside of North America are guided and supervised either by one of Synod's Mission Boards or by the Board of Directors. Consequently the Board for Higher Education has no direct relationship to the educational institutions outside of North America. The Board for Higher Education states that it lacks adequate background information to be of substantial help in questions affecting teaching personnel and in establishing curricula for educational institutions outside of North America even if such a request would be made.

It is also plain to Committee 1 that the present staff of the Board for Higher Education lacks time to enter upon such an extension of its activities. Nevertheless, we believe it to be of value for the church at large if at least some type of informal contact be maintained between the Board for Higher Education and all educational institutions of Synod, wherever they may be located. It is for this reason that we offer the following *resolution*:

To suggest to the various Mission Boards of Synod and to the Board of Directors to avail themselves of the good services of the Board for Higher Education, in whatever degree this service is obtainable, in matters where teaching personnel and curricula of educational institutions outside of North America come into consideration.

### **ACTION**

These two resolutions presented by Committee 1 were *adopted* by Synod.

## **Rename the Board for Higher Education**

(Memorial 532)

WHEREAS, The present name of the Board for Higher Education does not accurately describe its true functions; and

WHEREAS, It has been maintained that this misleading name acts as a deterrent in Synod-wide promotion; and

WHEREAS, The preparation of all professional church workers is a responsibility of the entire Synod; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That the name of the Board be changed to Board of Professional Training, and that its responsibility include all seminaries, colleges, and high schools owned and operated by Synod and engaged in the preparation of pastors, teachers, and missionaries.

YORK-SEWARD REGIONAL CONFERENCE  
SOUTHERN NEBRASKA DISTRICT  
B. HOLM, *Secretary*

**ACTION**

Committee 1 brought in the following resolution, which was adopted:

**Resolution 61**

**WHEREAS**, This memorial came to our attention at a very late hour; and

**WHEREAS**, The resolution proposed involves much more than the changing of the name of the Board for Higher Education, touching upon some basic issues with reference to the number of educational institutions to be placed under the administrative guidance of the Board for Higher Education; therefore be it

**Resolved**, That this matter be referred to Synod's Board for Higher Education, to Synod's Board of Directors, and to those Mission Boards of Synod which come into consideration; and be it further

**Resolved**, That the findings of these combined groups be made available to Synod at its 1953 convention.

### **Appreciation of the Work of the Board for Higher Education**

**Resolution 1**

**WHEREAS**, Competent guidance and management of Synod's educational system for the training of pastors and teachers is of far-reaching importance for the continued healthy expansion of our Church; and

**WHEREAS**, Synod's Board for Higher Education has discharged its assigned responsibility of providing such guidance and management with commendable zeal and with an intelligent understanding of the many complex problems involved; therefore be it

**Resolved**, That we thank God for the valuable gift He has bestowed upon us in the consecrated and able personnel comprising the Board for Higher Education and its Executive Secretary; and be it further

**Resolved**, That we express to the Board for Higher Education and its Executive Secretary our sincere appreciation for the efficient and far-seeing manner in which they have fulfilled the obligation of their office.

**ACTION**

This resolution submitted by Committee 1 was adopted by Synod.



## C. GENERAL MATTERS PERTAINING TO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

### Entrance Requirements at the Seminaries

(Memorial 117)

Since it is important that the Church have a considerable number of theological scholars for its work; and

Since, on the other hand, a surprising number of notable preachers of the Gospel (as well as statesmen, inventors, and the like) have had only meager school training, indicating that formal classes are not the only means of effective education; therefore be it *resolved* that Synod lay down the following principles to guide the Board for Higher Education:

1. That the Seminary in St. Louis aim at high scholarship, but arrange its courses in such a manner that graduates from other standard colleges having the necessary spiritual qualifications may enter with the least possible handicap; and

2. That the Seminary at Springfield widen its entrance requirements as much as safely possible, so that all persons qualified to pursue theological studies to advantage be given an opportunity to prepare for the ministry.

MARTIN P. SIMON

#### ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, Synod *resolved*:

#### Resolution 50

WHEREAS, The proposal advanced regarding entrance requirements at our seminary at St. Louis would tend to lower the prevailing standards which Synod has approved; and

WHEREAS, The proposal regarding entrance requirements at our seminary at Springfield apparently ignores the fact that entrance requirements already have been widened "as much as safely possible"; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That Memorial 117 be declined.

### Emphasize Pastors' Duties

(Memorial 118)

It is suggested that the following *proposal* be discussed and voted upon at the 1950 convention of our Synod:

Emphasize at the seminary that a pastor's duty is to preach the pure Word of God, instruct, baptize, confirm, marry, give Christian counsel, look up the unchurched, and the like, but *not* to run the business, building, finance, and similar affairs of the congregation. (That is the duty of the voting members.)

ALFRED OPITZ, Pratt, Kans.

**ACTION**

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, Synod *resolved*:

**Resolution 51**

WHEREAS, The prescribed courses given at our seminaries *do* emphasize the professional theological training of our pastors; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That Memorial 118 be declined.

**Shorten Training for Pastors**

(Memorial 119)

It is suggested that the following *proposal* be discussed and voted upon at the 1950 convention of our Synod:

That the training period of our pastors be shortened. (This would cut down on expense, and it seems absolutely unnecessary to spend so many of the best years in training. It appears those who would be good pastors would be as efficient with a year or two of the less essentials cut off. For the others no amount of training would ever classify them as the kind of pastors we need and want.)

ALFRED OPITZ, Pratt, Kans.

**ACTION**

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, Synod *resolved*:

**Resolution 52**

WHEREAS, The length of the training period now in effect at our seminaries at St. Louis and Springfield has been determined only after long and conscientious study of all factors involved in preparing for the ministry under present conditions; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That Memorial 119 be declined.

NOTE. — Memorials 120, 121, 122, 123, and Unprinted Memorials 4, 6, and 41, regarding entrance age at Springfield, were disposed of under Section I, A.

**Adequate Supply of Teachers**

(Memorial 133)

In 1947 Synod, in session at Chicago, resolved to do something toward providing an adequate supply of synodically trained teachers for our Christian day schools. The relevant resolution is found on page 312, *Proceedings*, 1947. Resolution 4 reads:

"WHEREAS, An expanding system of parochial schools will obviously require a greater number of teachers; and

"WHEREAS, The present serious emergency has been met by measures that are far from satisfactory; be it

"Resolved,

"1. That we encourage the teachers' colleges to continue to give special attention to enrolling more male students;

"2. That all Districts and all congregations in each District be urged to assist in providing an adequate and geographically well-distributed supply of male students for our teachers' colleges;

"3. That a committee with representation from the Board for Parish Education, the Board for Higher Education, the teachers' colleges, and the Superintendents' Conference be appointed by the *Praesidium*, the purpose of this committee to be

"a. To study trends in school enrollments;

"b. To propose adequate facilities for the proper training of our future teachers;

"c. To propose plans for the judicious recruiting of students for our teachers' colleges."

Pursuant to Synod's resolution, President Behnken appointed the undersigned to serve on this committee.

Under the chairmanship of the Rev. F. A. Schwertfeger the committee met five times. It has conscientiously tried to carry out the duties assigned to it. The committee herewith makes its report on its findings and recommendations.

Basically, the committee sought to find valid answers to the following questions:

1. Is there good reason to believe that enrollments in our Christian day schools are on an upward trend and that these upward trends will continue in the future?
2. Admitting that there has been a serious teacher shortage in our school system, is there reason to believe that this shortage is of a permanent nature? Is there danger of an overproduction of teachers?
3. Assuming that there is at this time an urgent shortage of synodically trained teachers, particularly men, how can Synod most economically and most flexibly meet the present and probable future needs? To what extent and in what manner should additional facilities be provided in order to meet the need for more synodically trained teachers?
4. What steps should be taken to recruit more students, especially young men, for the teaching profession in our Church?

The committee studied national birth rate trends, public school enrollment trends, infant Baptism trends in our Church, and enrollment trends in our church schools. The committee believes it has valid reasons for concluding that enrollment trends in Lutheran elementary and high schools will continue on their upward trend.

On the basis of statistics the committee studied the teacher pro-

duction, the teacher demand, and the teacher shortage over a long period of time in our Church. The shortage of men teachers and the gradual feminization of our teaching force received special attention. The fact that only 10% of our growing numbers of women teachers are synodically trained was noted. The committee concluded that our teacher shortage has existed for many years; that it is acute at the present time; and that it will continue, or grow worse, in the future.

The problem of increasing the number of synodically trained teachers, particularly men teachers, in the most economical and flexible manner, received considerable attention. Alternative plans, one involving a \$2,000,000 building program at our two teacher-training institutions, were under consideration. The fears of an overproduction were analyzed. The plans which are recommended below are believed by the committee to be economical, flexible, and adequate to meet the present urgent need for more synodically trained teachers. Specifically this committee therefore *recommends*

1. That River Forest be continued as a senior college. However, that it be reserved for men students. With a potential enrollment of 500 men students, this source would probably provide an annual graduating class of 100 men teachers.

2. That Seward be continued as a coeducational teacher-training institution. With a potential enrollment of 350 students, this source should provide an additional 25 graduate men teachers.

3. That a larger supply of synodically trained teachers (women) should be provided by Seward and other synodical institutions, as Winfield, and possibly Oakland, Bronxville, Fort Wayne, and St. Paul. These institutions may be expected to provide an annual supply of 250 synodically trained women teachers, particularly if the plans recommended by the Board for Higher Education are adopted at this Synod. Valparaiso University has consented to serve as a supplementary source of Christian day school teachers, if, after exploring all synodical sources, the needs are still not fully met.

4. The recruitment of young men for our teacher-training institutions will require persistent co-operative effort if the current trend toward feminization of our teaching force is to be halted. And this committee believes that it should be halted before we lose what we had, a system of elementary schools in which men teachers predominated. Past efforts to recruit young men have been systematic but still disappointing. The committee believes that the recommended steps in the recruitment of more men students will make a substantial contribution toward supplying an adequate supply of synodically trained teachers.

On the basis of our studies and findings we herewith make the following *additional recommendations*:

1. That provision be made for not less than 125 men graduates per year. This is considered a reasonable and attainable goal. It represents an increase of approximately 88 men graduates per year; 125 in place of 37. The centers and facilities of the required teacher-training program have been indicated.

2. That provision be made, in the manner indicated, for the training of up to 250 women graduates annually. This will come near to providing 100% of synodically trained women teachers instead of the present 10%.

3. That existing facilities can serve this stepped-up teacher-training program without major capital expenditures, provided the recommended procedures are followed.

4. That the recruitment program for future teachers be intensified through pre-teacher-training courses at our preparatory schools.

5. That in the interest of having a supply of synodically trained teachers that is adjusted to the changing needs of the Church, the responsibility for maintaining an effective balance between supply and demand of professional personnel (pastors and teachers) be fixed in Synod's Board for Higher Education and that the Board for Higher Education be directed to appoint the staff personnel needed to discharge this responsibility.

6. That steps be taken toward the clarification of the teacher status in our Church.

7. That the President be asked to issue a call, in our periodicals, for students to prepare for the teaching profession in Lutheran schools.

8. That pastors and teachers be asked to be on the lookout for promising students and to direct them to River Forest or Seward, or, if they are of high school age, to the nearest preparatory college of our Church or to the nearest Lutheran high school.

9. That the names of all such students be sent at once to either River Forest or Seward, thus following through on a procedure similar to the one followed by "Future Teachers of America" (a plan to enroll early and to encourage prospective public school teachers).

10. That each District Board for Parish Education be asked to appoint a student recruiting officer for their District.

C. TH. SPITZ

W. D. KRAEFT

S. J. ROTH

L. G. BICKEL

E. C. SIEVING

F. A. SCHWERTFEGER, *Chairman*

A. C. STELLHORN

H. J. BOETTCHER, *Secretary*

**ACTION**

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, Synod *resolved*:

**Resolution 56**

**WHEREAS**, The special committee appointed "to study trend in school enrollments; to propose adequate facilities for the proper training of our future teachers; and to propose plans for the judicious recruiting of students for our teachers' colleges" has submitted a comprehensive report; and

**WHEREAS**, Many proposals advanced in this report refer to matters with which our Board for Higher Education is asked to concern itself continuously; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the entire report be assigned to the Board for Higher Education for consideration and for action.

**Synodical Educational Institution in Southeast of U. S.**

(Memorial 138)

1. The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod has in the United States two theological seminaries, two normal schools, and nine preparatory schools of higher education, and not one of these is located in the southeastern section of our country.

2. In square miles of productive land the southeastern section of our country embraces approximately one fourth of the whole, with population in about the same proportion, while that territory during the last 50 years has made progress in business, educational, and social development comparable to that of any other section of the country.

3. Even though the population contains only a small portion of the members of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, still the Church has many congregations, most of which are mission congregations, in that territory. These member congregations comprise two Districts in their entirety, and two others in part.

4. The policy of our Church has been and still is to carry on its mission work in every land through the establishment of educational institutions for the purpose of training the young men and women of those mission fields to become trained workers for the Lord's vineyard. Examples in addition to our own country: South America, India, China, Africa.

5. The Roman Catholic Church, doing mission work in any particular field and hoping to capture that field for its organization, will invariably back up its work with a strong educational institution. Their policy seems to be: "Educate or perish."

6. In order to obtain a reasonable number of the sons of the congregations located in the southeastern section of our country as future workers for the Church — pastors, teachers, laymen —

stands to reason that we as a Church shall have to provide the facilities, even though the policy may not be a paying one at the first.

7. The congregations of that territory have furnished many able workers for the Church, both ministers and laymen, but these were produced in an age when a school was maintained in their midst. We greatly fear that another generation will tell a different tale.

8. When a nucleus of weak congregations in the southeast knocked at the door of our Synod in the year 1892, they came bringing with them an educational institution, even though small. As fruits of that institution we still have many able pastors and many more consecrated laymen at work in the Church.

9. When in 1935 an effort was made to reduce the financial burden of Synod by the elimination of four educational institutions, the elimination of the lone weakest one, viz., Conover, N. C., did not make even a noticeable change in the synodical budget. We are making no complaint about the retention of Springfield, Concordia, and Portland, but the history of our Church in the southeast territory during the past 15 years convinces us that the abandonment of Conover was a mistake, a mistake not too late as yet to rectify.

10. In response to the calls of the church at large the congregations and individuals of the southeast territory have been making generous contributions both in finances and personal service, but unless an equitable distribution is made of the working units of the Church, it is only natural to suppose that this ardor will cool in the course of time.

11. The time when our Church is inaugurating a "Building for Tomorrow" program seems to be an appropriate time for Synod to give serious consideration to the advisability of re-establishing and maintaining a synodical educational institution in this southeastern section of our country. In order to supply the future needs of the Church for men, there will have to be a marked increase in production. An addition of one new school will naturally help to solve this problem.

12. We, therefore, members of the Conover Concordia Alumni-ae Association, do petition The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, in 1950 convention assembled in Milwaukee, Wis., to give serious and prayerful consideration to the re-establishment of such an institution in said territory.

CONOVER CONCORDIA ALUMNI-AE ASSOCIATION

REV. J. FRANKLIN YOUNT, *President*

MRS. LOIS KREINHEDER-BORNHANN, *Secretary*

WHEREAS, The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod has in the United States of America two (2) theological seminaries, two (2) normal schools, and nine (9) preparatory schools of higher education, and not one of these is located in the southeastern quarter section of our country; and

WHEREAS, In square miles this southeastern section of our country embraces approximately one fourth ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) of the whole; with population in about the same proportion, and this territory during the past 50 years has made progress in business, educational, and social development comparable to that of any other section of our country; and

WHEREAS, Comparable progress has shown itself in the Lutheran Church in our Southeastern District regarding membership, finances, and a renewed interest in Christian higher education; therefore

The Southeastern District does hereby *petition* The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, in 1950 convention assembled, to give serious consideration to the advisability of re-establishing and maintaining a synodical educational institution in the Southeast section of our country.

THE SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT

EDGAR C. RAKOW, *Secretary*

#### ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, Synod *resolved*:

#### Resolution 30

WHEREAS, Our attention has been called to the fact that the southeastern section of our country, which embraces approximately one fourth of the area of the United States, with a population in about the same proportion, is now without an educational institution belonging to The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod; and

WHEREAS, This southeastern section of our country is experiencing a remarkable industrial expansion; and

WHEREAS, The opportunities for expansion for our Church in this area are therefore increasing in pronounced manner; and

WHEREAS, This development has caused some of our brethren to suggest an investigation as to the possibility and desirability of establishing a new educational institution in the southeastern section; therefore be it

*Resolved*, To refer this entire matter to our Board for Higher Education for study, respectively for recommendation, at the next Delegate Synod.



## The Present Pre-Seminary Colleges

(Memorial 140)

Since the home is the most important educational institution; and

Since our high school youth needs no education so much as it needs the Christian home; and

Since our educational system ought to be fitted into our present needs; and

Since the new senior college will need very much synodical money; and

Since the increasing length and cost of education to the parents ought also to be considered; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Board of Higher Education be given the following principles of guidance:

1. That the high school years should be eliminated from Synod's system of education as soon as possible and local areas encouraged to promote Lutheran high schools instead.

2. That our present pre-seminary colleges be gradually made into two-year junior colleges.

3. That the feasibility of adding to the junior college the training now commonly given in full-time Bible institutes be investigated for those not contemplating becoming ministers or teachers.

4. That the courses in religion be thoroughly revised and greatly strengthened, so that an inviting variety of courses may be offered to the student.

5. That much opportunity for practical church work be provided.

**ACTION**

MARTIN P. SIMON

This memorial was considered by Committee 1 in connection with Section "A," Reorganization, of the Report of the Board for Higher Education.

## Continue High School Department at Our Preparatory Schools

(Memorial 141)

In view of the tremendous importance of our synodical colleges for the production of pastors, missionaries, and teachers, and the far-reaching effects of any major changes in our system, the faculty of Concordia College, Milwaukee, Wis., respectfully submits the following considerations and recommendations:

1. The growing desire in our Synod for the addition of two years to our pre-theological training has crystallized in a number of plans whose relative merits we do not propose to debate at this

time. Some of the advocates of change, however, propose the elimination, or at least the curtailment, of our present high school departments. We are strongly opposed to this departure from our century-old tradition, for reasons stated in the following paragraphs.

2. Our present pre-theological schools (high school through junior college) have kept abreast of the best in modern American pre-professional education and have long ceased to be copies of 19th-century European *Gymnasias*.

3. The ministry which our schools have produced in the past has acquitted itself creditably and measured up to the needs of the hour, the outgoing generation of bilingual pulpit men, for instance, having been the admiration and envy of many in their several communities. Graduates of our colleges have done distinguished work at secular universities; some received recognition reflecting high honor upon the synodical schools in which they had been trained.

4. The high schools which Synod maintains, with six subjects to every four of the public high schools, are an *indispensable integral part of Synod's system of education* and offer the student a broad, well-integrated, intensified preparation for work in the college department.

5. The dropping of the high school would mean, in most areas of Synod, a lull of four years in Christian education between confirmation and college entrance. Yet during these very years character will be molded, molded according to textbook and nondescript convictions of the high school teacher — without the all-important influence of religion.

6. After such a lull in religious training, the diversity of outlook and attitude in such a college student body, made up of high school graduates from all parts of the land and from all types of schools, in the sophisticated age, and without a thorough religious education and training, would present new and grave problems.

7. Synod, in recent years, has found much reason to rejoice because growing numbers of our Christian people are seeing the dangers which threaten their children's faith during the high school years and are making great sacrifices to establish Christian high schools wherever feasible. It would be a cause of offense to those very people if Synod dropped its high schools for *ministerial training*, schools which have existed 30, 50, 70, a hundred years.

8. We can understand that parents would like to keep their boys at home and under parental care during the years of adolescence. However, this influence is limited. For this is the "gang age," and boys are now strongly influenced by their associates. The influence of evil associates during this period is often greater than

that of the home. What, then, could be more desirable than to have boys from Christian homes come to our colleges as high school freshmen and thus enjoy during these critical years invaluable Christian companionship and the guidance of Christian teachers, alert to their duty? Furthermore, circumstances today are such that many of our students make frequent trips home and thus remain under parental influence.

9. A. We fear greatly that if our pre-ministerial students will have to be recruited largely from the graduates of public high schools, the number available will not be adequate to meet the increasing need of our Church. The decision to study for the ministry is often made at the time of confirmation, and this is the ideal time to begin pre-ministerial work. The desire is easily lost in a non-spiritual environment.

B. The situation would be different if we had three or four Lutheran high schools in every major city. However, we cannot, for at least many years, hope to approximate the extensive Roman Catholic system of high schools. Yet without such an extensive system the curtailment or dropping of the high school department at our colleges would, in our opinion, seriously reduce the number of workers in the Church. And even if we did have an extensive high school system for general education, it would be necessary to introduce in these schools a course definitely preparatory for pre-ministerial work.

C. Obviously boys who after confirmation attend a public high school will be influenced by the secular goals of their schoolmates ("I'm going to be a lawyer" — "I'm going to be a doctor"), and the ministry or teaching profession in the Church will receive scant, if any, consideration. None of the teachers and counselors in public high schools will, as is done in our synodical high school department, hold up as a goal to their boys the profession of a minister or Christian day school teacher. Furthermore, boys at a public high school will in many cases want to continue their studies with classmates at secular colleges and universities. Thus many workers will be lost to the Church.

D. Another highly important consideration involved, if we must recruit our pre-ministerial students largely from public high school graduates, is the matter of *preparation*. Our recruits will come from all types of schools—good and bad, will have varied and motley backgrounds, and will often have gaps—particularly in language and history. Thus we shall be under the necessity of doing in college much of what we now do in the *high school*.

In view of the foregoing considerations we have adopted the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That we plead with Synod to weigh the price to be paid if it should feel inclined to drop, *in whole or in part*, the high school from the present high school-junior college system of pre-theological education, and thus weaken the foundation of our present educational structure; be it further

*Resolved*, To urge Synod to strengthen the schools it already has in administration and teaching force and material equipment, and to stir both ministry and laity to more Synod-wide interest in Synod's every school; for instance, to take Synod-wide interest whenever a faculty vacancy occurs, and to nominate from all parts of Synod men of the highest caliber in character, consecration, and academic ability. Our schools are not isolated units, but integral members of one system, serving the same Church and the same Master.

THE FACULTY OF CONCORDIA COLLEGE, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

PAUL F. KOEHNEKE, *Secretary of the Faculty*

### **ACTION**

This memorial was considered by Committee 1 in connection with Section "A," Reorganization, of the Report of the Board for Higher Education.

## **Change Entrance Requirements for Our College Departments**

(Memorial 142)

WHEREAS, The present standards for entrance into the college departments of Synod's preparatory schools make it impossible for graduates of our Lutheran high schools and public high schools to enter; and

WHEREAS, Many parents desire to keep their children under the influence of the home during the formative years of high school; and

WHEREAS, Such parents as want to send their sons to our preparatory schools are penalized together with their sons when these are required to take as much as a couple of years of make-up work before they are admitted to the college departments of our preparatory schools; and

WHEREAS, Such penalties tend to discourage many parents and children; and

WHEREAS, The present standards produce an alarmingly high rate of "casualties" among the students (e. g., out of some eighty students who entered our Milwaukee Concordia in the freshman high school year as the class of 1950, less than 20 are there at the beginning of their final school year); and

WHEREAS, Our present practice is largely responsible for overcrowded dormitories at our preparatory schools; and

WHEREAS, Such practice tends to increase the financial burden of Synod and Synod has closed the doors of the Springfield seminary to all who have not reached the age of twenty years, which in effect prevents most high school graduates from entering the fall after their graduation; therefore be it

Resolved, That the entrance requirements for the college departments of our preparatory schools be brought in line with those of other colleges and universities, even if this involves the eventual discontinuation of the high school departments.

THE PASTORAL CONFERENCE OF CIRCUIT "I"  
SOUTH WISCONSIN DISTRICT  
OF THE LUTHERAN CHURCH — MISSOURI SYNOD  
REV. B. C. GUMZ, Visitor

#### ACTION

This memorial was considered in connection with Section "A," Reorganization, of the Report of the Board for Higher Education.

### Professors' Conferences

(Memorial 143)

The faculty of Concordia College of St. Paul, Minn., respectfully petitions the convention to retain and enforce the provisions of the synodical *Handbook* concerning professors' conferences. We quote section 6.11:

#### *"Meetings with the Faculties*

"The Board for Higher Education shall call a meeting of the faculties of Synod's educational institutions during the year preceding the triennial convention of Synod for the purpose of studying, co-ordinating, and improving the educational policies, standards, procedures, and curricula of Synod's educational institutions. No member of any faculty shall be excused except for valid reasons. The cost of such meeting, including expenses for travel, room, and board incurred by each person attending in an official capacity, shall be paid by Synod."

It will be noted that the calling of a professors' conference is mandatory and that it is not left to the judgment or discretion of any official or board to decide whether or not such conference is to be held. In direct violation of such provision, the conference scheduled for the summer of 1949 was canceled on account of the financial situation of our Synod, which was described as somewhat precarious.

We respectfully inform the convention that the decision to

cancel the conference was made very early in 1949, when the fiscal year had run less than two months, when no one could possibly predict what the financial situation would be in the summer of 1949, when Synod had a cash balance amounting to \$893,496.88 in the Postwar Reserve Fund and when the professors' conference called for an expenditure of less than 1% of Synod's budgetary commitments for educational purposes. We further call attention to the fact that the financial situation in our Synod did not cause the cancellation of certain other conventions, such as that of the workers among the deaf. Neither were the professors given the opportunity to meet and pay a part or all of their expenses. Not many years ago a professors' conference was held under such conditions.

These conferences constitute the only opportunity the professors have to discuss their common problems and to make their wishes known. The cancellation of a conference which the synodical *Handbook* makes mandatory is a step toward bureaucracy and away from democracy, especially since these professors' conferences are a time-honored institution of our Synod which has received the praise of accrediting agencies.

We therefore urge the convention to leave Section 6.11 intact and to encourage the Board for Higher Education to give it effect.

FACULTY OF CONCORDIA COLLEGE, ST. PAUL, MINN.

W. A. POEHLER, *President*

ARTHUR C. STREUFERT, *Secretary*

#### ACTION

This memorial was considered by Committee 1 in connection with its resolution on *Handbook* Section 6.11 as given under Section "F," Recommendations on Administrative Relations, of the Report of the Board for Higher Education.

### Rescind Resolution re Retirement Age of Professors

(Memorial 144)

We, the faculty of Concordia College in St. Paul, Minn., respectfully petition Synod to *rescind* the resolution of the 1944 convention regarding the retirement of professors at the age of seventy. (*Proc.*, 1944, p. 112.)

We hold that this resolution violates the doctrine of the call.

Since the organization of our Synod it has been Synod's position, based upon the doctrine of the call, that a pastor can be removed from office only because of 1) adherence to false doctrine, 2) conduct unbecoming a Christian, 3) willful neglect of duty, 4) incompetency. "If God therefore has called a man, such a man

is in the service of God, and neither a congregation nor anyone else has the right to dismiss him, unless it be evident that God Himself would do so, as when a minister preaches false doctrine, or leads a scandalous life, or willfully neglects, or is no longer able to perform, his official duties, Jer. 15:19; Hos. 4:6; 1 Tim. 3:7; 1 Cor. 4:2. In such a case the *congregation* does not actually dismiss its minister, but only *acts for God* in so doing. If a congregation assumes to tell a minister who has been given to it by the Lord how long he is to remain with them, it puts itself above the Lord, its Master, and interferes with His government. Matt. 23:8; 2 Tim. 4:2-3." (Fritz, *Past. Theol.*, p. 40.)

During all these years it has likewise been Synod's position that a professor duly called by Synod by virtue of the powers delegated to it by the congregations has a divine call in all respects as binding upon him and upon Synod as the call of a pastor. In a sermon delivered at the installation of two professors, Dr. Walther states Synod's position relative to a professor's call, a position which has remained unchallenged from the organization of Synod up to the time of the 1944 resolution. "Es ist daher nicht eine menschliche Ordnung, dass es Maenner in der Kirche gibt, die gottselige Knaben erziehen und unterrichten, damit sie einst das Amt, das die Versoehnung predigt, zu fuehren vermoegen. Ihr Amt ist ein heiliges, goettliches Amt, ein Zweig des Amtes, das Christus einst mit Ueberreichung der Schluessel des Himmelreichs auf Erden stiftete und aufrichtete." (Walther, *Brosamen*, p. 350.)

Since therefore the call of a professor is a divine call on a par with that of a pastor, we maintain that the compulsory retirement of a professor at a fixed age, if none of the above-mentioned reasons can be shown, is a violation of the doctrine of the call.

We therefore respectfully request that Synod reverse its decision of 1944 and return to its former Biblical practice in regard to this matter.

ARTHUR C. STREUFERT, *Secretary*

## Rescind Resolution of Synod re Compulsory Retirement of Professors at the Age of Seventy

(Memorial 145)

We, the Faculty of Concordia College at Fort Wayne, Ind., herewith come before Synod with a sincere and earnest request to rescind the resolution of Synod regarding compulsory retirement of professors at the age of 70.

We believe that the action of Synod as reported in the synodical *Proceedings* of 1944, p. 112, is

1. Ill-advised. For many men, to this day, have done efficient

work in their professions after attaining the age of 70, even at our own seminaries and colleges;

2. Illogical. According to present regulations of Synod a local board is entrusted with the duty to pass on the inability of a professor in a given instance when he is perhaps only 40 years old. Why can't a board pass on the inability of a professor after he has reached the age of 70 or more? Why must an arbitrary human ruling be invoked to declare a man inefficient at the age of 70?

3. Robbing the Church of gifts which God has given her. The representatives of a visible church body have, we believe, no moral right to take away from the Church the gifts which God has given her and which, through years of experience, have been especially trained to serve her in a certain capacity. What injustice would have been done to the Church if, e. g., Drs. Walther and Pieper had been retired at 70?

4. Against the law of love and respect which God demands for His servants, 1 Tim. 5:17-18, *et al.* No visible church body or board, we believe, has the moral right to cut short the service of a servant of God by arbitrary human ruling and to encroach upon His divine prerogative. For professors at our seminaries and colleges are not only servants of the Church but also servants of Christ, the Lord and Master of His Church, who has called them into their office.

5. An impairment of the validity of the calls, through which the majority of our professors have, until now, been divinely called as teachers to our seminaries and colleges. According to the terms of their calls, these men were called to service for life or until such a time when a situation arises in which they can no longer serve efficiently and to retain them as teachers would be detrimental to the Kingdom.

The call of a professor until now was always on a par with that of a pastor. In the past the argument was frequently used — in order to influence a congregation to release its pastor — that a professorship was even of greater importance in the Kingdom than the office of a pastor, because a professor was to help train future pastors and teachers for the Church.

The present ruling of Synod may have the tendency gradually to undermine the proper regard for the sacred character of a professor's call and may tend to change his own attitude toward his work, so that he will no longer look upon his service as consecrated to the Lord in the same degree as that of a pastor of a congregation. It cannot be denied that the present retirement ruling will break down the respect for the divine call of a professor.

Moreover, an age limit cannot be retroactively placed into the



interpretation of the terms of a divine call. It is unethical. By no stretch of the imagination could one consider such an action ethical and pleasing to the Lord and Master of the Church, whose servants the professors are by virtue of their calls.

Unless otherwise stipulated specifically in the call, the recipient of a divine call can be asked to resign only when conditions arise which are displeasing to God. ("In such cases the congregation does not actually dismiss its minister, but only acts for God in so doing." Fritz, *Past. Theol.*, p. 40.) And if an arbitrary age limit is written into a call, it would no longer be a divine call, but a mere contract.

Such conditions which are displeasing to God occur:

1. When a pastor preaches false doctrine, Hos. 4:6;
2. When he leads a scandalous life, 2 Tim. 3:7; 1 Tim. 3:2-4;
3. When he willfully neglects his official duties, 1 Cor. 4:2;
4. When he no longer is able physically or mentally to perform his official duties efficiently, 1 Tim. 3:3.

These were the principles followed by our fathers in the past for removing also a professor from office, because in their view his call was divine in the same sense as that of a pastor.

But the conditions listed above do not automatically come about at the age of 70 or at any other age set in advance.

1. Nowhere in Scripture is any specific age limit, such as 65 or 70, declared to be displeasing to God per se or to disqualify a man for further service in his divine calling.

2. Scripture records instances in which men at an advanced age have served the cause of the Kingdom admirably.

3. We have pastors serving congregations at the present time who have passed the age limit established by Synod for professors. Yet Synod frowns on congregations who would arbitrarily retire their pastors at the age of 65 or 70. But if Synod can terminate a professor's divine call at the age of 70, a congregation can with equal right terminate the call of its pastor at the age of 70 and be justified in citing Synod's example as a precedent.

4. Members of at least one synodical board have passed the age limit set for Synod's professors, although that very board repeatedly has dealings with Synod's professors. This is right and proper in the light of Scripture. But why apply a man-made ruling only to professors?

From what has been said above it follows that no man in possession of a permanent divine call can have his call terminated and be engaged on a temporary, year-to-year basis to please our Lord and Savior merely because he has attained a certain age.

Therefore it is our urgent *request* that Synod, in convention assembled, reconsider its regulation regarding the retirement of professors and re-study the whole matter in the light of Scripture.

THE FACULTY OF CONCORDIA COLLEGE  
Fort, Wayne, Ind.

ERNEST C. LEWERENZ, *Secretary*

### ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, Synod *resolved*:

#### Resolution 46

WHEREAS, The assertion that Synod's resolution of 1944 regarding the retirement of professors at the age of seventy violates the doctrine of the call appears untenable to your Committee; and

WHEREAS, The Board for Higher Education has called attention to the necessity of applying the rules which govern this matter with deep regard for the older men now serving in our institutions; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That Synod decline to reverse its position as stated in Section 6.79 of the synodical *Handbook*.

NOTE.—See action on Section 6.79 of the *Handbook* under Section "F" of the Report of the Board for Higher Education.

### Repeal Ranking of Professors

(Memorial 146)

The 1947 convention of our Synod adopted certain resolutions for the ranking of teachers at our Synod's institutions of higher learning, setting up four ranks in the teaching staff: assistant, instructor, associate professor, and professor. The faculty of Concordia College of St. Paul, Minn., hereby respectfully *petitions* Synod at its 1950 convention to *rescind* and *repeal* all its 1947 resolutions pertaining to the distinction between professor and associate professor in our junior colleges and high schools. We submit the following reasons for our petition.

I. The proposal of the Board for Higher Education which resulted in the adoption of the rules pertaining to the ranking of the teaching staff makes the following admission:

"Practically all church and secular institutions of higher learning apply the principle of ranking to their teaching staffs. The policy does not extend generally to the high school level, nor do junior college faculties usually distinguish four ranks as do the universities and senior colleges." (*Proceedings of the Fortieth Regular Convention of the Ev. Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and Other States*, p. 213.)

II. The American Association of Teachers Colleges made a survey of this entire matter in 1946 and found that out of 111 col-

leges reporting, fully 32 do not rank their teaching staff (Bosley, Howard Elmer, Ph. D., *The Administration of Faculty Personnel in State Teachers Colleges*, p. 21). We submit that 32 out of 111 constitute a very respectable minority. The plan adopted in 1947 admittedly does not agree with established American practice. We know of no junior college and of no high school that ranks its teachers.

III. Many objections against ranking of professors are enumerated in the study made by the American Association of Teachers Colleges. We mention the following: (1) Presidents of 10 large schools and 16 small schools saw the system of academic ranks as an unnecessary cause of jealousy, friction, and dissension. (2) Three expressed the belief that ranking is discouraging to good teachers when for any reason the upper ranks are closed to them. (3) It is not at all essential for good functioning of the college. (4) A constant source of rivalry and jealousy and a headache for administrators. (Bosley, Howard Elmer, Ph. D., *The Administration of Faculty Personnel in State Teachers Colleges*, p. 20.)

IV. Even those in favor of ranking state:

"A well-planned program of promotions based upon carefully established criteria which are made known to faculty members provides effective guidance to individuals for the direction of their professional efforts. A carefully designed promotion plan will not leave faculty members in the dark concerning teaching performance, research efforts, professional growth, professional and community services, etc., upon which recognition and promotion will be based." (Bosley, Howard Elmer, Ph. D., *The Administration of Faculty Personnel in State Teachers Colleges*, p. 16.)

While the 1947 resolutions enumerate the criteria for ranking, they are so vague that their application must be largely subjective.

V. While the system of ranking has the purpose to give an incentive for greater efficiency in teaching, subsequent resolutions of the Board for Higher Education entirely take away such incentive. The faculty of St. Paul Concordia College has been limited to two professorships. After those appointments are made, the other teachers have no prospect for advancement in rank. Their loyalty to God and the Church will always be an incentive for faithful work, but the impossibility of gaining recognition is bound to have a bad influence on their morale.

VI. The local board of our school has appointed no one to a full professorship. In some of our schools where the plan has been put into effect, the result has been distinctly unfavorable. The objections against the plan are very similar to those contained in the survey of the teachers' colleges and quoted above in Section III.

VII. Our faculty feels that this system has a tendency to secularize our school and minimize the spiritual motivation for our professors to put forth their best efforts in the service of God.

VIII. Some professors object to the plan for the reason that they have been called as full professors and that it is improper to demote them to associate professors without just cause.

IX. Accrediting agencies do not require ranking of professors for the accreditation of junior colleges and high schools.

For all these reasons we earnestly petition Synod to return to our old system of classifying all our permanently called teachers in our junior colleges and high schools as professors and to eliminate the distinction between associate professor and professor.

FACULTY OF CONCORDIA COLLEGE, ST. PAUL, MINN.

W. A. POEHLER, *President*

ARTHUR C. STREUFERT, *Secretary*

### Unprinted Memorials

In this connection Committee 1 considered Unprinted Memorials 32, 47, and 49 from some members of the faculties at Fort Wayne, Winfield, and River Forest, supporting the above memorial.

#### ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, Synod *resolved*:

#### Resolution 12

WHEREAS, The new procedure of ranking the teaching personnel of our colleges and seminaries has been in operation for only five months; and

WHEREAS, This period of time is too short to evaluate the effectiveness of the new procedure and to form intelligent judgment on the alleged weaknesses; therefore be it

*Resolved*, a. That the established ranking procedures be retained;

b. That the Board for Higher Education be instructed to carry on a continuous evaluation of the outcome, so that retention, modification, or elimination could be recommended at a future date on the basis of the observed facts.

### Assistance for Graduate Study

(Memorial 147)

WHEREAS, The growing complexities of pastoral and educational work of today makes increasing demands on the professional training of pastors and teachers; and

WHEREAS, Educational and professional standards in America are constantly being raised; and

WHEREAS, A gradual improvement and advancement in the professional background of our pastors and teachers seems highly desirable in view of the conditions set forth above; and, finally,

WHEREAS, No official procedures exist in Synod at the present time for permitting men to undertake graduate study by qualified pastors and teachers in specialized fields of work; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Allocating Research Funds be authorized to prepare for the *Praesidium* plans for inaugurating a program of encouraging and financially assisting qualified individuals of the pastoral and teaching professions of our Synod to pursue specialized study on the graduate level at recognized institutions of learning; and be it further

*Resolved*, That, after approval by the *Praesidium* of an over-all program of encouragement and financial assistance, the Committee on Allocating Research Funds be authorized to receive applications and to make financial allocations as may be required by the approval of qualified applicants.

LUTHERAN ACADEMY FOR SCHOLARSHIP

MARTIN H. SCHARLEMANN, *President*

### **ACTION**

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, Synod *resolved*:

#### **Resolution 57**

WHEREAS, The Lutheran Academy for Scholarship has memorialized Synod that the Committee on Allocating Centennial Thank-offering Funds for Scholarly Research should be authorized to propose plans to "inaugurate a program of encouraging and financially assisting qualified individuals of the pastoral and teaching professions of our Synod to pursue specialized study on the graduate level at recognized institutions of learning"; and

WHEREAS, A common approach to the question of graduate study is desirable; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we refer this memorial to the Committee on Allocating Centennial Thankoffering Funds for Scholarly Research and to the Lutheran Academy for Scholarship and to request them to consider together the problems involved and to report their findings to the 1953 convention.

NOTE. — See action on Memorial 1009, the Report of the Committee on Allocating CTO Funds for Scholarly Research.

## Salary Scale of Professors

(Unprinted Memorial 70)

In the 1947 Convention, Synod adopted Section 6.57 of the *Handbook*:

"The salary schedules of all professors, associate professors, instructors, and assistants, and other officers paid in full or in part from the synodical funds, shall be fixed by the Fiscal Conference upon recommendation of the Board for Higher Education to the Board of Directors."

In accordance with this directive, the Board for Higher Education set up the following salary scales in 1947:

For professors .....	\$3,150.00 to \$3,480.00
For associate professors .....	\$3,000.00 to \$3,240.00
For instructors .....	\$1,800.00 to \$3,300.00
For assistants .....	\$1,000.00 to \$1,500.00 <sup>1</sup>
At the theological seminaries:	
St. Louis .....	\$3,720.00
Springfield .....	\$3,420.00
College presidents .....	\$3,300.00 <sup>2</sup> to \$4,200.00 <sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Plus room and board.

<sup>2</sup> Junior colleges and academies with fewer than 100 ministerial and teacher training students.

<sup>3</sup> The presidency at the St. Louis theological seminary.

During each of the past two years, budget allocations have compelled the Board for Higher Education to restrict the local boards to minimum figures in the scale for each category listed. A cost of living differential of 5% has been allowed at some locations.

The Board for Higher Education is deeply concerned over many communications which it has received and over situations which it has observed in connection with current faculty salaries.

We know that, under God, the key to our problems in ministerial and teacher training is faculty personnel. All of the ministers and teachers who will serve our future Church are being trained by these college and seminary faculties.

We believe that the same Scriptural principles which apply to the relationship between congregations and pastors and teachers should apply to the relationship between Synod and its professors. Accordingly, the following principles are considered valid:

1. Salaries paid to professors should properly provide for the needs of these men and their families so that they may devote the full measure of their talents and their energies to the single purpose for which they have been called.

2. Salaries paid to professors should reflect the type of service and the professional preparation which the Church requires of them.

3. Salaries paid to professors should make possible the continued professional training which the educational welfare of the Church requires.

The present salary scales do not meet these standards; however, the Board feels incapable of successfully presenting the indicated needs and securing the necessary increase in the salary budget without the encouragement and the instruction which Synod alone can give to the Fiscal Conference.

We urgently request such recommendations and instructions, because we are deeply concerned over the negative effects which the present inadequate salaries are exerting on our educational work:

1. A large number of our professors are finding it necessary to supplement their incomes in order to properly provide for the welfare of their families and for the education of their children.

2. The present salaries are inadequate to provide for the purchase of an adequate personal library, professional magazines, and personal contact with professional conferences which contribute toward advances in the particular fields of study.

3. Present salaries are so far below the better salaries paid to ministers in the areas adjacent to our educational institutions and, in many cases, below even the median salaries paid in those areas, that The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod is forced, frequently, to offer men a substantial decrease in salary when it calls them to teaching or administration at one of her colleges and seminaries. Individual congregations can and do place a higher premium on services of some of these men than the entire group of over 4,500 synodical congregations is able to do.

4. Present salaries are inadequate in so far as they permit no savings to meet constantly recurring financial crises (the Board has authorized payment of more than \$5,000 in the past six months alone to meet extreme surgery and illness costs) and to permit some saving to meet the problems posed by the compulsory retirement provisions of the Synod.

None of these conditions are in the interest of the educational work of our Church. Professors who must seek additional methods and means of income are inevitably diverting their interests and loyalties and are expending energy and strength which ought to be devoted to the preparation and to teaching if the vital training of the Church's future ministers and teachers is to be properly done. In addition, it is not difficult to understand that staff spirit, enthusiasm, and high morale are sometimes difficult to maintain under these circumstances.

For example: One of our colleges has a faculty of eleven called men. We find, in the annual reports, that five of the professors are teaching, part time, for the State university; one of them is doing some specialty writing for one of the local newspapers; two serve as regular assistants in congregations; one has a definite preaching schedule; and two report no additional work. The President of the institution, of course, is totally unable to supplement his income because he is forced to remain in constant contact with campus and administrative problems. A situation of this type is not in the interest of our vital ministerial and teacher-training work.

Because past experience leads us to believe that it will not be possible for the Fiscal Conference to see its way clear to accept the necessary increase in the total educational budget without some specific indication from Synod that it desires to see upward adjustments in the salaries paid to our called professors and administrators, the Board for Higher Education recommends

That Synod encourage and instruct the Fiscal Conference to give practical recognition to the need for increased salaries by accepting up to a 10% increase in the salary section of the budget for higher education.

THE BOARD FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

### **Problem of Salaries Paid to Professors, Instructors, Pastors, and Teachers**

(Unprinted Memorial 54)

WHEREAS, The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Government figures show that living costs throughout our nation have increased over 67 per cent since 1939; and

WHEREAS, The professors and instructors at our seminaries and colleges and our pastors are receiving salaries generally much lower than the professors and instructors and clergymen of other leading Protestant denominations; and

WHEREAS, Our parochial school teachers are generally paid salaries far below the State scale; and

WHEREAS, Our professors and instructors and pastors and teachers are often at a disadvantage because of this condition when meeting men of the State schools and churches of leading Protestant denominations about on an equal plane; and

WHEREAS, Salaries paid to men in positions of equal responsibility in the business world are considerably higher than those paid to the men whom we have put into responsible positions in the work of the Church; therefore

We earnestly petition The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod,



in meeting assembled at Milwaukee, Wis., on June 21—30, 1950, to order its Board of Directors and the Fiscal Conference to study the problem of salaries paid to our professors and instructors at our seminaries and colleges with the purpose of granting substantial increases; and

We furthermore earnestly *petition* Synod to request all member congregations to study the question of the salaries of pastors and teachers with the purpose of granting substantial increases.

MILTON CARPENTER

EDWARD H. SCHMIDT

R. C. OBERMANN

D. NELSON BENTRUP

LOUIS C. W. HECHT

DR. THEO. A. BEHRENS

CHARLES S. LOTTOMANN

### **ACTION**

Concerning these two memorials, Committee 1 brought in the following resolution, which was *adopted*:

#### **Resolution 31**

WHEREAS, The salary scale for our teaching personnel as set up by the Board for Higher Education in response to a directive from the 1947 Convention could not take into consideration the economic situation subsequent to this action; and

WHEREAS, The training of our future pastors and teachers involves a responsibility which calls for the best available talent in our Church; and

WHEREAS, It is the frequent experience of the Board for Higher Education that men called into our educational system find it extremely difficult, and at times impossible, to effect the adjustment between the salaries which they had been receiving and the salaries which Synod is offering; and

WHEREAS, The prevailing salary schedule frequently makes it necessary for teaching personnel to supplement incomes from other sources in order to provide sufficiently for the necessities of life and for expenses connected with educational advance; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That Synod instruct the Board of Directors and the Fiscal Conference to give practical recognition to the need for increased salaries by accepting up to 10% increase in the salary section of the budget for higher education.

## **Memorial Concerning Salaries of College Presidents**

(Unprinted Memorial 9)

The Board of Control of Concordia Teachers College has during the past triennium been occupied with the introduction of sweeping changes in the organization and administration of Concordia

Teachers College as adopted and ordered by the Delegate Convention in Chicago in 1947.

We have been convinced that the innovations and changes have in general had a salutary and beneficial effect on the internal and external development of Synod's professional training schools.

The Board of Control has also become conscious of the effect of centering the responsibility for the administration of the college in the office of the President under the so-called unit plan of organization. This we regard as a very important and significant step which makes possible many desirable changes in the operation of collegiate institutions. This arrangement is in harmony with the best practice in colleges and professional schools in our country, and it promises to yield many desirable outcomes at our schools.

The Board of Control has also given thought to the matter of corresponding remuneration of the Presidents of Synod's colleges. The increased responsibility of the office of the President under the unit-type organization and the consequent demand for the highest type of administrator to fill the presidency has caused us to prepare this memorial urging Synod to instruct its Board for Higher Education to inaugurate a scale of pay for the Presidents of the colleges and seminaries of Synod which reflects more adequately the importance of the office.

Specifically, we recommend the standard practice of setting the salary of the head of a college at about double the average salary paid to the called or permanent members of the instructional staff. At present our Presidents are paid less than many high school principals, to say nothing of other junior college, college, and seminary presidents.

BOARD OF CONTROL, SEWARD, NEBR.

F. WORTHEMANN, *Secretary*

#### **ACTION**

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, Synod *resolved*:

#### **Resolution 32**

WHEREAS, The Presidents of our educational institutions carry an additional responsibility, which until now has been recognized by a slight salary differential but which has failed to take into consideration certain expenses which come to the Presidents because of the office which they occupy; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That Synod instruct the Board of Directors and the Fiscal Conference to give practical recognition to this situation by authorizing the Board for Higher Education to fix a definite schedule of an expense account to be paid the Presidents of our educational institutions in accordance with the need of the respective institution.

## Concerning the Study of Hebrew and Greek at Our Preparatory Schools

Unprinted Memorial 28, submitted by Rev. R. E. Kuehnert, advocated that the study of the Hebrew and Greek of the Old and New Testaments be reinstated at our preparatory schools for the holy ministry.

### **ACTION**

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, Synod *resolved*:

### **Resolution 55**

WHEREAS, The proposal to reinstate the study of Hebrew at our preparatory schools and to adjust various other language courses would disturb the present curriculum, which was put into effect after long and intensive study; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That this memorial be declined.

---

## II. PARISH EDUCATION

### Report of the Board for Parish Education

(Memorial 201)

God places the obligation for Christian training upon both the home and the church. To the parents, God says Eph. 6:4: "And, ye fathers, provoke not your children to wrath, but bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord." To the Church, God says in the great commission of our Savior, Matt. 28:19-20: "Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you." The first of these commands (Eph. 6:4) is the basis for the emphasis that our Lutheran Church has placed upon the divine obligation and prerogative of Christian parents to teach their children. The second of these commands (Matt. 28:19-20) is an educational imperative to the Church.

There is a growing consciousness of the fact that the scope of the parish-education program is from infancy to adulthood. While God does not designate for us the agencies of Christian education that a congregation is to set up, He does give us definite criteria by which we can be guided in setting up a program of education and by which we can measure the adequacy of existing programs.

1. Christian education is a lifelong process. This is clear from 2 Pet. 3:18: "Grow in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ." Cp. Col. 1:10. This increase and growth is commanded without any reference to an age or time limit.

2. God has set high standards for Christian education. This is clear from the words of Deut. 6:6-7: "And these words which I command thee this day shall be in thine heart; and thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children." To meet God's high standards, there must be careful and prayerful planning for an effective program of Christian education.

That our congregations are concerned about measuring up to the criteria which God has set for Christian education is evident from the reports given by our District Boards for Parish Education as well as from the activity of our pastors, teachers, and lay people in expanding and improving their educational program. While there is much room for improvement in every phase of the educational program of the Church, it is evident that something is stirring in Synod in support of effective Christian education.

### The Board's Work

The Board for Parish Education has endeavored to discharge the responsibilities entrusted to it by Synod and to carry out the specific resolutions of the 1947 Convention. The functions of the synodical Board for Parish Education are as follows:

1. Assist in planning an effective program of parish education, and especially improve and extend the system of parochial schools in all congregations.

2. Watch for all movements and tendencies which might endanger the program of parish education, and marshal all available resources to counteract such tendencies and movements.

3. Plan and direct the production of textbooks and other printed materials necessary for the carrying out of an effective program of Christian education.

4. Assist in co-ordinating and integrating the various educational agencies and activities intended to promote parish education.

5. Assist the District Boards in supervising and directing all formal educational activities of the congregations of Synod, such as the Lutheran elementary and secondary schools, the Sunday school, the vacation Bible school, the summer school, and the part-time weekday religious school.

6. Initiate and direct research activities necessary to promote and improve parish education.

7. Advise Synod, its Districts and congregations, with respect to problems, needs, and possibilities in the field of parish education.

Several changes have occurred in the membership of the Board for Parish Education during the past triennium. The Rev. Paul W. Streufert resigned as a member of the Board in October, 1947, because of the press of other activities. To replace him the President of Synod appointed Rev. E. A. Krause. Mr. John C. Wegner resigned in October, 1949, because activities in his profession and in his home congregation prevented his participation in the work of the Board. He was replaced by Mr. Fred L. Kuhlmann. Mr. George Brandt, who accepted a call to the Lutheran High School in Cleveland, was replaced by Mr. E. C. Gutz.

The 1947 Convention authorized the Board for Parish Education to call an Assistant Editor of Sunday school materials. After due deliberation the Board extended a call to the Rev. Allan Hart Jahsmann of Warren, Ohio. Rev. Jahsmann began work on October 1, 1948, and was installed on November 7, 1948.

The Board for Parish Education has participated in the Sunday School by Mail venture, which involves co-operation with the Board for Missions in North and South America, the Lutheran

Hour, and Concordia Publishing House. Lessons for the Primary, Junior, Intermediate, and Senior Departments have been produced by the editor and assistant editor of Sunday school materials, except those for the initial quarter, which were produced with some assistance from the field. There has been some demand for a confirmation course, to run in conjunction with the Sunday School by Mail materials. Thus far the Board for Parish Education has not been able to act on the demand for this particular type of material.

In connection with the Supreme Court decision in the *McCollum* case, the Board for Parish Education made available to the District Boards for Parish Education copies of the Supreme Court decision and a summary statement of findings essential for guidance based on the decision and its interpretation.

The Board for Parish Education has made an exhaustive study of the problem of Federal Aid and authorized its Executive Secretary to present the views of the Board in a brief before a committee of the Congress. Although the brief could not be presented in person, copies were mailed to all members of the Committee on Education and Labor, and copies of the same brief were then made available to the District Boards for Parish Education.

The Board held regular monthly meetings to discuss problems and progress in every area of education under its supervision, heard reports from staff members, and gave guidance to them in their work. Several meetings were held with the Board for Higher Education on the question of teacher supply and demand and the possibilities of a unified training program. At two regular meetings each year representatives of the seminaries and the teachers' colleges and the *Praesidium* were in attendance to discuss important problems with us. Through the members of the staff the Board has maintained contact with the field, largely offering service on call to District conventions, pastors' and teachers' conferences, meetings of Sunday school workers, and other types of educational meetings. Some meetings were held with District Boards for Parish Education under the initiative of the Board for Parish Education. It is our plan to expand this type of service.

The annual Educational Conference, authorized by the Centennial Convention, has been of tremendous assistance in unifying the leadership of parish education in our Synod. The various District Boards have been extremely co-operative both in attending the Conference and in carrying out its resolutions. The major emphasis in the 1949 Educational Conference concerned the goal that Synod had set for school expansion. The major topic for the 1950 Convention will concern a Sunday school expansion program.

The Board found it necessary to approach the Board of

Directors with a request for a subsidy for several textbooks. Since the textbooks for our schools are printed in first editions of approximately 15,000 as compared with the 100,000-copy run of first editions of public school textbooks, it is necessary for Synod to provide a subsidy so that the books can be offered by Concordia Publishing House at prices comparable to those offered to our schools by public school textbook publishing companies. The Board of Directors evidenced its interest in our schools also here by appropriating funds to make possible a lower price for the two new textbooks, *Treasury of Christian Literature* and *The Church Through the Ages*.

The Board for Parish Education has also enjoyed the co-operation of the Department of Publicity and Missionary Education. Through the good offices of this department it was possible to make available each year several free educational tracts and to promote Christian education through various materials. The annual issues of *Parish Activities*, the booklets *Studying His Word*, *Lutheran School Teaching as a Career*, *A Family Life Program for the Parish*, *Evangelism Through the Sunday School*, and other tracts were made available with the co-operation of this department.

The Board for Parish Education kept close contact with the field in planning the preparation of new materials. The Sunday School Conference, held in February, 1949, made an effective contribution toward the planning of the new Sunday school curriculum. The Workshop on Lutheran Elementary One-Teacher Schools, held during the summer of 1948, contributed to the welfare of our school system by showing how various problems arising from the founding and maintenance of one-teacher schools can be solved. The Workshop in Religious Education, held at Seward in the summer of 1949, under the leadership of Mr. William Kramer, proved a long step forward in the direction of improved instructional materials in Religion for the intermediate and upper grades. The Board for Parish Education is grateful to Concordia Publishing House for helping to finance the Sunday School Curriculum Conference and to the Committee on Allocation of the C. T. O. Funds for a grant to the Workshop in Religious Education.

The Board maintained contact with the Lutheran Education Association by having its Executive Secretary represent it at most of the meetings. The Board also subsidized in part the publication of *Parent-Child Relationships in the Christian Home* by Prof. Alfred Schmieding.

In keeping with a resolution of the Centennial Convention, the Board for Parish Education has issued, since January, 1948, *Parish Education* and mailed it free of charge to all active pastors and teachers. Many local boards of education and an increasing number

of individuals have subscribed to this publication. The Board has also continued to maintain regular contact with the District Boards through the monthly *Board for Parish Education Bulletin* and the *Adult Education Bulletin*.

The activities of the Board for Parish Education extend over a large number of areas. We shall summarize the status in each area and then present pertinent recommendations.

### Elementary Schools

With deep gratitude to God, your Board can again report that our elementary school system is growing apace, although hampered by a serious teacher shortage.

### Recent Statistics

Year	United States		Canada		South America		Total	
	Schools	Enrollment	Schools	Enrollment	Schools	Enrollment	Schools	Enrollment
1945	1,090	73,948	7	108	—*	4,106	—*	78,234
1946	1,083	77,371	7	107	—*	4,461	—*	82,029
1947	1,093	82,023	6	118	105	5,618	1,204	87,859
1948	1,120	86,383	6	225	105	5,879	1,231	92,487

\* Number of schools from Brazil not reported.

### Total Statistics — Present Decade

Year	Schools	Enrollment	Teachers	Pastors	Women	Students *	Total
1940	1,259	71,151	1,308	256	363	320	2,247
1941	1,241	71,068	1,331	265	389	263	2,248
1942	1,221	70,647	1,343	243	438	243	2,267
1943	1,219	73,422	1,373	230	480	209	2,292
1944	1,093	76,277	1,393	189	602	158	2,342
1945	1,097	74,128	1,380	149	688	156	2,373
1946	1,090	77,605	1,385	145	758	226	2,514
1947	1,204	87,859	1,383	181	954	228	2,806
1948	1,231	92,487	1,374	165	1,118	307	2,964
Gain or Loss	—28	21,336	66	—91	755	—13	717

\* Students and candidates.

Note the inclusion of candidates in the "students" column. In the 30's this meant inclusion of a large number of theological candidates, with the result that available teacher candidates received no calls, but had to be placed temporarily. In the late 40's the number of candidates was extremely small, and only a few teacher candidates or older teachers served in temporary positions.

The number of schools reached a low point in 1946 but has considerably increased since. The real increase is shown in the enrollment (Col. 2) and total instructors (last col.). A disturbing factor is the small increase in male teachers. Even more noticeable is the very great increase of women who are not graduates, but emergency teachers.



### Estimated Expansion in Immediate Future

The following table attempts to show the increasing need for teachers. Based on five years of actual statistics, to show the recent trend, the latter part of the table constitutes an extension of school enrollments and teacher demand up to 1955, based on actual statistics of child Baptisms. Child Baptisms are the nearest data we have to indicate the birth rate in our Synod, and they form the most reliable basis for prognosticating future enrollments and teachers needed.

Years	Child Baptisms 8-Year Periods	School Enrollment Kindergarten to 9th Gr.	Per-Cent of Baptisms	Total Instructors
1931-38	271,350	1944 76,277	28.1*	2,342
1932-39	274,906	1945 78,254	29.1	2,373
1933-40	280,608	1946 82,029	29.2	2,514
1934-41	289,249	1947 87,859	30.3	2,806
1935-42	300,606	1948 92,487	30.7	2,964
Years	Actual Bap. Fig.	Estimated Enrollment	Estimated Per Cent	Estimated Instructors
1936-43	315,650	1949 97,220	30.8	3,106
1937-44	328,851	1950 101,615	30.9	3,246
1938-45	341,072	1951 105,732	31	3,378
1939-46	358,851	1952 111,244	31	3,554
1940-47	384,989	1953 119,347	31	3,813
1941-48	409,731	1954 127,017	31	4,057
1942-49	429,862 ('49 est.)	1955 133,257	31	4,257

\* Note the ascending rate of percentage. This means that while Baptisms show a large and constant increase, school enrollments increased proportionately still more. In the estimated section, the enrollment percentage was allowed to rise to 31 and was then arbitrarily kept at that figure. Kindergartens, which are comparatively few, and 9th grades, which are rare, were included in the enrollment figures (Col. 2) because teachers must be furnished for them as well as the other grades.

The foregoing table indicates an expansion that is practically certain and calls for a net gain of 1,293 teachers by 1955 (seven years), or for a net gain of 185 teachers a year. But this number was more than offset by the losses in 1949. Hence, there was no net gain in 1949, but a further setback. What we need, according to the foregoing table, is a NET GAIN of 185 per year, that is, 185 plus the number lost during the year, or somewhat over 300 new teachers.

### Enlargement of Teachers' Colleges Necessary

The foregoing estimate does not take into account other important factors that will contribute to an expansion of the school system, such as thousands of children gained annually who are not included in the Baptism record, the goal of 50 per cent of our children in schools, the present widespread movement in behalf of schools among non-Lutherans as well as Lutherans, the increase of Lutheran high schools and their need for teachers, overcrowded public schools, and the like. The demand for teachers is, there-

fore, likely to be considerably more than 300 a year. Nor will this be a temporary demand. All indications are that the school system will rather grow than decline, even if the recent high birth rate were to level off. In any case, teacher production should greatly increase, and this is not possible to the required extent with the present facilities of River Forest and Seward.

### **The Fifty-Per-Cent-Enrollment Goal**

The Board for Parish Education, as well as the District Boards, are making supreme efforts to reach by 1972 the fifty-per-cent-school-enrollment goal set by Synod in 1947. Since this will mean an expansion in relation to the growth of Synod, it calls for a growth of our present school system to twice its size and for many more than 300 new teachers each year up to 1972.

### **Non-Lutheran Children in School**

During the year 1948, children heretofore unchurched and from non-Synodical Conference churches accounted for 18.9 per cent of the enrollment, while the same two classes of children in our Sunday schools made up 17.2 per cent of the Sunday school enrollment. At that, large numbers of children were turned away from the schools for lack of facilities, and the growing waiting lists of numerous schools are a matter of grave concern. If we were to open the school doors wide to non-Lutheran children and establish more schools in our mission stations, the above-mentioned percentage would rise considerably.

### **New Teaching Materials for Schools**

The production of teaching materials for schools during the past triennium is indicated below.

*Concordia Primary Religion Series* (Grades 1—3): *A Child's Garden of Bible Stories*, by Arthur W. Gross, 1948; *A Child's Garden of Song*, by Theodore G. Stelzer, 1949; *Workbook in Primary Religion, Old Testament, Grade 1*, by Dorothy Bangert, 1950; *Workbook in Primary Religion, Old Testament, Grades 2 and 3*, by Verona Bloedel, 1950; *Teacher's Manual*, by Frank H. Colba and Wm. A. Kramer, 1950. Two workbooks on the New Testament, to be published in 1951, will complete the series.

*The Lutheran One-Teacher School*, edited by Wm. A. Kramer, 1949, deals with administration and instruction.

*The Church Through the Ages*, by S. J. Roth and Wm. A. Kramer, 1949. A complete Church History textbook for Grades 6—8.

*Treasury of Christian Literature*, by Wm. A. Kramer and Alfred Schmieding, 1949. Reader for Grades 7 and 8.

*Religion in Lutheran Schools*, edited by Wm. A. Kramer, 1949. Report of a Workshop in Religious Education (1949). Deals with objectives, content, use of the Bible, and methods.

*Leading Children into the Bible*, edited by Allan Hart Jahsmann, 1950. A result of the Workshop in Religious Education (1949), intended for parents, pastors, and teachers.

*School Reference Catalog*, prepared annually, containing recommendations of textbooks and materials for Lutheran schools.

*Catechism Filmstrips* on "The Ten Commandments" and "The Apostles' Creed" have been completed by the Committee on Visualizing Luther's Catechism. The plan is to cover the entire Catechism.

*Concordia Treble Series*. Selections for children's choirs for the church year and special occasions. Upwards of 30 numbers have so far been published.

*Miscellaneous*. Work is presently being done in science, Christian citizenship, the primary social studies, and on a manual for Lutheran kindergartens.

In the production of all its materials the Board for Parish Education seeks the advice of the teachers' colleges and superintendents as well as of pastors and teachers in the field. In planning materials for instruction in Religion also the help of the professors of Religious Education at the seminaries is sought.

### Sunday Schools

*Sunday School Growth*. — Three years ago we reported the largest enrollment in our history. The past triennium has witnessed further growth. 147 new Sunday schools were established, our enrollment increased by 52,000, and our staff of teachers and officers by 10,000. The average annual gain was 50 Sunday schools, 17,000 pupils, and 3,300 teachers. At present we have a total of 4,237 Sunday schools, 361,947 pupils, and 46,130 teachers and officers. The number of unchurched children enrolled in our Sunday schools has also increased. Our enrollment has increased by 92,000 over a period of ten years. For this steady growth we have reason to thank God. Comparative data for the triennium:

Year	Congregations and Stations	Sunday Schools	Pupils	Teachers and Officers	Pupils from Unchurched Homes
1946 .....	4,796	4,090	309,571	36,480	40,650
1947 .....	4,876	4,156	334,783	42,613	42,141
1948 .....	4,743	4,237	361,947	46,140	46,087

*Sunday School Literature*. — Since the fall of 1948 our editor and assistant editor of Sunday school materials have made special studies toward a revision of our Sunday school lessons. The Board

is aware of the tremendous responsibility of providing for so large a constituency of pupils and teachers study materials that are doctrinally sound and pedagogically effective. A Sunday School Curriculum Conference was held in February, 1949, for the purpose of canvassing the best thinking relative to the course of study for the Sunday school. While pastors and teachers are generally appreciative of the present materials, the editors believe that a greater variety of materials is desirable and that efforts should be made constantly to provide materials that are more closely suited to the needs of the Church as these needs emerge.

*A 500,000 Enrollment Anticipated.* — Our Sunday school has experienced a normal growth, as comparative data reveal. Nevertheless, a much larger enrollment is possible. We have, therefore, proposed to our Sunday schools an immediate goal of 500,000, as an incentive to the local Sunday school to take advantage of the opportunities it has for increasing its enrollment. We can, under God, attain the goal within two years if we proceed as follows: (1) Through child accounting reach all children past three years of age that ought to be in Sunday school and induce the parents to enroll them; (2) build up the enrollment of existing Bible classes and organize new Bible classes; (3) intensify the program of evangelism and thus reach and win some of America's unchurched millions for Christ. If every Sunday school availed itself of only one of these possibilities, our enrollment would increase materially.

*A Unified Program of Christian Education.* — Building up a large enrollment is not an end in itself. Simultaneously with the expansion of the Sunday school there must be inner spiritual growth. The Lutheran Church properly lays much emphasis on confirmation instruction, but unfortunately confirmation has come to be regarded as terminal. Parents think of it as graduation from the formal instructional agencies of the Church. This erroneous view must be corrected. Confirmation instruction is but the foundation on which the newly confirmed and all communicant members of the Church are to build. Most congregations concentrate on one age level, usually the elementary level, and neglect other levels. If we are to have intelligent and well-indoc-trinated members, we shall have to provide an instructional program for children, for adolescents, for young people, and for adults. Since Sunday is the day that can be best utilized to this end, we should make the most of it. The ideal to strive for should be: "The whole Church at school; the whole Church at worship." The 1949 Educational Conference resolved: "That we make Synod aware of the huge losses of youth to Bible study in the critical

adolescent period and call for an integrated youth program centered around Bible study and church attendance on Sunday morning; and that more attention be given to high school youth in the Sunday school and church program through more graded materials, more leadership training, and more promotion."

*Goals.*—In order to insure outward expansion and inward spiritual growth, it will be necessary for the local congregation to keep a number of goals in mind. Some of these goals are: (1) Systematic instruction of teachers; (2) Extension of the Nursery Department; (3) Expansion of the Bible class department; (4) Regular missionary education combined with a strong program of evangelism.

Teacher training is the prerequisite of a good Sunday school. Our teachers should be given the opportunity to study God's Word and prepare for teaching in weekly or at least biweekly teachers' meetings. Thousands of teachers are being prepared for effective teaching through our synodical teacher-training program, which aims to make "Every Teacher a Trained Teacher." A combination of regular teachers' meetings and the study of the training courses will improve the quality of teaching in our Sunday schools. The Board for Parish Education is also advocating that circuit Sunday school associations be organized in every District of Synod for the benefit of Sunday school teachers. Sunday school teachers, as well as other members of the congregations, will derive information and inspiration also from Bible institutes.

In order to make the Sunday school the missionary agency it can be, the congregation will endeavor to reach the maximum number of children, young people, and adults in its fold and in its community. At the lower end of the scale are the children of nursery age. The majority of our congregations have not yet enrolled children under four years of age in the Cradle, or Nursery, Roll, although many may have come to realize that child accounting begins with the babies and that a large Nursery Department means a growing Beginners' Department. At the other end of the scale are the adolescents, young people and adults, who ought to belong to the Bible class department of the Sunday school. Every person gained for the Bible class department increases the enrollment of the Sunday school. As we gain the confirmed members of our congregations for Bible study, we shall build stronger Christian homes and have a more active church membership.

More attention should be given in future to missionary education. A wide use of the mission-story talks, mission photos, and weekly envelopes furnished by Synod's Department of Missionary Education and Publicity will contribute toward the development of

the missionary spirit and toward generous giving for missions. The children in our Sunday schools can also be trained to become active missionaries among their associates. A healthy Sunday school will be strong in Christian education and strong in evangelism.

*Sunday School Hymnal.*—A rule of pedagogy requires that worship materials, such as hymns and prayers, should be adapted to the age level of those who use them. Contrary to this rule we at the present time compel our Sunday schools to use an adult hymnal or go elsewhere for hymnals suited to the capacity of children.

Our *Sunday School Hymnal*, though still used, is out of date and contains hymns that do not meet the standard set by our Church. As for hymnals published elsewhere, many of them contain cheap and non-Christian songs and may spoil the taste of the children for the better type of hymn.

The complaint is made that the *Lutheran Hymnal* does not contain enough hymns for children, that it is too large and too expensive to be handled by children. It would, of course, be a mistake to publish a Sunday school hymnal that would discourage children from singing the excellent chorales and English hymns appearing in the *Lutheran Hymnal* and sung by the adult congregation. To preserve our musical heritage, we favor publication of a Sunday school hymnal containing a judicious selection of hymns and tunes taken from the *Lutheran Hymnal*. In addition, this hymnal should contain a limited number of simple hymns not found in the *Lutheran Hymnal*, and prayers and devotions for the Sunday school. Since the Six Chief Parts of Luther's Small Catechism are prayed rather generally in our Sunday schools, they should be printed in the hymnal.

Synod has already taken the first step toward providing graded worship materials by authorizing publication of a *Child's Garden of Song* for children of Primary age. We believe a hymnal should now be prepared to meet the needs of children of more advanced age and request an enabling resolution.

#### Other Part-Time Agencies

Our Vacation Bible Schools, Weekday (Released-Time) Schools, and Saturday Schools again proved themselves to be a great blessing in the educational program of our Church. All three showed sizable gains in pupil enrollment and in attendance by non-member children, with the Vacation Bible School showing the greatest gains. The enrollment of the Saturday School was the highest in its history. This is true also of the Weekday School,

even though it suffered from the agitation that was lately raised against schools of its kind.

Statistics on these agencies for the past triennium show the following:

#### Vacation Bible Schools

	Schools	Pupils	Children of Non-Members
1946 .....	969	45,287	14,426
1947 .....	1,225	71,852	25,897
1948 .....	1,697	97,272	32,957

#### Weekday (Released-Time) Classes

	Congregations Participating	Pupils	Children of Non-Members
1946 .....	382	14,747	4,922
1947 .....	371	14,234	5,254
1948 .....	682	17,548	5,646

#### Saturday Schools

	Schools	Pupils	Children of Non-Members
1946 .....	654	12,857	1,203
1947 .....	559	10,443	1,498
1948 .....	780	15,803	1,641

The Saturday Schools, Weekday Schools, and Vacation Bible Schools, besides giving instruction to children who are already members of the Church, were instrumental in bringing many hundreds of boys and girls and men and women to the Savior. Their potentialities, however, both for Christian growth and for mission work have by no means been exhausted. For this reason, and in view of the fact that 70 per cent of our children are entirely dependent on our part-time agencies for religious instruction, the expansion and efficient use of them must be matters of our earnest concern and prayerful consideration.

The Board for Parish Education is happy to announce that the three series of Vacation Bible School lesson materials which it planned for use several years ago are now complete.

#### Confirmation Instruction

The Superintendents' Conference and the Educational Conference of the Board for Parish Education have explored the problem of confirmation instruction and have recommended that a manual on confirmation instruction be produced to give assistance in this important field. It appears that the conditions which were revealed in the study of confirmation practices made some years ago under the supervision of Vice-President Harms still obtain in our Church. There is a great variety in the standards set for confirmation instruction, as to the length of time required, the number of class hours a year, the age for confirmation, and the requirements set

for memory work. It appears that a study of these variations in practice is very much in order so that we may set reasonable and adequate standards for confirmation instruction.

The Board for Parish Education would encourage all pastors and teachers' conferences and congregations to place this important item on their agenda and would encourage also the individual congregations to discuss the provisions in the local congregation for this important phase of the educational program.

### High Schools

Synod at Saginaw in 1944 assigned the promotion and guidance of Lutheran secondary schools to the Board for Parish Education, and since that time the Board has been active in this area. The Board has published two monographs, "Establishing a Lutheran High School" and "Financing a Lutheran High School," and made them available to leaders in Lutheran high school projects.

The Board for Parish Education is also working in close co-operation with the Association of Lutheran Secondary Schools. This group has received a grant of \$10,000 from the Centennial Research Fund for the purpose of developing a curriculum for Lutheran secondary schools. The research on this project will take somewhat over three years. When completed, however, we shall have a complete curriculum for Lutheran high schools, indicating the specific objectives of the various subject-matter fields, course content and sample resource units for the individual subjects, all in harmony with the Lutheran philosophy of education. The Board for Parish Education has participated in the various workshops previously held to develop a curriculum in religion for secondary schools and will also co-operate in the project of developing the curriculum for Lutheran high schools.

Two new high schools have been opened since the last synodical convention: Cleveland in September, 1948, and Houston, in September, 1949. Both schools have followed the pattern of beginning with the freshman and sophomore years and of thus spreading the shaping up of the full program over a three-year period. Interest in Lutheran high schools is high in several other communities. At the Centennial Convention the Board for Parish Education stated that with faith and consecration, and with leadership that sees the importance of Christian education at the secondary level, it should be possible for us to develop twenty new high schools during the next twenty years. This is still an attainable goal. May God give us the consecration and leadership needed to attain it.

Figures for the 1949-50 school year indicate the following status of Lutheran secondary education:



Founded		Enrollment
1903	Lutheran High School, Milwaukee, Wis.	814
1909	Luther Institute, Chicago, Ill.	620
1916	Concordia Lutheran High School, Fort Wayne, Ind.	375
1930	Trinity Lutheran High School, Oregon City, Oreg.	29
1933	Trinity Lutheran High School, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	50
1943	Lutheran High School, Racine, Wis.	220
1944	Lutheran High School, Detroit, Mich.	330
1946	Lutheran High School, St. Louis, Mo.	600
1948	Lutheran High School, Cleveland, Ohio	150
1949	Lutheran High School, Houston, Tex.	44
		<hr/> 3,232

In addition to these regular pupils in Lutheran high schools, there were 226 pupils in separate 9th grades and 1,545 students in the high school departments of our synodical institutions. This makes a grand total of 4,277 students, or 4.8 per cent of the 104,000 persons of high school age in our Synod. Clearly, the area of Lutheran secondary education is still in need of expansion.

### Report on Adult Education

During the past triennium, God has blessed the work in the field of adult education abundantly. Significant progress was made in two areas: Bible study and family life education. A new Bible study consciousness is noticeable, and some sound planning has been done to inaugurate a Christian family life program.

### Bible Study

The comprehensive resolution on Bible study of the Centennial Convention was followed closely in developing the Bible Study Program. The Board's Council on Bible Study gave attention to building Bible classes, increasing the fruitful use of God's Word in elementary education, in the home, among our youth, the training of more Bible teachers through Bible institutes, and exploring the problem of a more readable English Bible.

Bible study workshops were conducted in 28 Districts. Persons trained at District workshops conducted similar conferences in about 70 per cent of Synod's circuits. Guidance was given to help Districts appraise their own Bible study and give to their congregations continual help toward improvement.

A congregational manual, *Studying His Word*, Interest Finders, and Workshop Reports were published. A new adult Bible study series on the books of the Bible was initiated. Five tracts appeared, and many articles were written.

Bible class enrollments had declined steadily from 7.5 per cent of the communicant membership in 1936 to 4.2 per cent in 1944.

By 1946 the situation had improved to 6.8 per cent. A conservative figure for 1948 shows 9.8 per cent, and the enrollment by the end of 1949 was considerably over the 10-per-cent mark, though Synod's membership had grown remarkably during these last years. The enrollment increases from 1947 to 1948 were double those of any other recent year. Several Districts in two years increased their Bible class enrollment from 90 to 100 per cent, and one District adding 70 new Bible classes, increased 140 per cent. The 1948 statistics (which are conservative) indicate that the five highest Districts are: Texas with 28 per cent, Oklahoma with 23.8 per cent, Southeastern with 23.3 per cent, Kansas with 18.2 per cent, and California-Nevada with 17.1 per cent. A special poll of one District, made at the end of 1949, revealed 43 new Bible classes started during the year and half as many more in the planning stage.

There is yet much to be done if our enrollments are to be a credit to us as the Bible Church and compare favorably with other denominations. Eight of the larger Districts of Synod, with a total communicant membership of 608,509 and representing 55 per cent of our total membership, are below the median score of 10.7 per cent. It is lack of progress in the older and larger Districts which is keeping the general average of Synod down. A strong field-work program is needed to help the older and larger Districts and congregations. The New Testament concept of lifelong Christian growth as preparation for Christian service needs to be inculcated. We must also have a more general acceptance of the full Sunday school structure, including youth and adult departments.

### The Bible and Children

It was found that many adults are not diligent in the use of the Scriptures because they were not properly introduced to it as children. An analysis of causes therefore demanded that we give special attention to the use of the Bible in all of our agencies of Christian education. A subcommittee of the Council on Bible Study gave special attention to this problem. The workshop in Religious Education studied the topic "The Use of the Bible with Children" and developed a monograph, *Leading Children into the Bible*, to guide our parents and teachers. Teachers' conferences and Sunday school associations have begun to take up the problem. There is need for dealing practically and realistically with this question in every conference of pastors, teachers, and Sunday school workers. Training the individual for the personal, devotional use of the Bible must become one of the major goals in Lutheran education if we are to succeed in building a Bible-studying laity.

### **Bible Use in the Home**

Another subcommittee has been dealing with the problem of increasing the profitable use of the Scriptures in our homes both privately and in family worship. Many Bible-reading plans have been investigated. One plan has been tried out experimentally in a whole District. Further studies are being made, including a scientific survey to get solid facts on which to base a preventive and a remedial program, which will lift the devotional habits of our people. A full acceptance of the Lutheran doctrine of the Word and of the priesthood of all believers demands a practice that is consistent, namely, regular and fruitful use of the Word of God in our private lives. Use of the Word should come natural to the child of God. Nothing less will give us people capable of coping with the increasing secularism, the aggressive Romanism, and the anti-Christian Communism of our age. There is a distinct need for special efforts in every congregation during the next triennium to increase Bible use in the home.

### **Bible Study and Youth**

Some preliminary studies have indicated that fully 70 per cent of our young people between the age of 14 and 24 are not enrolled in Bible classes nor teaching the Bible in Sunday school classes. This is far below a creditable record for our Church and spells disaster for tomorrow. There is need for a special and careful analysis based on facts and a vigorous promotion which enlists all that are concerned: the home, the church, Bible classes, Sunday schools, and youth societies. A subcommittee has been appointed to give guidance toward an effective approach to Lutheran youth.

### **Bible Institutes Increase**

Under the blessings of God the St. Louis Lutheran Bible Institute founded in the fall of 1946 has continued with two semesters a year and maintained an enrollment of more than 200 per semester. It has also stimulated the founding of six other Bible institutes. Five or six more are being established in 1950. Recognizing the importance of training more volunteer parish workers for our churches, the Board for Parish Education has asked the St. Louis Institute Committee to supply guidance to the institute movement. The busy pastor, with his crowded parish calendar, and the fuller achievement of our missionary and educational task as a world Church call for the training of many more consecrated men and women with all types of parish activity. We believe that many more Lutheran centers should be encouraged to set up Bible institutes, that the Board for Parish Education should be charged

with the task of developing theologically and pedagogically sound curricula and standards, and that our Church should now develop a number of young men who can devote their lives to this type of work.

### Guidance on Versions

In promoting greater use of the Bible, the Council on Bible Study was at once confronted with the problem of a more readable English text. Contacts at conferences and a survey made by the Sunday school office indicate that the need is pronounced. Throughout the English-speaking world many new versions are appearing. This is somewhat of a phenomenon of our times and reveals a generally felt need. Our Church, too, must be prepared for this demand. Many of our people already are making use of new versions and paraphrases. For this reason the Board for Parish Education asked a committee of the Council on Bible Study to look into the problem and explore it further. This committee is known as the Advisory Committee on English Versions. It has made some preliminary explorations in the field and will give special attention to the problem of an English text that can be used more fruitfully in parish education, in family worship, and in guiding our youth into the treasures of God's Word.

### Council on Bible Study

We wish to acknowledge with deep gratitude toward God the service of the many persons who during the past triennium have served as members of the Council on Bible Study and have given much of their time and energy to this program. While directed chiefly by the Secretary for Adult Education, much valuable assistance was given by the committee, chiefly the Steering Committee.

Much work remains to be done to provide guidance and training materials for those thousands of men and women who must first be trained as capable Bible teachers if we are to reach a goal as low as 20 per cent of all communicant members enrolled in Bible classes. We need leadership texts, audio-visual aids, and other helps, especially for the small isolated parishes of Synod. The Steering Committee will continue to work for improved study materials for Junior, Senior, and Adult Bible classes. The greatest need of all is more consecrated, well-indoctrinated, and capable teachers of the Bible. An analysis of one of our largest Districts revealed that it now has about 200 classes, but that it should have no less than 700 classes to have adequate Bible study facilities. It is chiefly the setting up of classes for many age levels in the congregation rather than the building of a few large Bible classes that will do most to help us reach our goal of "building a Bible-studying laity in this generation."

### Family Life Education

When Synod, at its Saginaw Convention, created the Department of Adult Education as a division of the Board for Parish Education, it entrusted to it especially also a program of constructive service to the Christian home. Accordingly, the Board for Parish Education outlined a program of study and action and set up a subcommittee on marriage and the family (*Proceedings*, p. 294). The synodical convention which received this report also requested the President of Synod to appoint a committee "to study the matters of marriage, divorce, remarriage, and related subjects" (*Proceedings*, p. 538). With two committees in the field, the Board for Parish Education appealed to the President of Synod to make these two committees one. This merger took place at his request.

The personnel of the present committee is as follows: Dr. E. F. Dittmer, Rev. O. E. Feucht, secretary, Dr. Erdman Frenk, Dr. O. A. Geiseman, Mr. Paul Jacobs, Rev. Martin Oldsen, Mr. E. H. Rupprecht, Rev. Edgar Witte, Prof. W. F. Wolbrecht, chairman. The committee has done the following work during the past triennium:

A survey was made of the entire field of marriage and the family to get orientation both in regard to the special request of Synod and the assignment from the Board for Parish Education. Its general objective is "to give to our churches guidance in regard to marriage and the Christian family so that they may equip their members with the necessary knowledge, attitudes, and skills requisite to wholesome Christian family living." The committee met regularly and made appreciable progress.

The committee found that only a carefully devised research program would give to the Church valid and reliable guidance in matters concerning marriage, divorce, remarriage, and related problems. Such a program has been outlined, and funds have been secured for this project from the Centennial Thankoffering Research Fund. Plans are being carefully laid for an effective procedure which will insure the wise stewardship of these funds and the achievement of our purpose, theologically sound guidance in matters of marriage.

Christian Family Week was suggested for general observance throughout Synod the first full week of May, 1949, and definite suggestions were made to ministers, families, and parishes for an observance which would help strengthen the Christian home. The emphasis in 1949 was on "a family life education program for the parish." The emphasis in 1950 is "family worship."

*First Family Life Workshop.*—To give further study to important phases of family life, such as family worship, marriage counseling, parent education, child guidance, home visitation, church-home co-operation, Christian family standards, and help-

ful materials for use by individuals, families, and congregations. The first family life workshop was held at River Forest in the summer of 1949, with an attendance of 50. There was representation from 22 of Synod's Districts. The constructive suggestions worked out by this group made it extremely practical, challenging, and useful, and opened new vistas of service for a family-centered ministry.

The following materials were produced during the triennium: An Agency tract: *A Family Life Program for the Parish*, a 50-page digest of the first family workshop; a folder on family worship made available for free distribution to the churches; special articles in our church periodicals; a book of approximately 250 pages entitled *Helping Families Through the Church*.

One of the largest tasks before the committee is the setting up of an adequate list of materials for use in the local church. To that end six subcommittees are helping with the screening of about 100 audio-visual aids. These screening groups are located in various parts of the country. Some 400 books and pamphlets are now in the process of being evaluated to give us lists of the best literature available.

Because the young married people (age 25 to 35) are a strategic group, and because there is at present an increase of couples' clubs and young married people's classes, the Family Life Committee has invited our national organizations, the Walther League, the Lutheran Women's Missionary League, and the Lutheran Laymen's League, to co-operatively produce, with the Board for Parish Education, some guidance materials for such couples' groups and classes.

A beginning has been made to inaugurate family life education throughout the Districts of Synod. Further action in that direction has been curtailed by limitations imposed by the Fiscal Conference.

To undergird Christian family life, the committee sees the following needs. Each parish should become much more conscious of its families and develop closer home-church co-operation through a family-centered approach to education. Pastors want and need more guidance in marriage counseling and a more effective pastoral approach to the family. This guidance should be supplied. Parish classes and organizations need to gear their planning more specifically to family needs and the development of wholesome family living. Congregations need help for a practical and simple approach that will help each family set up family worship. Our churches should be encouraged to use one month a year to emphasize the building and maintaining of a Christian home. The resolution on the Christian home of the Centennial Convention outlines a constructive program that is both preventive and remedial. This reso-

lution cannot be implemented without giving insights, skills, methods, and materials to our churches. To do so, personal training must be given similar to that supplied for the Bible Study Program. The convention of Synod should ratify the President's action in merging the two committees, rescind that portion of the 1947 resolution pertinent thereto, and authorize the Board for Parish Education in the future to fill vacancies and make additions to the committee through proper appointments.

Since the Christian home is the most potent teaching agency the Church has, Synod needs to be reminded of the strategic importance of setting up a constructive Christian family program.

### **Lutheran Education Week**

Lutheran Education Week continues to be the annual high point of the promotional work of the Board for Parish Education. Inaugurated in 1944, this event has found increasing acceptance in our congregations.

The themes of the annual observances during the past triennium have been:

In 1948, "Christian Growth Through Christian Education," emphasizing the fact that Christian education is the God-ordained means to provide Christian growth.

In 1949, "Search the Scriptures," emphasizing the importance of Bible-centered education for all age groups.

In 1950, "Everybody Needs Christian Education," emphasizing that the Church offers blessings through Christian education to young and old alike.

The widespread use of the materials offered for Lutheran Education Week indicates to us that our congregations are finding the materials helpful in emphasizing to their membership the importance of Christian education. More and more Lutheran Education Week has come to mean also an inventory of the congregation's educational program and an opportunity to report on the educational program available in the congregation and the ways in which that program can be improved. If the event continues to be such a time of inventory, it cannot but prove to be a blessing for all of the congregations of Synod.

### **The Status of the Teacher**

Our synodical officials found it necessary during World War I and World War II, and in connection with the late Selective Service Act, to clarify the status of the Lutheran teacher to Government officials in connection with the draft. During the past year, problems have arisen in connection with the payment of income tax on a teacherage and with the proposed amendment to the Social

Security Act which made it necessary for the Board for Parish Education to prepare statements concerning the official position of the Lutheran male teacher in our Church. These statements were needed by our synodical officials to clarify to the Government the status of the teacher. Our synodical officials and the Board for Parish Education have gone on record in stating the following:

1. That Lutheran teachers are officially defined by our Church as "ministers of religion," "ministers of religious education," "ministers of the Gospel," and "servants of the Word."

2. That they are called upon or may be called upon to perform or to help perform sacerdotal and other pastoral functions.

3. That while they are not commonly called, installed, or ordained as *pastors*, they are formally called, installed, and consecrated for life as "*ministers of religion*" and devote themselves primarily to teaching and altogether to the spiritual service of the Church.

4. That the main obligation of these men is to conduct and teach Lutheran elementary, secondary, and higher schools and that in the local church they commonly instruct also the confirmed youth and adults and, in general, assist the pastor in ministering to the congregation.

5. That, although these men are popularly known as "teachers," they are in reality members of the clergy.

### The Church, the State, and Education

The Board for Parish Education presented to the 1947 convention an "Opinion" entitled "Religious Education in State-Supported Schools." Synod commended the Board for its research in this field and directed the Board "to continue its studies and report its findings at the next convention." Recognizing the importance of the subject and its many ramifications, the Board has appointed a *Committee on Church-State Relations* to make some of the studies so that we shall be able to give our people the necessary guidance.

Since the presentation of the "Opinion" three years ago debate on the teaching of religion in the public schools has grown in intensity. Two recent Supreme Court decisions (Everson and McCollum), in particular the McCollum (released-time instruction) case, have occasioned a great deal of controversy and the writing of books and scores of magazine articles.

Apart from these Court decisions, educators no less than clergymen have long been alarmed over the spread of the secular spirit and the decline of religious influence among the American people. Secularism is the point of view that for all practical pur-



poses God does not exist. Secularism excludes God from human life, from business and politics; it relativizes the standards of the Moral Law and thus opens the floodgates of crime and immorality.

In view of this growing secularism, which threatens our Christian civilization, even liberal churchmen are urging that religion be given some consideration in the course of study of the public schools. Some conservative Protestants are asking that they be permitted to teach religion in connection with the daily public school program. Roman Catholics criticize the public school because of the exclusion of God from its program. On the other hand, some citizens are crying for the exclusion of all religious elements from the public school.

A growing number of parents have come to realize that something fundamental is lacking in the schooling of their children. While some religious parents do not favor any religion in the public school, not even Bible reading or released-time classes, because they think such practices involve a mixing of Church and State, a large percentage of American parents wish their children to receive religious instruction as a part of their schooling. We have, however, this situation: The children of religious parents may not receive religious education in connection with the daily public school program; the children of godless parents, however, are receiving at public expense the kind of education their parents want them to have. While Christian parents should be willing to pay the expense involved in founding and maintaining Christian schools, the State should give some consideration to the children who do not have the opportunity to attend such schools.

As Christians and as citizens we are vitally interested in the public school. We are concerned for the children of our own Church who are enrolled in the public school, lest the schooling they receive there undermine their faith. And we are concerned for all other children attending the public school, that the schooling they receive there will be such as to promote civil righteousness. The Board for Parish Education believes that in view of divergent opinions and the controversial nature of the problems, some intensive and scholarly studies ought to be made. The following paragraphs represent the thinking of the Board and suggest the areas in which such studies are imperative.

#### **Parents' Rights**

Much has been written about the rights both of the State and the Church to educate. Much has also been written about parental responsibility, but little about parental rights. So little has been said and written on the subject that parents are scarcely conscious of their rights and therefore exert only a negligible influence in determining the education which their children shall receive. Yet

of all people the parents should be the best informed and the most vocal, since the welfare of their children is at stake.

Briefly, parents' rights are to be deduced from the parental authority and responsibility which God has given to fathers and mothers. The rights of parents are commensurate with the duties God has laid upon them or with the power and authority He has conferred. We may therefore say that *anything which makes it difficult or impossible for parents to fulfill their God-given responsibility encroaches upon their rights*. This is a general rule, and all instances of apparent encroachment must be checked against this rule.

The rights of parents are violated (1) when parents are forced to send their children to a school prescribed by the State instead of being permitted to send them to a school of their own choice; (2) when the content of textbooks which their children are compelled to use is such that it contradicts the religious principles of the parents; (3) when children are compelled to attend religious instruction of which the parents do not approve; (4) when the school so monopolizes the child's time, especially on weekdays, that there is practically no time for the religious instruction of the child; (5) when the State gives some parents, for example, those who want non-religious schools, the schools they desire, but neglects to do anything to meet the desires of a large percentage of religious parents for the kind of schools they want.

It is the obligation of parents to fulfill their duties and defend their rights in the fear of God. It is the responsibility of the Church to proclaim the whole counsel of God relative to the Christian education of young and old; to instruct parents concerning their rights and responsibilities; to defend the rights of parents and instruct and prepare them for the defense of their rights. The leaders of the Church must also awaken parents to the perils inherent in a school system which is compelled to divorce religion from the child's schooling.

#### **Separation of Church and State**

Separation of Church and State, always a controversial issue, is being widely discussed in religious and educational periodicals today. The subject has come to the fore in recent years for two reasons: (a) conservative Protestants, alarmed over the increase of juvenile crime and the decline in morals among young and old, have been requesting permission of school boards to introduce religious instruction for the benefit of children attending the public schools. (b) Roman Catholics are trying to secure public funds for the support of their parochial schools. In opposing the Roman Catholic Church, which in principle favors the union of Church and State, and in seeking to preserve our public schools from

being misused, we must take heed lest we become advocates of a type or degree of separation that will work harm both to the Church and to the nation.

Separation of Church and State, in so far as it is implied in the First Amendment, does not mean the exclusion of religion from the State or from the education of children. This is borne out by history. The Constitution was framed in 1787. On the day of its adoption the President was asked to recommend to the people a day of thanksgiving and prayer in grateful acknowledgment of this document. In 1790 the House adopted a resolution that chaplains be appointed by Congress, a practice which continues to the present day. Later congresses provided for the appointment of chaplains for the Army and Navy. Every President except Jefferson has proclaimed days of prayer and thanksgiving. Grants of land were made to denominational colleges. Most States grant religious bodies exemption from taxation. In most States the Churches have been granted the use of public buildings for educational and other purposes. Religious instruction was the rule in the early public schools of the nation.

The State can be on friendly terms with the Church without interfering with its functions or breaking down the distinction between the two institutions, in fact, the State should co-operate with the Church wherever the welfare of the nation demands such co-operation. Therefore we must regard with apprehension the following statement of one of the Supreme Court Justices in the *Everson* case: "Neither a State, nor the Federal Government, can pass laws which aid any religion, aid all religions, or prefer one religion to another." We take no exception to the words: "prefer one religion to another," for the First Amendment certainly does prohibit the Federal Government from any preferential treatment of any Church. But the first clause is ominous in its import. Hitherto this court had never ruled that the Government may not aid all churches on an equal or non-preferential basis. Hitherto the matter of taxing for the support of religion had been left wholly to the discretion of the States, it being considered beyond the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, and the States have consequently passed legislation to prohibit the use of tax moneys for the support of any Church. But to deny the right of the Federal Government and the States to "aid all religions" on a non-preferential basis in any manner whatsoever is to go counter to American history and practice. On the basis of the assertion in the *Everson* case, the Supreme Court in 1949, in the *Champaign* case, ruled that the practice of holding released-time classes in public school buildings was "aiding" religion and was therefore contrary to the Constitution.

This decision, not being based on history or precedent, legislative, the Court having framed a "constitutional principle" of its own, and is equivalent to the laying down of a principle of absolute separation between the schools and religion. Atheists and extreme liberals have, therefore, heralded the decision as a victory. One group has said that this victory is only the opening wedge that the enemies of religion must now work for a complete conquest: Sunday laws, Church exemption from taxation, exemption of ministers and conscientious objectors from military service, employment of chaplains at public expense, compulsory attendance of military personnel at religious exercises, requirement of oaths in court, at inaugurations, etc., all of these are to be legislated out of existence.

Christian people are vitally concerned over these recent decisions of the Supreme Court. Separation from government and from education is a concession to secularism, and it may be a step toward regimentation or totalitarianism. It will lead to a deprivation of the rights God Himself has granted to the Church. What may happen is exemplified by Communism. In Russia absolute separation has meant the submersion and degradation of the Church. The Orthodox Church is now granted certain rights on condition of complete subserviency to the State.

The establishment-of-religion clause of the First Amendment prohibits the Federal Government from creating, by legislation, a national Church that would be given a preferential position. The freedom-of-religion clause protects the religious freedom of individuals and groups, or freedom of conscience and freedom of worship.

The State may lawfully co-operate with and befriend religion on a non-preferential basis to the extent that it preserves the distinction between the two realms. Distinction, or differentiation, of the two realms allows for co-operation, whereas "separation," as many understand the term, today seems to forbid co-operation. When Lutherans speak of simple separation, they mean that we must distinguish between the two realms and not mix their functions. "Separation of Church and State" is an unfortunate term because so many different meanings have been imported into it. Moreover, we are guilty of a loose usage of words when we speak of the principle of separation. What is meant is a policy or a practice. In America it is the rule or practice to distinguish between the functions of Church and State and not to permit either institution to exercise functions belonging to the other. The Church-State relationship is fluid and not precisely fixed. How much the State may aid all religions on a non-preferential basis (direct use of tax moneys excluded) cannot be established once.

and for all. To the extent that the State recognizes the value of the Church's contribution to the national welfare, it may permit the teaching of religion in the public schools, and the like. To the extent that it tends toward absolutism, it will try to enforce regimentation and uniformity and withdraw the right of tax-exemption and other rights. It is our duty as Christian citizens to guard against a union of Church and State on the one hand, and the absolute separation of religion from the State and the schools on the other. The State has sustained the right of parents to send their children to a non-public school, but a totalitarian government, insisting on one type of school, is sure to prohibit non-public schools.

### **The State or Civil Government**

Civil government, like the Church, is a divine institution. It is based on the sovereignty of God, not on natural rights. Even though governments are founded by men for the protection of human rights, their power and authority are from God. God has entrusted to rulers the power of the sword, to the end that they should preserve order, secure the well-being of men and society, and enable Christians to lead a quiet and peaceable life.

If civil government is a divine institution, then the civil authorities must themselves submit to the laws which they are commissioned to enforce and must be subject to God. Luther says we must let God be the one Ruler over everything that has been created, and all of us must be completely subject to Him. God rules in the spiritual realm (Church) by means of the Word, and God rules in the worldly realm by means of civil government or the sword. Civil authorities are not free to do as they please, but they are "ministers of God" and as such are bound to do the will of God. Luther cannot be cited in defense of the passive attitude toward civil government which has characterized much of Lutheranism. Luther boldly told civil rulers what their duties were according to the Word of God and courageously rebuked them when they abused their power.

The fact that civil government is largely in the hands of worldlings and unscrupulous men must not deter the Church from declaring God's will with respect to rulers and magistrates. The tendency of government is to reach out for more power and, in doing so, to restrict and curtail the liberty of the subjects. Luther delivered the State from the tyranny of the Church and wrote much in defense of government as a divine institution and a gift of God. At the same time he warned that the devil, as "the prince of this world," constantly tempts rulers to abuse their power and become tyrants. It is the responsibility of the Church to reveal the will of God on moral issues also to rulers and magistrates. It is like-

wise the duty of the Church to train men for the fulfillment of their citizenship duties, which include the duty of Christians to enter the service of government and fulfill their office in the fear of God.

The Church brings its influence to bear upon civil government for the most part indirectly through its program of Christian education. It is desirable that governmental positions be occupied by Christians or by men of sterling quality who are sympathetic toward religion and the Church. Unless such people are voted into office, the Church may be deprived of its rights and even have to submit to persecution. Non-Christian officials do not know that they have their power from God and that they will be held accountable to God for any abuse of that power. Much less do they know that the Church is a divine institution and that it is their duty to insure conditions that are favorable for the healthy expansion of the Church. Our task as Christian citizens is to elect men to office who are aware of their responsibility to God and appreciate the dignity of the Church.

#### The Church

God, the Supreme Ruler over all, rules through the spiritual power of the Church and through the civil power of the State. And the purpose of these institutions is that His will should be done, in the Church through the proclamation of the Word, and in the State through the lawful exercise of authority, to preserve order. It is the duty of the Church, not of the State, to preach the Gospel. The Church should not expect the State to propagate the Gospel; in fact, it should oppose any movement that would aim to make the State responsible for the propagation of the Gospel. Any effort in this direction by the State would be an invasion of the rights of the Church and a mixing of the two realms. But the State, through the exercise of its power, should create and maintain conditions that are favorable for the propagation of the Gospel and the expansion of the Church.

The Church should be conscious of its rights and guard them with a jealous watchfulness. Anything that inhibits the activity of the Church, or in any way makes the proclamation of the Gospel difficult, is a violation of the rights of the Church and should not be submitted to passively. Sometimes the Church must contend for its own rights and for the rights of parents, which are identified with the rights of the Church in so far as the parents may be members of the Church. When attempts were being made in Oregon and Michigan in the early 1920's to legislate all private and parochial schools out of existence and compel all parents to send their children to the public school, our Church went into action. Lutherans and Catholics co-operated and used their influence to defeat the unfair legislation. In standing up in defense of its rights

The Church is acting as God's agent and representative, whose will it is that His Gospel should have free course in the world and should not be opposed and suppressed by the power of the sword or the setting of wicked men.

### Religion and the Public Schools

The American Council on Education correctly says that the secularization of our schools has not been so complete as certain statements would lead us to believe. Bible reading and other practices have been common since the first public schools were established; hence these practices may not be construed as a growing tendency to flout the First Amendment and weaken the wall of separation between the Church and State. In spite of this, members of the Supreme Court apparently think that absolute separation of Church and State is a goal set up by the framers of the Constitution and that the time has come to reach that goal. Their attention, with respect to the schools, seems to be to outlaw any practice, with respect to the schools, that is religious in nature. In the language of the Court, our schools are *secular* schools.

Our Church simply must repudiate the reasoning which says the State is responsible for the child's general education, the home and the Church for his religious education. In principle, our Church cannot approve of a general education from which religion is absent, for an education without religion is incomplete. It is unreasonable for the State to take over education and then bar the Church from the schools on the supposition that the Church by giving religious instruction in an unrelated context can fulfill its mission. The Church has a commission from God to educate, and the State has an interest in education. Unless the Church is given an opportunity to fulfill in part its commission in the context of the school, it is greatly hampered in the performance of its duty toward children who can attend only the public school. This is not to advocate the imposition of so-called sectarian religious instruction upon our public schools. It does advocate that the Church be given an opportunity to bring religious instruction to its children in connection with the daily school program.

Our definition of religious freedom in America should include the right of parents to give their children the kind of education they wish their children to have. This means that the churches, as the representatives of the parents, should be permitted to bring their faith to the children in the classroom. Because religion is an essential part of education, the child should receive religious instruction as part of his schooling. The practical plan would be for the school to set aside one or two hours per week for religious instruction. The classes would be entirely under the supervision of the various churches, and whatever expenses would be incurred

would be paid by the churches, not by the schools. Children whose parents do not want them to receive religious instruction would be excused in every case.

We concede that even this plan does not give religion the central place it should have in the child's education. But in the very nature of the case, the solution must remain partial. The child will at least receive religious instruction as a part of his education in the public school, and he will be kept from growing up with the idea that religion is non-essential or unimportant.

Classes might be held on the church premises where convenient. As a general rule, they should be held in the school buildings to prevent loss of valuable time. Objections will indeed be raised against the use of public school buildings for religious instruction classes. We can meet these objections by urging the taxpayers' rights. Do our public buildings belong to an impersonal institution called the State, or do they belong to persons, to the taxpayers who sustain the State? By what lawful right can parents be restrained from using the buildings which their tax money has helped to build? If the use of public buildings by the churches was not unconstitutional during the first century of this nation's existence, how can such use be declared unconstitutional at the present time?

We are aware of the fact that the practice we are advocating would seem to go counter to the position taken by the Supreme Court. We know also that many thoughtful Americans, among them lawyers well-versed in jurisprudence, have pointed out the defect of the recent decision of the Supreme Court. American Christians should not meekly submit to decisions that are favorable to atheism but unfavorable to the majority of American parents. Christians should arise and co-operate in an effort to have this decision reversed or modified. They cannot accept the argument that the teaching of religion in connection with the daily public school program has a factional tendency and accentuates racial and other differences. They are interested in securing for parents the right which should be theirs by the will of God and in accordance with the religious freedom which the First Amendment guarantees.

#### Christian Elementary Schools

The International Council of Religious Education and the American Council on Education agree with The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, and with others who have a similar philosophy of education, that religion must be an integral part of schooling. These groups differ, however, in how this should be accomplished. According to the Lutheran philosophy of education, it is pedagogically unsound and inadmissible to exclude religious instruction



from the child's schooling and relegate it to after-school hours or Sunday morning. When this is done, religion becomes merely an appendage and is not a part of education. From the Christian point of view, complete education is impossible apart from religion. Non-religious schools can give schooling, they cannot give children complete education. A complete education is possible only in a school in which religion occupies the central position and motivates the child religiously for study and conduct.

Christian education requires a Christ-centered and Bible-centered school. In other words, for a complete Christian education full-time Christian schools are indispensable. Our fathers supported the public schools, recognizing the fundamental need for education, but they founded Christian schools for their own children. If such schools were imperative a century ago, when the public schools still had a religious background, they are even more imperative today. Since our children cannot receive a Christian education in the public school, we have no other course but to expand our parish school system.

Twenty-five years ago most Reformed Protestants were opposed to Christian schools. They lived under the illusion that the public school was the one school for democratic America and that the Church could successfully supplement the public school by means of religious instruction on Sunday morning. The fallacy of this divorce of religion from general education has at last become apparent. Many Protestants realize that a modicum of religious instruction on Sunday morning is not even enough to keep the children loyal to the Church, since the tendency of the non-religious school is to alienate their children from religion and the Church.

Many Protestant leaders are adopting a philosophy of education approximating that of the Lutheran Church. Scores of Protestant schools have sprung into existence, and more are being planned. Unless believing parents are granted the same rights that are granted atheists, we can expect to see many Christian schools founded in various parts of the country, just as several hundred evangelical Bible institutes have sprung up in protest against the modernism and atheism that have been permitted to invade Christian colleges and theological schools.

The Christian school movement has created considerable apprehension. Some have gone so far as to say that non-public schools are un-American, an assertion which is disproved by the history of religion and education in the United States. The early schools were religious schools. Back of this assertion is a dangerous fallacy, to wit, all the youth of the nation should attend the one great educational institution of the State, that they may learn to live together democratically. A group of progressive educators

have expressed the fear that if non-public schools "should become so numerous and so permanent as to constitute an institutional rival to the common public schools," they will be a "threat to the democratic process." In deciding against "widespread encouragement of parochial schools," the International Council has said: "It would constitute a serious threat to public education and democracy."

This criticism is predicated on the assumption that only public schools are qualified to teach and to train for the democratic way of life. We believe that religiously motivated schools, which teach loyalty to our form of government and to the democratic ideal, are at least as well qualified for the task as are the schools which have no strictly religious motivation. People who are led to saving time in God, who are taught to love and obey God's commandments, to respect and aid their fellow men, even their enemies, to recognize civil government as a divine institution, will be the strongest support of rather than a serious threat to the democratic way of life.

We are firmly convinced of the necessity of Christian schools, and we know that these schools will in no wise harm the public school system but will be a blessing to that system and to our country. Three years ago we set as our goal the enrollment of fifty per cent of our children in Lutheran elementary schools. We shall try to attain our goal because we believe the well-being of our Church depends on the children's receiving a complete education, that is, a Christian education.

In maintaining a system of schools we are also helping to maintain Protestantism in America. It was the Protestant influence that gave us our great American institutions. It is Protestantism that has carried forward the banner of civil and religious freedom. We should encourage all Protestant denominations to promote Christian schools, in which the Gospel of Jesus Christ is brought to the children.

The Romanists are determined to make America Catholic and their power is expanding with great rapidity. Non-Catholics have resorted to political weapons in the effort to stop the growth of Romanism. The most that Protestants and Other Americans in the United States can hope to accomplish in this manner is to prevent the Roman Catholic Church from procuring tax moneys or from introducing Roman Catholic instruction in the public schools, so long as they ignore one of the chief factors that is contrary to the progress of Romanism, the Catholics will continue to increase their influence. That factor is the parochial school.

Lutheran schools have helped to make our Church a strong Church. Catholic schools keep Catholics with their Church. A large percentage of Protestants fall away from their Church.

early adolescence. Why? Because they receive only thirty hours of religious instruction a year on Sunday morning and not enough additional instruction to train them for intelligent and permanent church membership. Protestant children receive some religious and Christian instruction; they do not receive a well-rounded Christian education, and they will not receive a Christian education until they are enrolled in Christian schools. While Protestant churches neglect the Christian education of the young and endeavor to regain adults who should never have been lost to the Church, the Catholic Church continues to grow because it has a vast system of parochial schools. As long as the Catholic Church maintains its schools, it will continue to increase its membership despite the political weapons used to arrest its growth.

Liberal Protestants make an idol of the public school, and they are bound to oppose the Christian school movement. But it is to be hoped that the majority of conservative Protestants see the handwriting on the wall and will in growing numbers be planning an adequate program of Christian education for their children. We can successfully combat Romanism only by making many strong and loyal Protestant Christians, who know why they are Christians and why they are evangelical or Protestant. This means increased attention to Christian education by whatever means it may be offered. There are essentially two alternatives open to them in the implementation of this suggestion: (1) the support of an effective program of released-time instruction; (2) the founding of full-time Christian schools. The most effective way of providing it is through full-time Christian schools.

### **Special Assignments and Activities of the Board for Parish Education**

#### **Tests and Measurements**

The synodical convention of 1947 authorized the Board for Parish Education to establish a Lutheran Educational Measurements Bureau. After careful consideration of the needs and costs, the organization and function of such a program, the Board decided that the problem involved the need for careful exploration. For that purpose the Board appointed the following committee on Tests and Measurements: Dr. H. J. Boettcher, Prof. W. O. Kraeft, Dr. Theodore G. Stelzer, Mr. Elmer Pflieger, and Mr. A. L. Miller, chairman.

This Committee did considerable exploratory work on the possibilities of meeting the distinctive needs of Lutheran schools and educational agencies for tests. The scope of the committee's work is outlined by them in threefold:

1. To develop tests on aspects of Christian growth.

2. To select helpful tests in other areas.

3. If possible to study special outcomes of Lutheran education in the secular studies. In other words, the committee does not propose to duplicate the fine mental and achievements tests that have been developed for use in the public schools.

From a number of suggested projects the committee has chosen three for its initial efforts in this field. They are:

1. A test of Biblical information.
2. Achievement tests on the Catechism.
3. A group test of Christian personality.

Work on these tests was initiated at a workshop on tests and measurements held at Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, August 1—5, 1949. For each test a separate committee was appointed, and the entire group gave counsel on the reports of the various projects. Since that time the several committees have been active in developing still further the findings of the workshop session. The committee hopes to make these tests available within the near future. The production of valid and reliable tests is not an easy matter nor a task which can be accomplished in a short space of time. For that reason the committee is proceeding slowly and making good use of the available talent in our circles, that is, persons with special background in the field of tests and measurements.

A special grant of \$5,000 from the Committee on Allocating C. T. O. Funds for Scholarly Research provides funds necessary for the completion of these projects and for beginning work on additional projects.

#### *State Aid to Non-public Schools*

The 1947 synodical convention re-affirmed the position taken on State aid to non-public schools at the 1944 session and resolved that the Board for Parish Education and other interested parties be encouraged to study the problem. The Board for Parish Education has continued its study of this problem and the related problem of Federal aid to education.

Further study has persuaded us that distinction between the social service program of the State and the granting of tax money by the State to subsidize the instructional program is a valid one. The use of government funds for the teaching program of church schools is support of religious instruction and is thus contrary to the First Amendment of the Constitution. Under the child-benefit theory, the State's welfare program as it confers benefits on children through bus transportation, health service, and the like, is aid to the child and not to the school. It is our conviction that we

should officially oppose the granting of State or Federal funds for the support of church schools. At the same time, we are persuaded that the children attending church schools are also entitled to the social services that the State is making available for children of school age.

On the subject of Federal aid to education the position of the Board for Parish Education may be briefly summarized thus.

1. In many States, children and youth are laboring under an educational handicap. Since some States find it difficult or impossible to provide adequate facilities, the Federal Government has a legitimate interest in equalizing educational opportunity.

2. While conceding the need for Federal aid, it is important to recognize possible dangers if such aid is granted. Some of these dangers are:

- a. It would tend to remove one or more areas from local responsibility and thus is part of the ominous trend toward centralization.

- b. It has possibilities of being the first step toward eventual control of education by the Federal Government.

- c. The permanent nature of the proposed legislation envisions a basic change in educational policy that will continue indefinitely.

3. If Federal aid is needed by some of the States to maintain an adequate educational program, it should not be made available to all. It is an unwise capitulation to political expediency to make all the States beneficiaries of Federal aid to education.

4. So far as Federal aid to non-profit private and parochial schools is concerned, the vital distinction between the instructional program and social-welfare services should be observed.

Since the legislation before the Congress did not give adequate consideration to these points, the Board for Parish Education has urged reconsideration and modification of the bills.

#### *Co-ordinating Council*

To help unify, simplify, and intensify church work at a time when Synod is growing rapidly and life is becoming more complex, Synod asked the Board for Parish Education to meet with the leaders of our national organizations from time to time (*Saginaw Proceedings*, 119). This is being done through a Co-ordinating Council which meets annually "to prepare, suggest, and recommend plans for a balanced parish program based on good co-ordination and effective integration." This group, on which all major boards and organizations of Synod are represented, reviews the total work of the Church, suggests an annual theme, recommends monthly

emphases, and works toward better integration in educational matters.

During the past triennium it has produced three issues of *Parish Activities*, using the following general themes: "My Work for the Mission" ('47-'48), "A Living Faith" ('48-'49), and "Christian Action" ('49-'50). After studying the topics of our own national organizations and the total work of the Church, it set up these natural emphases for the months of the year: January: World Missions; February: Evangelism and Home Missions; March: Faith and Life; April: Christian Worship; May: the Family and Youth; June: Leadership Training for Christ; July: Citizenship and Recreation; August: Planning the Church's Work; September: Christian Education; October: the Mission of the Church; November: Christian Stewardship; December: Christian Welfare Work.

This work needs not only to be continued but intensified to avoid conflict and confusion and provide good co-ordination. Additional meetings of executive secretaries are needed to develop greater unity of approach in promotional and educational endeavors. District boards of education and missions should be instructed to help implement better parish planning to further strengthen congregations and help develop a working laity. The directive to the Board for Parish Education of 1944 needs restatement in the light of recent experience.

### Family Magazine

The Centennial Convention acted favorably on the petition of the Board for Parish Education to turn the matter of a family magazine over to Concordia Publishing House, with the Board for Parish Education, however, acting in an advisory capacity on the project. Mr. O. A. Dorn met with members of the staff to formulate plans for the publication of this magazine. Eventually an advisory committee was appointed by him which included four members of the staff of the Board for Parish Education as well as the chairman of the Board. The Board for Parish Education has maintained its advisory contact with the project, inasmuch as the idea for a family magazine originated with the Board for Parish Education.

### Philosophy of Education

We regret that so far we have been unable to comply with the directive of the 1941 convention that we compose a treatise on the Lutheran point of view in education. The problem has received consideration at various times, and some exploratory work has been done. We shall try very hard to complete this project during the forthcoming triennium.

### Conclusion

The Missouri Synod has much cause for rejoicing in the progress that has been made in parish education during the past triennium. In every District of Synod there is evidence that our congregations are showing concern for an adequate program of Christian education. Such concern is basic for providing the best possible program of parish education for our children, our youth, and our adults. For all the evidences of progress let us give thanks to Almighty God. For all our shortcomings let us plead for forgiveness, and let us resolve to work to expand and improve our educational program. The goals we have set in Lutheran elementary schools, in Sunday school enrollments, and in Bible Class enrollments are a challenge to every congregation in Synod. May the dynamic of the Gospel work in us the willingness to rise to these challenges and to build strong our beloved Church through Christian education.

The Board for Parish Education is grateful to all who in some way or other helped the Board to meet its many responsibilities. Special thanks are due to the Board of Directors of Synod, the Department of Publicity and Missionary Education, the management of Concordia Publishing House, various subcommittees which worked under the direction of the Board, and, above all, the members of the staff (Arthur L. Miller, Dr. A. C. Stellhorn, Rev. A. C. Mueller, Wm. A. Kramer, Rev. A. H. Jahsmann, Dr. J. M. Weiden-schilling, Arthus W. Gross, Rev. Oscar E. Feucht), without whose initiative, resourcefulness, faithfulness, and deep devotion to their several tasks the Board could not possibly have performed all the work assigned to it by Synod. Not the least of all of God's mercies which our Synod enjoyed this past triennium was the readiness of so many to support and promote the efforts of the Board for Parish Education and thus Synod's vast program of parish education. *Soli Deo gloria!*

### Recommendations

#### I. Family Life Education

1.1. That the Convention ratify the President's action in merging the two committees on the family; that henceforth the Family Life Committee be considered a part of the Board for Parish Education's division on Adult Education; that said Board be authorized to fill vacancies and make new appointments when deemed necessary and to include the needs of this committee in its budget requests.

1.2. That we encourage our congregations to use such printed and audio-visual materials as will help parents in Christian child training and in conducting home devotions and that we encourage

them to develop greater home-church co-operation, more home visitation and effective marriage counseling.

1.3. That our congregations encourage their pastors, teachers, and lay workers to get special training for an effective program of family life education; and that the Board for Parish Education, through its Family Life Committee, assist the Districts in providing opportunities for such training.

## 2. *Parochial Schools*

2.1. That Synod provide additional facilities for teacher training to meet the desperate demand for teachers in our expanding school system.

2.2. That a judicious recruiting system be inaugurated in order to provide the necessary number of male students for the teachers colleges, the details to be worked out by the Board for Parish Education in co-operation with the teachers colleges.

NOTE: The Board for Higher Education and the Committee on Enrollment Trends and Teacher Demand will have specific recommendations concerning both the foregoing points.

2.3. That a more determined effort be made to reach the enrollment goal of 50 per cent of our children in elementary schools. (The gain during the past triennium was only 1.7 per cent, that is, from 32 per cent in 1945 to 33.7 per cent in 1948, though the enrollment for the same period increased by 14,253 and the number of teachers by 473.)

2.4. That the missionary efforts of the schools be increased and encouraged and that provision be made to receive into our schools the increasing number of children on "waiting lists," either by local congregations themselves or by means of a subsidy from the Districts.

## 3. *The Status of the Teacher*

3.1. Since it has been necessary for synodical officials and for the Board for Parish Education to clarify the status of the Lutheran male teacher, and since a formal approval of the action of its officials in this matter has not heretofore been given by Synod itself, it is requested that Synod officially approve the clarification given to the Government of the status of the Lutheran male teacher.

## 4. *High Schools*

4.1. That Synod remind Lutheran communities not to lose sight of the desirability of following up the program of Lutheran elementary education with a good program of Lutheran secondary education; and, conversely, not to forget the fact that any successful program of Lutheran secondary education must be undergirded



with a sound program of Lutheran elementary education. This means that congregations in the community should establish and maintain an adequate number of Lutheran elementary schools before a high school project is undertaken.

#### 5. *Sunday Schools*

5.1. That the many congregations without a nursery department be urged to introduce this department so as to assist parents in the Christian training of their children and to enlist a growing number of small children for the educational program of the Sunday school.

5.2. That every congregation be urged to develop an adequate program of evangelism on the basis of the suggestions given in the Lutheran Education Week booklet *Evangelism Through the Sunday School*.

5.3. That the program of missionary education be intensified with the regular observance of a monthly Mission Sunday by all Sunday schools, and that the mission talks and other materials prepared by Synod be used faithfully for the missionary education of the young.

5.4. That all congregations be urged to examine their Sunday school facilities for all departments of the Sunday school from pre-school to adult and, where necessary, provide improved and adequate facilities for Sunday schools and vacation Bible schools.

5.5. That Synod authorize the Board for Parish Education, in consultation with the Hymnology Committee, to prepare a Sunday school hymnal according to the specifications listed in the Sunday school report.

#### 6. *Vacation Bible Schools, Saturday Schools, Released-Time Classes.*

6.1. That all congregations be urged to recognize the dire need of a thorough Christian education for all children, provide ample opportunity for such education, and make use of a variety of agencies to reach the maximum number of children and to provide the maximum amount of time for Christian education.

6.2. That Synod encourage congregations to continue the program of released-time classes which they have set up, and encourage other congregations to introduce such classes wherever possible.

6.3. That Synod urge all congregations that do not maintain a parochial school to explore the possibility of beginning a Saturday school.

6.4. That Synod urge the more than fifty per cent of its con-

gregations that have not as yet instituted the vacation Bible school to examine its possibilities as a missionary agency and as a means of supplementing the religious instruction of existing schools.

### **7. Bible Study**

7.1. That, in reliance upon the blessings of God, our Church set as its goal for 1953 an increase in Bible class enrollments amounting to an additional 5 per cent of its communicant members.

7.2. That all Districts set up for themselves goals in terms of new Bible classes and increased enrollments for the next triennium with the Synod-wide goal in mind.

7.3. That our congregations be encouraged to provide sufficient Bible study facilities on a weekly basis for their high school youth, young people, and adults, and that we encourage them to recognize that the complete Sunday school program includes Bible classes for youth and adults.

7.4. That we encourage our congregations to make both personal and family use of the Bible during the next triennium.

7.5. That the Board for Parish Education continue the Bible Study Program, supply effective materials for Bible study on all levels, and provide additional guidance for the training of leaders in Bible study.

7.6. That we commend our District Boards for new achievements in Bible study during the past triennium and urge them to press forward, with consistent, through-the-year efforts, toward more and better Bible study and Bible reading.

7.7. That the Board for Parish Education continue to study the problem of a more readable English Bible text through its Advisory Committee on Versions, and that the Board keep the Church informed on developments and give it guidance in this matter.

### **8. Bible Institutes**

8.1. That our Synod recognize the importance of training many more volunteer church workers as basic to the fulfillment of our mission in the congregation, the local community, the nation, and the world.

8.2. That we commend those leaders and communities that have already set up Lutheran Bible institutes or are now making plans for the establishment of such evening schools.

8.3. That we encourage our larger centers to set up Bible institutes for the purpose of preparing lay leaders to serve as Bible class teachers in our congregations and to develop their abilities for other phases of our Church's work.

8.4. That the direction of these Lutheran Bible institutes and

guidance for their development be made the responsibility of District Boards for Parish Education, in consultation with Synod's Board for Parish Education.

#### *Special Assignments to the Board for Parish Education*

##### *9.1. State Aid.*

The Board for Parish Education recommends that Synod reaffirm the position on State Aid taken at the 1944 and 1947 conventions. This emphasizes:

- a. That the social service programs of the State should in equity be available to all children of school age, irrespective of their school association. The Church can accept this program as it is offered and may even be within its rights in demanding it.
- b. That the granting of tax moneys by the State to subsidize church schools is *de facto* support of the teaching program of church schools, hence also support of religious instruction. We are opposed to the granting of State or Federal funds for the support of church schools.

##### *9.2. Religious Education in State-Supported Schools*

Synod resolved in 1947 that the Board for Parish Education be directed to continue its studies and report its findings at the next convention. This has been done in the current report presented herewith.

The issues involved in this problem are complicated and cannot be decided by the mere routine application of an abstract principle. The Board recommends that congregations and conferences study the opinions presented in our report and counsel with the Board for Parish Education in the further study of the problems.

#### *10. The Program of the Board for Parish Education*

##### *10.1. Enlarging the Staff*

The Board for Parish Education has been assigned the function of providing comprehensive educational leadership in the field of parish education. This embraces all agencies of Christian education.

It is clear that the effective carrying out of the responsibilities assigned to the Board for Parish Education requires an adequate staff. The Board can function as a policy-making group as can any Board, but it cannot actually do the work involved in producing materials of instruction and maintaining contact with the Districts and congregations of Synod. The Board can supervise the work of staff members, but it cannot substitute for staff members. Though our staff now numbers eight men, the Board for Parish

Education is aware that there are areas of work which require attention, but which cannot be taken care of by our present staff. We respectfully call attention to the need for additional manpower in the areas of audio-visual education, adult education, and field work.

### *1. A Staff Expert on Audio-Visual Aids*

The preparation of scripts for Bible stories, filmstrips, film promotional and teaching materials, is a specialized work that our present staff cannot adequately discharge. For maximum effectiveness, visual-aids materials should be closely correlated with the printed materials. Demand from the field shows the need for activity in this area.

### *2. An Assistant in the Adult Education Department*

The field of Adult Education looms so large that it appears necessary to provide an assistant to our Secretary of Adult Education in the near future. Our congregations have been very receptive to the initial work in the field of adult education. Help will be needed, however, to adequately service this area.

### *3. One or More Field Workers*

There is increasing demand for the services of our staff members at conferences, meetings held for educational purposes, and counseling on problems of Christian education. Our staff members try very hard to serve all who request their services. They are not able, however, to make adequate contact with the field. It appears that one or more field workers who would be "generalists in parish education" and thus able to counsel on any phase of parish education would be very helpful in our work.

Although the Board for Parish Education has studied these three possibilities as to staff needs for the future, we have not come to a definite decision as to which need should be met first. We do, however, request Synod to pass an enabling act empowering the Board for Parish Education to call or appoint the needed manpower when the Board has fully satisfied itself regarding the needs which in its opinion must be met. We also respectfully request Synod to instruct the Board of Directors to allow the necessary appropriation which will be needed by the Board for Parish Education to call or appoint one or two additional staff members in the coming triennium.

## *11. Local Boards of Education*

11.1. That all congregations be urged to set up local boards of Christian education.

11.2. That all congregations be urged to set up a system of child accounting for the purpose of ensuring that henceforth all

children of the congregations will be enrolled in one or more of the educational agencies of the church.

## 12. Co-Ordinating Council

12.1. That we encourage our congregations to acquaint themselves with the benefits and proper use of a planned parish program; and that District Boards of Education be given the responsibility to offer guidance for such use at conferences, conventions, and circuit meetings.

12.2. That Synod recognize the importance of greater co-ordination and joint planning; that the Co-ordinating Council as now constituted (representatives of synodical boards, of selected District boards, of our national organizations, and of local parishes) be continued; that the Board for Parish Education continue to convene the council for the purpose of unifying, simplifying, and intensifying our educational program.

## 13. Confirmation Instruction

13.1. That the furtherance of a "thorough instruction for confirmation," which is one of the objects of Synod, be made a subject of discussion at the pastoral conferences of Synod; that essays on this problem be published in our professional journals; and that congregations study the problem of integrating the work in their various educational agencies with their confirmation program so that the maximum results are achieved in the effective indoctrination of our membership.

## 14. Audio-Visual Aids

WHEREAS, The various departments of Synod can best determine the audio-visual requirements in their own particular areas of responsibility; and

WHEREAS, Concordia Publishing House has efficiently and economically conducted the business aspects of handling and distributing existing materials and equipment of merit; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That existing boards of Synod be given the opportunity of determining and providing for the audio-visual needs of their departments; and be it finally

*Resolved*, That Concordia Publishing House be instructed to set up an advisory council which will give balanced and fair attention to all needs and requests.

### THE BOARD FOR PARISH EDUCATION

PAUL M. BRETSCHER, *Chairman*

H. C. F. ROEHL, *Secretary*

R. STEINMEYER, *Financial Secretary*

JOHN E. GOODBRAKE

E. C. GUTZ

E. A. KRAUSE

FRED L. KUHLMANN

PAUL W. LANGE

C. T. SPITZ

**Endorsement**

*Resolved*, To endorse that part of the report of the Board for Parish Education which suggests that "Concordia Publishing House be designated by Synod as its producing agency for audio-visual aids" and that in the production of such aids Concordia Publishing House work in close harmony with an advisory council on which Synod's various mission and educational departments will be represented.

THE BOARD FOR MISSIONS IN NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA

**ACTION**

Concerning the foregoing recommendations, Committee 4 submitted the following resolutions, which were *adopted* by Synod:

**1. Family Life Education****Resolution 10**

(Re 1.1)

WHEREAS, At the voluntary request of the Committee on Marriage, Divorce, Remarriage, and Related Subjects, appointed by the President of Synod, and the Committee on Marriage and the Family of the Board for Parish Education, these two committees were merged by the President of Synod to form the subcommittee of the Board for Parish Education, known as the Family Life Committee; and

WHEREAS, This committee has embarked upon a program of planning and action in Christian family life education; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That this convention ratify the President's action and encourage the committee to continue its work as a subcommittee of the Board for Parish Education's adult education division.

**Resolution 12**

(Re 1.2)

WHEREAS, The Family Life Committee of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod reports that there is in our church body an increasing concern regarding the marriageable youth of the Church; and

WHEREAS, The committee calls Synod's attention to the continuing danger besetting Christian young people in marriages with either avowed unbelievers or with members of such church bodies as seek to bind consciences and even predetermine the spiritual destiny of children yet unborn through one-sided commitments in prenuptial contracts; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That Synod ask its congregations:

- a. To provide training in home, church, and school for their young people for Christian family life;
- b. To provide opportunities for association with other Christian young people who are likely marriage partners;
- c. To warn continually and with serious concern against marital alliances which are unscriptural and unchristian and which menace wholesome family life.

#### Resolution 11

(Re 1.3)

WHEREAS, The Christian Church must be deeply concerned with the family and the home as a divinely ordained institution to serve man and society; and

WHEREAS, The synodical Family Life Committee has explored the resources available to the Church and to individual Christians as well as the problems confronting Christian family members; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That this Family Life Committee give continuing study to the matters of Christian family life education; and

1. That the Committee stimulate and direct the preparation of suitable materials and make them available to Christian congregations and family members; and
2. That the Committee encourage special in-service training opportunities for pastors, teachers, and lay leaders who work with families in the local congregations of the Church.

#### 2. Parochial Schools

#### Resolution 16

(Re 2.1 and 2.2 on Teacher Recruiting)

WHEREAS, Due to the large increase in enrollment in our elementary schools during the past three years and to the underproduction of teachers, especially male teachers, congregations have had to use many women teachers who were not trained at Synod's teachers' colleges; and

WHEREAS, During the past three years the number of male teachers in office decreased slightly while the number of women teachers has nearly doubled; be it therefore

*Resolved*, 1. That Synod commend the many emergency women teachers who have stepped into the breach and who have helped by their faithful service that our day school enrollment has so signally grown; and

2. That Synod urge congregations to help in every way possible that such emergency teachers take advantage of summer courses offered by Synod's teachers' colleges; and

3. That a judicious recruiting system be inaugurated in order to provide the necessary number of male students.

**Resolution 15**

(Re 2.3 and 2.4)

WHEREAS, The enrollment in our elementary schools in the past triennium has risen from 74,128 to 92,487, a truly phenomenal increase; and

WHEREAS, The continuation of this progress at the present or a higher rate is necessary if the Church is to do right for her children and if Synod's goal of fifty per cent of its elementary age children in Christian day schools by 1972 is to be attained; and

WHEREAS, The powerful missionary potential which the Christian day school represents can be realized only partially as long as unchurched children whose parents wish to enroll them in Christian day schools must be turned away because of lack of teachers or lack of room; therefore be it

*Resolved*, 1. That a more determined effort be made to reach the enrollment goal of fifty per cent of our children of elementary school age in our parochial schools by 1972; and

2. That the missionary efforts of the schools be increased and encouraged, and that provision be made to receive into our schools the increasing number of children on waiting lists, either by local congregations themselves or by means of a subsidy from the Districts.

**3. The Status of the Teacher**

This matter was brought up elsewhere also in the Report of the Board for Parish Education and was referred to Committee 6. Upon the recommendation of this committee, Synod *resolved*:

**Resolution 10**

WHEREAS, The Board for Parish Education has requested Synod officially to approve the clarification given to the Government by Synod's officials; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That Synod grant approval of this action of its officials in said matter; and be it further

*Resolved*, That such approval is in no way to be construed as Synod's final acceptance of all statements made on this subject; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the President of Synod appoint a committee to review and study the question of the status of the teacher, said committee to report back to Synod at the next delegate convention.

Your Committee feels that the foregoing resolutions resolve the matter presented in Memorial 541, as follows:



**STATUS OF DAY SCHOOL TEACHERS**

(Memorial 541)

*Resolved*, That we memorialize Synod to recognize its called parochial teachers as "ministers of religion," as clearly stated in *The Status of the Christian Day School Teacher*.

NORTHERN OHIO LUTHERAN TEACHERS CONFERENCE

ARTHUR F. KIRSTEIN, *Secretary***4. Lutheran High Schools****Resolution 19**

(Re 4.1)

WHEREAS, Christian education also upon the high school level is highly desirable if the Church's obligation to its Lord and to its youth and to the world of our day is to be met; and

WHEREAS, There has been a remarkable upsurge in interest in Christian education upon the secondary level, manifested more and more throughout the congregations of Synod and evidenced in part by the increase in the number of Lutheran high schools, not operated by Synod as such, from three to ten within the last twenty years; and

WHEREAS, Despite this increase only one out of twenty of our young people of high school age is enrolled in Lutheran high schools; therefore be it

*Resolved*, 1. That Synod gratefully acknowledge as a blessing from the Lord the increase in the number and of the enrollment of Lutheran high schools, and that it commend those Lutheran communities and congregations which have established such schools; and

2. That Synod remind Lutheran communities not to lose sight of the desirability of following up the program of Lutheran elementary education with a good program of Lutheran secondary education and, conversely, not to forget the fact that any thoroughly successful program of Lutheran secondary education must be undergirded by a sound program of Lutheran elementary education.

**5. Sunday Schools****Resolution 1**

(Re 5.1, Nursery Department)

WHEREAS, The cradle roll and the nursery class, commonly called the Nursery Department of the Sunday school, have proved to be an excellent means of child accounting; and

WHEREAS, Such a department can be of great assistance to the parents in the Christian training of their children; and

WHEREAS, Children enrolled in such a department will readily enter the Beginner's Department of the Sunday school; and

WHEREAS, The Nursery Department is an excellent means reaching unchurched children and their parents; and

WHEREAS, A large number of our congregations have as yet not made use of these opportunities; be it therefore

Resolved, That congregations be urged to introduce such Nursery Department in their Sunday school and to adopt as many phases of this department as are feasible.

### Resolution 2

(Re 5.2 and 5.3, Evangelism and Missionary Education in the Sunday School)

WHEREAS, The Sunday school is recognized as one of the most effective means of reaching the community and the unchurched home; and

WHEREAS, The Sunday school in turn can become an effective means of training its members to become partners in the work of evangelism; and

WHEREAS, The records show that many of our congregations have not fully exploited their opportunities to make their Sunday schools mission and training agencies; be it therefore

Resolved, That every congregation be urged to develop an adequate program of evangelism for its Sunday school on the basis of the suggestions given in the Lutheran Education Week booklet *Evangelism Through the Sunday School*; and be it furthermore

Resolved, That the congregations be urged to intensify their program of missionary education in their Sunday schools with the regular observance of a monthly mission Sunday and that the mission talks, children's missionary projects, offering envelopes and similar materials prepared by Synod for schools and Sunday schools be used faithfully for missionary education; and be it furthermore

Resolved, That we encourage also our youth and adult classes of the Sunday school to utilize missionary education materials which are provided by Synod for adults.

### Resolution 3

(Re 5.4, Adequate Sunday School Facilities)

WHEREAS, A satisfactory program of Christian education in the congregation requires adequate facilities, especially in terms of plant space; and

WHEREAS, A large number of our Sunday schools are ill housed and thus make it virtually impossible to do effective work; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That all congregations be urged to examine their Sunday school facilities, especially their plant space, for all departments of the Sunday school, from pre-school to adult, and, where necessary, provide improved and adequate facilities for Sunday schools, vacation Bible schools, and other part-time agencies.

#### Resolution 1

(Re 5.5, Submitted by Committee 9)

WHEREAS, A need exists for a new hymnal suitable for the use of children; and

WHEREAS, Neither the *Lutheran Hymnal* nor the present *Sunday-School Hymnal* fills that need; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That Synod authorize the publication of a hymnal for children, to be edited jointly by Synod's Board for Parish Education and Synod's Committee on Hymnology and Liturgics, and to be published by Concordia Publishing House.

#### 6. Vacation Bible Schools, Saturday Schools, Released-Time Classes

#### Resolution 7

(Re 6.1)

WHEREAS, The Christian Church has received the divine command to teach; and

WHEREAS, A thorough program of Christian education requires more hours of religious instruction than can be given in a single agency; and

WHEREAS, A large number of congregations have not explored the possibilities of a variety of part-time agencies; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That all congregations be urged to make use of a variety of agencies to reach the maximum number of children and to provide the maximum amount of time for Christian education.

#### Resolution 8

(Re 6.2)

WHEREAS, The recent Supreme Court decision (Champaign Case) has in a measure curtailed the program of released-time classes (weekday classes); and

WHEREAS, This decision nevertheless still allows certain types of released-time classes; and

WHEREAS, Such classes have proved their worth in reaching both our own children and those from among the unchurched; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That congregations be encouraged to continue the

program of released-time classes which they have set up; and be it furthermore

*Resolved*, To encourage all others to introduce such classes wherever legally possible.

#### Resolution 20

(Re 6.3, Saturday Schools)

WHEREAS, The Saturday school offers the benefits of Christian education to a wide age range of children for several hours each week; and

WHEREAS, This agency has been a successful means of supplementing the training of the Sunday school for a growing number of congregations; and

WHEREAS, This agency is beginning to prove itself a valuable medium for reaching the unchurched; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That we urge all congregations, especially those that do not maintain a parochial school, to explore the possibility of beginning a Saturday school; and be it furthermore

*Resolved*, That the Board for Parish Education be encouraged to continue to explore the curricular needs of this agency.

#### Resolution 21

(Re 6.4, Vacation Bible School)

WHEREAS, The vacation Bible school has proved to be one of the most effective missionary agencies; and

WHEREAS, It has also been a successful means of supplementing the training of the other part-time agencies of the Church; and

WHEREAS, The Board for Parish Education has provided such excellent curricular material for the vacation Bible school; and

WHEREAS, In spite of the unusual growth of the number of vacation Bible schools during the past triennium, some fifty per cent of our congregations have not yet instituted this agency; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That congregations be urged to examine the possibilities of the vacation Bible school as a missionary agency and as a means of supplementing the religious instruction of existing schools.

#### 7. Bible Study

#### Resolution 14

(Re 7.1, 7.2, 7.5, 7.6, Bible Study)

WHEREAS, Synod in its Centennial Convention directed the Board for Parish Education to launch a Synod-wide Bible Study Program; and

WHEREAS, God has already richly blessed this program through

increased Bible class enrollments and the establishment of many new classes; and

WHEREAS, Seventy per cent of our high school youth and even a greater per cent of our adults are yet to be enlisted in systematic Bible study; and

WHEREAS, The New Testament concept of the life in Christ demands lifelong growth in the things of the spirit; and

WHEREAS, Bible classes greatly increase the amount and quality of Bible study in a congregation; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That in reliance upon the blessings of God, our Synod set as its goal for 1953 an increase in Bible class enrollments amounting to at least an additional 5 per cent of its communicant members; and be it furthermore

*Resolved*, That all Districts set up for themselves goals in terms of new Bible classes and increased enrollments with this synodical goal in mind; and be it furthermore

*Resolved*, That the Board for Parish Education continue to supply improved and effective materials for Bible study for all post-confirmation age levels and provide additional guidance and training helps for leaders in Bible study; and be it finally

*Resolved*, That we warmly commend our District Boards of Parish Education for new achievements in Bible study during the past triennium and urge them to press forward with consistent, through-the-year efforts, toward more and better Bible study.

#### Resolution 4

(Re 7.3, the Sunday Bible Class)

WHEREAS, Christian education is a continuous and lifelong process; and

WHEREAS, A complete program of the Sunday school includes classes for all ages; and

WHEREAS, There is a tendency to regard confirmation instruction as terminal; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That our congregations be encouraged to recognize that the complete program of the Sunday school includes Bible classes for youth and adults; and be it furthermore

*Resolved*, That our congregations be encouraged to provide sufficient Bible study facilities on a weekly basis for their high school youth, young people, and adults.

#### Resolution 17

(Re 7.4, 7.6, Bible Reading)

WHEREAS, A full acceptance of the Scriptural doctrine of the Word and of the priesthood of all believers requires a regular and fruitful use of the Word of God by each individual believer; and

• WHEREAS, Our practice of Bible use lags far behind our profession that the Bible is the inspired Word of God, the only root of our faith and life; and

WHEREAS, Only a personal, firsthand acquaintance with the Word will make our laity capable of coping with the increase of secularism, the aggressive liberalism, and the anti-Christian ideologies of our age; and

WHEREAS, There is a distinct need for special efforts in every congregation to increase the use of the Bible in the home; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we encourage our congregations to foster both personal and family use of the Bible with ever greater thoroughness and diligence and prayerful meditation; and be it further

*Resolved*, That Synod through its Board for Parish Education offer the necessary guidance and helps for an increase in personal and family Bible reading.

#### **Resolution 18**

(Re 7.7, Readable Bible)

WHEREAS, There is a pronounced need and persistent demand for a more readable English Bible; and

WHEREAS, Our people, without sufficient guidance, are already making use of the many new versions and paraphrases which are appearing; and

WHEREAS, A more readable English text would be a boon to Christian education and to personal and family Bible reading; and

WHEREAS, A committee known as the Advisory Committee on Versions, appointed by the Board for Parish Education, has made some preliminary explorations; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Board for Parish Education through its Advisory Committee on Versions continue to study the problem of a more readable English Bible text, and make known its findings to the Church, and stand prepared to render sound advice in this matter whenever requested.

#### **8. Bible Institutes**

#### **Resolution 6**

(Re 8.1 to 8.4)

WHEREAS, Laymen played an important part in the planting of the Church in the Apostolic era; and

WHEREAS, Our Synod has recognized the importance of training many more volunteer church workers (Rec. 3, Com. 2) as basic to the fulfillment of her mission in the local community, the nation, and the world; and

WHEREAS, The activities of our churches and opportunities for service are rapidly increasing; and

WHEREAS, The signs of the times are a call to the Church to increase its effectiveness; and

WHEREAS, In keeping with the doctrine of the universal priesthood of all believers the Church should seek to train all its members for intelligent and effective participation in church work, including its educational program; and

WHEREAS, The Bible institute assists our congregations in getting these trained workers; and

WHEREAS, In the past triennium nine new Bible institutes have been established and have been well received; therefore be it

*Resolved*, 1. That we commend those leaders and communities that have already set up Lutheran Bible institutes or are now making plans for the establishment of such schools;

2. That we encourage the establishment of Bible institutes, wherever possible, for the purpose of preparing laymen and women for more effective service to their congregations as church workers and Bible class teachers;

3. That the establishment and direction of such Lutheran Bible institutes be made the responsibility of the District Boards for Parish Education, in consultation with Synod's Board for Parish Education.

#### *State Aid*

#### **Resolution 9**

(Re 9.1)

WHEREAS, Synod at its Saginaw Convention in 1944 adopted as operative for the next three years a policy which distinguished between State Aid for the social service program and the teaching program of schools; and

WHEREAS, This policy was reaffirmed by the Centennial Convention in 1947; and

WHEREAS, Nothing has occurred since the last convention which would oblige us to change our policy; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That Synod reaffirm for the next triennium its position on State Aid taken in 1944 and 1947, which emphasizes

a. That the social service program of the State should in equity be available to all children of school age, irrespective of their school association, and that the Church can accept this program as it is offered and may even be within its rights in demanding it;

b. That the granting of tax moneys by the State to subsidize church schools is *de facto* support of the teaching program of

the church schools, hence also support of religious instruction. Therefore, we as citizens should oppose the granting of State funds for the support of church schools;

c. That the Board for Parish Education and other interested parties be encouraged to continue to study the problem.

#### 10. *The Program for the Board for Parish Education*

##### **Resolution 24**

(Re 10.1)

WHEREAS, The Board for Parish Education has requested additional writers of curricular materials in adult education and audio-visual education; and

WHEREAS, The demand from the field shows need for such materials; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That Synod authorize the Board for Parish Education to add two men to the editorial staff during the coming triennium; and be it

*Resolved*, That Synod appropriate the necessary funds.

#### 11. *Local Boards of Education*

##### **Resolution 23**

(Re 11.1 and 11.2)

WHEREAS, Local Boards of Education have been effective in improving the administration and efficiency of the parish program; and

WHEREAS, Such Boards are in a position to assist the pastor and his teaching staffs in the establishment of an efficient system of child accounting; therefore be it

*Resolved*, 1. That all congregations be urged to set up local Boards of Christian Education;

2. That all congregations be urged to set up a system of child accounting with the view to enrolling all their children in one or more of the educational agencies of the Church.

#### 12. *Co-ordinating Council*

##### **Resolution 22**

(Re 12.1)

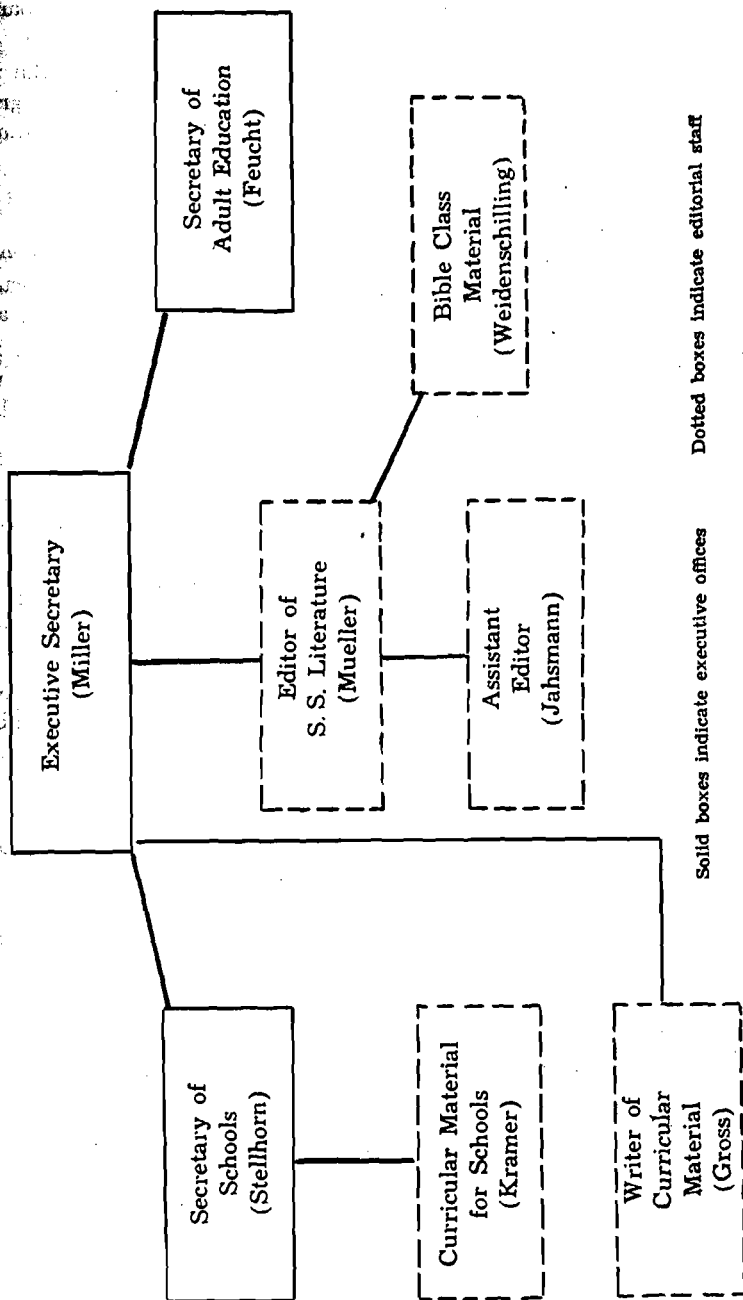
WHEREAS, All congregations should strive to have an intelligent and well-indoctrinated laity; and

WHEREAS, A co-ordinated instructional program for children, young people, and adults should be provided; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we encourage our congregations to acquaint



A Chart of the Approximate Functions of the Staff for the Parish Education



Dotted boxes indicate editorial staff

Solid boxes indicate executive offices

themselves with the proper use and benefits of a planned parish program of education; and be it further

*Resolved*, That our District Boards of Education be given the responsibility to offer guidance in the use of such a parish program of education, at conferences, circuit meetings, and conventions.

### Resolution 33

(Submitted by Committee 6)

(Re 12.2, Special Assignments of the Board for Parish Education)

*Resolved*, That we recognize with appreciation the important work that has been done by the Board for Parish Education; and

*Resolved*, That we urge the said Board, if and when it fits into the plan of the Co-ordinating Council, to continue along the same lines. This implies the acceptance of the entire section 12.2 as presented in the *Book of Memorials*.

### 13. Confirmation Instruction

#### Resolution 13

(Re 13.1)

WHEREAS, The conditions which were revealed in the study of confirmation practices made some years ago still obtain in our congregations; and

WHEREAS, There is a great variety in the standards set for confirmation instruction as to the length of time required, the number of class hours a year, the age for confirmation, and the requirements set for memory work; and

WHEREAS, Many of our congregations have the misconception that confirmation instruction is the terminus of formal religious education, rather than merely the primary requisite for communicant membership; and

WHEREAS, A study of the aforementioned variations in practice is greatly needed so that we may set reasonable and adequate standards for confirmation instruction; now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*,

1. That the furtherance of a "thorough instruction for confirmation," which is one of the objects of Synod, be made a subject of discussion at pastoral conferences;

2. That essays on this problem be published in our professional journals;

3. That congregations study the problem of integrating the work in their various educational agencies with their confirmation program so that we achieve an effective indoctrination of our membership;

4. That the Board for Parish Education supervise the production of a manual on confirmation instruction to give assistance in this important field.

#### 4. Audio-Visual Aids

The resolution here recommended was covered by Resolution 12, submitted by Committee 14 in connection with its action on Memorial 1001.

### COMMENDATION FOR THE BOARD FOR PARISH EDUCATION

#### Resolution 5

WHEREAS, Under God the Board for Parish Education together with its Staff has proved itself keenly alert to all problems and situations arising in the field of parish education so that fine progress can be reported in all phases of its activities during the past triennium; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That we acknowledge with thanks to God the faithful and effective service, the intelligent guidance, and practical assistance rendered District Boards and congregations in the entire field of Parish Education.

### Sunday School Teacher Training

(Memorial 202)

#### Progress

The venerable President of Synod appointed the Sunday School Teacher Training Committee in the fall of 1935 to provide materials for the training of Sunday school teachers. The first textbook was published in 1937, and since that time the following courses have appeared: *First Series — Working Together, Fundamental Christian Beliefs, Old Testament History, New Testament History, Directing the Learner, Learning to Know the Child. Second Series — The Story of the Church, The Life of St. Paul, American Churches, Home Life in Bible Times.*

The distribution of study materials has been most gratifying. 254,000 textbooks, 175,000 sets of test sheets, and 16,500 Instructor's Guides have been purchased. The Teacher Training Office has issued a total of 42,900 credits to 21,500 individuals. These credits represent hundreds of thousands of hours devoted to study, and a corresponding growth in knowledge, efficiency, and consecration on the part of Sunday school teachers.

Our tabulation is restricted to persons working for credit. If we were to include those who are taking courses or have taken courses but are not working for credit, the picture would be a great

deal brighter, for the distribution of textbooks would seem to indicate that the number of those not applying for credit is considerable. We cannot be specific, but without exaggerating we may say that more teachers have received systematic training during the past ten years than during any other corresponding period in the history of our Sunday school. We thank God for the progress that has been made, and we pray that the goal "Every Teacher a Trained Teacher" will be approximated more and more.

The training courses are being used by workers of the Church other than Sunday school teachers. They are used by students enrolled in Bible institutes, Lutheran high schools, and adult Bible classes. The Committee once more urges that church workers generally be enlisted for the study of the training courses, and that entire congregations be invited to study at least one course annually.

### A Request

Since its appointment in 1935, the Teacher Training Committee has remained in contact with the Board for Parish Education but has functioned independently. The Committee considered its independent status desirable because of the situation that prevailed at the time. Working independently, the Committee was able to prepare and edit a series of manuscripts for much-needed study materials without the loss of valuable time.

Meanwhile the situation has changed. The Committee has completed a large portion of its assignment; the program has met with a cordial reception and is functioning well. Moreover, Synod, in the interest of co-ordination, has at successive conventions enlarged the sphere of activity of the Board for Parish Education. It has made this Board responsible for adult education and other areas which fall within the area of parish education.

The Teacher Training Committee, recognizing the value of closer co-ordination, considers it desirable that it function henceforth as a committee of the Board for Parish Education. Hitherto the Committee has worked in harmony with the goals of the Board, and it would continue to do so even if its independent status were to continue. Nevertheless, it believes that in the interest of co-ordination its status as an independent committee should be terminated.

The Committee, therefore, requests Synod to repeal Section 7.24 of the *Handbook*, which constitutes the Committee a committee to be appointed by the President of Synod in conjunction with the Vice-Presidents. The words: "Provide adequate material for the training of Sunday school teachers," will then be transferred to Section 7.25, which lists the functions of the Board for Parish Education. Since our courses are adopted for workers other than

Sunday school teachers, the sentence might be expanded to read: "Provide adequate material for the training of Sunday school teachers and other parish workers."

The Teacher Training Committee has operated on a budget of a few hundred dollars. We therefore make the additional request that the budget appropriation for the Teacher Training Committee be incorporated in that of the Board for Parish Education to enable the Committee to continue its work as heretofore.

CONCORDIA TEACHER TRAINING COMMITTEE

PAUL KOENIG, *Chairman*

ARNOLD C. MUELLER, *Secretary*

**ACTION**

Upon recommendation of Committee 4, Synod resolved:

**Resolution 25**

WHEREAS, The work of the Sunday School Teacher Training Committee is becoming increasingly more closely associated with the work of the Board for Parish Education; and

WHEREAS, The Sunday School Teacher Training Committee has suggested that its status as an independent committee be terminated; and

WHEREAS, The Board for Parish Education has been given an assignment covering many functions of the Sunday School Teacher Training Committee; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Sunday School Teacher Training Committee henceforth function as a committee of the Board for Parish Education and be it furthermore

*Resolved*, That Synod repeal Section 7.55 of the *Handbook*, which establishes the Sunday School Teacher Training Committee, and be it appointed by the President of Synod in conjunction with the Vice-Presidents, and that Paragraph i be added to Section 7.25 of the *Handbook* to read: "Provide adequate material for the training of Sunday school teachers and other parish workers."

---

### III. YOUNG PEOPLE'S WORK

#### Report of Board for Young People's Work

(Memorial 301)

By the grace of God your Board for Young People's Work has been permitted to serve the cause of youth during another triennium, 1947—50, and herewith respectfully submits to Synod a brief report of its activities.

Any thoughtful review of the youth work of your Church today must be mindful of the tensions and pressures in our culture, which are a constant peril to the Christian life and faith of our young people. They must make their Christian way in an environment which is predominantly unfriendly and contrary. The climate of the modern world is not conducive to the cultivation of Christian growth. This fact places tremendous responsibility upon the youth work of the Church. Both the young people whom the Church is not holding and those whom it is holding are a profound concern of the youth program. In addition, the activities of our youth groups must be a means of Christian growth and development for the young people who faithfully participate in them.

In view of the urgency of these tasks, it is impossible to consider the youth work of the Church with apathy or with pessimism. The difficulty of youth work in our congregations today emphasizes how crucially important it is to develop an effective youth program.

#### The Walther League

Synod has on a number of occasions recommended to congregations and pastors that they seek to affiliate their young people with the Walther League, and it has declared the Walther League program to be its youth program. That being the case, your Board for Young People's Work feels it imperative that the closest working relationship exist between your Board and the Walther League. With this end in view the youth problems have received mutual consideration. At least one of the members of your Board is present at the Walther League Executive Board meetings, and one of the members of the Walther League staff is present at the meetings of the Board for Young People's Work. Your Board also met jointly with the Walther League Executive Board during the early part of the year. Members of the Board for Young People's Work also attend the International Walther League conventions and are called upon to preach some of the sermons and to assist in other ways. One of the members of your Board usually installs the officers of the Walther League in the closing service of the convention. One of the papers presented at

the Lutheran Youth Conference in Chicago, January, 1950, treated the harmonious integration of the synodical and the Walther League Youth Boards on synodical and District levels, as outlined in the *Handbook of Synod*. Members of your Board regularly serve on the faculty of L. S. V. schools, on summer conference camp staffs in the districts and at Arcadia, and as representatives of the International Walther League at Walther League district conventions.

To be effective the youth program must in every activity apply and release the power of the Gospel, which alone is able to win and to hold young people for Christ and His kingdom. The Christ-centered program chart of the Walther League graphically portrays this essential need and clearly indicates the way by which it can and must be met. A program chart, however clear the principles which it outlines, is at best only a theory, a vision, or a goal. It meets the needs of our youth program only when its principles are translated into the practice of every one of our youth groups in every activity. To make the Walther League program effective in the local society is one of the great unfinished tasks of our youth program. To this vital task the Walther League and your Board for Young People's Work are devoting their energies and their resources.

The materials on youth work which the Walther League produces in the *Walther League Messenger*, the *Workers Quarterly*, the *Bible Student*, and in special pamphlets and reprints concentrate attention on the necessity of making every activity of the youth group a process of Christian growth and on the Scriptural methods by which this can best be done.

In recognition of this tremendous task the Walther League has initiated regional youth work under a trained worker whose task it is to help our young people and leaders of youth in applying Christian truth in everything they plan and do together. This is a most significant step in the endeavor to make the Christian philosophy of youth work a reality at the grass roots.

In addition to this emphasis on the development of its program as both a process and a product of Christian growth, the Walther League has continued its projects of Christian love. It contributed more than \$5,000 for CARE packages for the summer conference program of our Free Church in Germany. It gathered more than \$12,000 for youth work among the Chinese in our True Light Church in New York and in China. It is this year engaged in directing attention to the missionary opportunities in Japan by urging offerings for a youth center at the University of Hokkaido. These mission projects are developed in consultation with the Board for Foreign Missions and are an integral part of the mission study program of the Walther League.

### Wheat Ridge Foundation

A most remarkable evidence of the abundant blessing of God is seen in the developments during the past three years of the Wheat Ridge Foundation. Not only has God enabled the Walther League to improve the services and facilities of its Wheat Ridge Sanatorium, but He has also lovingly guided the effort of the Walther League to bring the help and healing of the latest developments of medical science and Christian love to hundreds of Lutherans who cannot come to the Sanatorium. This magnificent achievement God has made possible through the manifold benedictions which He has graciously given the medical social work program of the Wheat Ridge Foundation. Units of the medical social work under the Wheat Ridge Foundation are now in operation in Chicago, Detroit, and St. Louis. Two additional units are planned in other cities within a short time. The good which this program of Christian love has already done in winning people back to the Church, in confirming them in their loyalty to the Church and to Christ, in bringing them a practical demonstration of Christian concern for the welfare of their body and soul, and in strengthening the social welfare program of our Church is one of the most bountiful evidences of favor and kindness of God in all the history of the Walther League. The Wheat Ridge Foundation is a vast endeavor of Christian love, and its possibilities for untold blessings both upon those who give and those who receive are limited only by small faith in the effectiveness of the Gospel when applied to meet the deep need of people in distress. In the Wheat Ridge Foundation the youth program of our Church has a project for the development of unity and co-operation among the young people of the Church which is not equaled in any other group. It merits the understanding and continued support of all the members of Synod, not only because of the help it gives to Lutherans ill with tuberculosis, but also because of what it means for the youth work of our Church. God has multiplied manifold the blessings of the Wheat Ridge Christmas seal. Your Board urges faithful and widespread support of this program.

### Proportionate Giving

In harmony with this objective the Walther League during the past two years has adopted proportionate giving as the method of financial support for its program. In this way the young people are encouraged to practice the Scriptural principles of giving and to discover the joy also of this phase of the stewardship life. The good which the promotion of proportionate giving has achieved is already evident. Not only is there an increase in membership contributions, but the young people are receiving the invaluable training of doing the truth of Christian stewardship.



### Youth Leadership Training

Synod at its Centennial Convention "encouraged the Board for Young People's Work and the International Walther League to continue the development and expansion of their program for professional leadership training schools" (*Proceedings*, 1947, p. 332). Accordingly, one of the principal concerns of your Board and the Walther League was to set in motion machinery to provide help for pastors, teachers, and other youth counselors in the art of youth guidance and program development. This work falls into two categories, the students at our teachers' colleges and ministerial seminaries and the workers serving the youth in congregations. We are happy to report that at least a beginning has been made in both groups. For the past two years Dean L. C. Wuerffel of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, has given an elective course to seniors with two semester hours credit in the art of youth work and guidance. In an all-day workshop on youth work men of the Church who have served in the youth program for a number of years presented lectures to the senior class on the following topics: worship, group technique, counseling youth, the Bible in the life of youth, choral activities, administration, recreation, youth work on the campus. There was a panel when the students had opportunity to direct questions to the lecturers. The group was divided into committees, and each one reported at the evening panel on that portion of the program for which the committee was responsible. The day closed with the evening devotions in which one of the students delivered the message on youth and the work among youth. We hope that similar arrangements can soon be effected at Springfield, River Forest, and Seward.

For the workers in the field, youth workers' conferences were held, one at Druce Lake, Ill., in 1948, and two during 1949, at Camp Arcadia and Concordia Teachers College, Seward. Lecturers and leaders at these sessions were persons expert in their particular activities. Among the topics presented were: worship, group technique, recreation, drama, community singing. It is true that not all pastors, teachers, and counselors guiding youth can attend these meetings; however, if each District will send a few representatives year after year, it will be possible to bring the experiences to the conferences of pastors and teachers and to other groups.

These two-week training schools were financed in part by contributions from the Districts and the individuals attending, and in part they were subsidized through the Lutheran Youth Fund, which was established through special offerings in connection with Youth Sunday, May 23. Since, however, many pastors and others urged the Board not to arrange these special collections, but to

request that the necessary sums be placed in the synodical budget. Your Board made this request in 1949, and the Fiscal Conference allowed the sum of \$3,000 for this program. Mindful of the resolution of Synod to conduct such a leadership training program, your Board together with the Walther League laid plans to conduct such two-week training conference during 1950; however, the Board of Directors of Synod declined the request to carry out this leadership training meeting "until our people realize more fully their stewardship obligations and we are assured that the necessary funds are forthcoming, first of all to meet our missionary obligations and to provide the needs of our educational program." Because of this shortage of funds in the budget treasury, your Board finds itself in this situation that, after seeking to carry out the resolution of Synod, after following the request from the field to place this program in the synodical budget, and after making request for as large an amount as \$3,000 for the first time in thirty years of the Board's existence, it is unable to carry out this training program with budget funds.

### Lutheran Service Volunteer Schools

A third area of youth leadership training is the training of youth itself. This phase of leadership training is carried out by the Lutheran Service Volunteer Schools throughout Synod, jointly by the Walther League and the Board for Young People's Work. Twenty-one such schools are planned for this year. Words cannot describe the value of these schools. We can only say: anyone who has attended one of these schools to determine its value. To help defray expenses of these schools, your Board sponsored special offerings for this program among youth on May 1, 1948. Many of the congregations responded, for which your Board is very grateful as are the young people who were served. The fund is now exhausted. Rather than to have special offerings in the future, your Board is of the opinion that a sufficient amount should be budgeted to the Board for Young People's Work annually by the Fiscal Conference, so that special collections are not necessary.

### Youth Conferences

Pursuant to a synodical resolution in Saginaw, 1944, your Board has arranged annual Lutheran Youth Conferences, attended by synodical District Youth Committee chairmen or their alternates. These District youth leaders met in Chicago in January, 1948, for two days, one day alone, and the second day together with the Walther League district presidents. In January, 1949, they met alone in St. Louis. In January, 1950, they met in Chicago, one

gether with the pastoral members of the Walther League district executive boards, and the second day also with the Walther League district presidents. These meetings have proved a source of real blessing in the youth program in our Church.

### Publications

The *Walther League Messenger* is a potent medium in the program of our youth. It provides reading matter for young people and is read by many entire families or other individuals no longer among the youth. It is a uniting link among our youth, sharing experiences from the various sections of the Church. The *Messenger* can take its place in any home, but should certainly find its way into every home where there are young people. Your Board recommends that congregations and youth societies seek to provide this youth magazine as a special gift to the newly confirmed and to the young people in the congregation.

The *Cresset* holds a distinct place in the literary world. The enlightened Christian will find on its pages information and analysis of current issues from a Christian point of view.

The *Workers Quarterly* is designed to help the society in carrying out a well-rounded youth program as outlined in the Walther League program chart. Your Board recommends that it be used by youth societies.

The *ABC of Youth Work* is unique. It is a real encyclopedia on youth work and is helpful in other areas. Your Board recommends that this volume be provided for the youth societies.

### Bible Study

Synod has stated that "Bible study is the most important activity in a youth program. The Bible is to occupy the most important place in the program of all young people's work. Every young people's society should be a Bible study group" (*Handbook*, p. 109, 163). Your Board is happy to report that the study of the Word of God is a part of the program of most of our youth societies, that this program has been discussed at the conferences of District youth leaders, that the Walther League also considers the study of the Word of God a prime purpose of its program, that one of the program sessions at the International Convention in Houston in 1949 dealt with Bible study. The Walther League has since 1922 published the *Bible Student* as a guide in Bible study, and this publication continues to serve many members of the Church. Mindful of Synod's outline of a youth program, your Board has kept discussions on the need of the study of the Word of God on the agenda of meetings which it has held with youth leaders, urging that this activity of the youth program be not neglected. It is

the living Word, Christ Jesus, who must be the center of our youth program. Bible study is also a part of each day's program at the Lutheran Service Volunteer schools and at the summer conference camps.

### Boy Scouts

Your Board, following the instruction of Synod, has also concerned itself with Scouting in the Lutheran Church, particularly in the Missouri Synod. However, since a special committee appointed by the President of Synod is reporting to Synod, no further mention need be made here of this work. It will perhaps be of interest to mention that the latest synodical figures reveal that there are in the Missouri Synod 265 Boy Scout Troops and 65 Cub Packs. Sixty-six Scouts have received the *Pro Deo et Patria* award.

### Need of Leadership Training

Your Board believes that leadership training among the youth among the students preparing as pastors and teachers, and among the youth leaders in the congregations is one of the greatest opportunities in our youth program. We believe that this phase of the program ought to be expanded and adequately supported.

This summary review of our youth work discloses how great are the resources which God has given us in His Gospel for meeting the profound needs of our young people today. However strong the forces which are against effective youth work in our time, they can be overcome by the victory through Christ and in no other way. We plead for your prayers and your assistance in every endeavor of your Board to advance the reign of our Savior in the activities of our youth groups.

### THE BOARD FOR YOUNG PEOPLE'S WORK

CLARENCE PETERS, *Chairman*

L. W. SPITZ

HOMER GRUBER

GILBERT MUCHOW

PAUL W. JABKER, *Secretary*

### ACTION

Synod adopted the following report of Committee 5:

### Resolution 1

WHEREAS, The report of the Board for Young People's Work evidences God's abundant blessing upon our youth work, resulting in the spiritual growth in Christ of our youth during the past triennium; and

WHEREAS, This has been made possible by the mutual cooperation of the Board for Young People's Work for Synod with

the Walther League in accordance with the direction given by Synod in its By-Laws (VII, H, 7.73 b); therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we give thanks to Almighty God for His great blessing; commend both the Board for Young People's Work and the Walther League for their extensive efforts; and accept the report of the Board for Young People's Work.

### Resolution 2

WHEREAS, Our young people are the Church of today and are eager to grow in Christ and serve Him with time, treasure, and talents; and

WHEREAS, Youth is the impressionistic age, the age of character moulding, and the steppingstone to life's future course; and

WHEREAS, We recognize the dangers of the ofttimes hidden philosophies of materialism, secularism, and atheistic communism, disseminated and directed particularly to the youth of today. These present a real challenge to our youth and demand the serious attention of the Church; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we encourage the Board for Young People's Work, the Walther League, the District Young People's Boards, all congregations, pastors, teachers, and lay youth counselors to continue their concern and intensive interest in the program for youth in our Church.

### Resolution 3

WHEREAS, The factors mentioned in our previous resolutions demand an intensive youth leadership training program among the ranks of youth itself, among pastors, teachers, students at our colleges and seminaries, and lay youth leaders; and

WHEREAS, The leadership training program sponsored cooperatively between the Board for Young People's Work and the Walther League has been enthusiastically received by the young people and their counselors and proved itself of inestimable value in the educational and missionary endeavor of our youth program; and

WHEREAS, Synod at this convention resolved (Resolution 3, Committee 2) to increase the opportunity of lay participation in the work of the Church, and since the leadership training as heretofore carried on by our Board for Young People's Work and the Walther League affords such an opportunity; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we encourage the Board for Young People's Work and the Walther League to continue the development and expansion of their program for leadership training; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the Board of Directors and the Fiscal Conference of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod set aside \$15,000 during the coming triennium to be used for the purpose of carrying on this leadership training program, subject to the approval of the Fiscal Conference.

#### Resolution 4

WHEREAS, Many of our young people live in isolated areas and are not afforded the close fellowship of other Lutheran young people and the spiritual strength gained through such fellowship; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we encourage Synod's Board for Young People's Work and the Walther League to form and establish a mailing mission of youth materials and such other projects as would be helpful to these young people; and be it further

*Resolved*, That congregations and the youth leaders in such areas be encouraged to establish a youth hour before or after divine services to fill this need.

#### Resolution 5

WHEREAS, The Church can fulfill its obligation to be an integral part of and a missionary force in the community by offering its facilities for community endeavors; and

WHEREAS, This is particularly true with respect to the Church's program for youth (cf. Christian Growth Discussion, Guide and Manual, Walther League, 1948); therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we encourage our congregations to sponsor and offer their services and facilities for community youth projects in keeping with the principles of Synod.

#### Resolution 6

WHEREAS, The materials on youth work which the Walther League produces in the *Walther League Messenger*, the *Workers Quarterly*, the *Bible Student*, the *Cresset*, the *ABC of Youth Work*, and in special pamphlets and reprints concentrate attention on the necessity of making every activity of the youth group a process of Christian Growth and on the Scriptural methods by which this can be done; and

WHEREAS, The program of the Walther League is the official program of Synod for its young people (By-Laws, VII, H, 7.73 b p. 110, S. H.); therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we encourage the Board for Young People's Work, the District Boards for Young People's Work, individual congregations, pastors, and young people's societies to continue their close co-operation and participation in the Walther League program; and be it further

*Resolved*, That we encourage congregations and societies to provide the *Walther League Messenger* as a special gift to the newly confirmed as suggested by the Board for Young People's Work.

#### Resolution 7

WHEREAS, God willing, the International Walther League will be celebrating its 60th anniversary in 1953; and

WHEREAS, An anniversary program is to be launched immediately after their 1950 convention in Denver; and

WHEREAS, This program will stress the educational and missionary aspects of the League program through an emphasis upon

A. Bible Reading League

B. Leadership Training

C. *Messenger* Missionary Project

D. World Federation of Lutheran Youth in unity  
with the Synodical Conference

therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we heartily endorse and encourage all to support this God-pleasing anniversary program.

#### Resolution 8

WHEREAS, The establishment of an elective course in the Art of Youth Work and Guidance at our Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, has been favorably received and proved beneficial;

WHEREAS, The "Academic Fellowship in Youth Work" offered by the Walther League to qualified students greatly aids in this training program; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we encourage the Board for Higher Education to include at least one course on Youth Work in the curricula at our seminaries at St. Louis and Springfield and at our teachers' colleges at River Forest and Seward; and be it further

*Resolved*, That we express our appreciation to Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, for the establishment of the course on the Art of Youth Work and Guidance and the Walther League for making possible the "Academic Fellowship in Youth Work" and encourage a continuation of the same.

#### Resolution 9

WHEREAS, The work of the Board for Young People's Work is listed in Synod's By-Laws as "Parish Education" (cf. synodical *Handbook*, 108—112), but at present is listed in Synod's finances under "Standing and Special Committees"; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That Synod's Board of Directors and the Fiscal Conference transfer the listing of appropriations for the Board for Young People's Work from its present location (No. 78, Treasurer's Report, Memorial 803) to its proper position immediately following listing No. 27, entitled "Parish Education."

NOTE.—Introducing this report, Prof. O. H. Theiss conferred a citation on President Behnken for his part in the cause of our youth.

## Report of the Student Service Commission

(Memorial 302)

The past triennium was, under God, an eventful and fruitful one for Synod's department of student service. It witnessed the dedication of initial student chapels and centers authorized by synodical Districts in a total construction program exceeding \$2,000,000. It witnessed the universal introduction of District coordinators of student work with a laudable increase in campus consciousness and emphasis of student service. While the triennium also witnessed the conventional indication and recognition of campus opportunities which could not be met by certain financially handicapped synodical Districts, the same triennium witnessed the extraordinary recommendation of caution upon a number of Districts whose construction plans exceeded our Commission's estimate of good stewardship in the area of student service.

An item which merits special recognition is the gratifying result of our soul-winning efforts on the campuses of the United States and Canada during the past three-year period. Approximately 1,000 students and faculty members, not a few of whom had been hostile to the Church, pledged their allegiance to Christ and the sacred Scriptures since the convention in Chicago in 1947.

Equally gratifying are the reported indications of increased participation by our college-trained men and women in the affairs of the Church on the local, District, and synodical levels.

Toward enlisting the graduates of the yesteryears for full-time or full-life service to the Church, the Student Service Commission has aggressively promoted the Lutheran Collegiate Association and the Lutheran Medical Missions Society, inaugurated a file of college-trained men and women, a file of Doctors of Philosophy, and a file of men and women on the faculties of colleges and universities, and also instituted a placement service which, in its present stage, is limited to the field of education.

In the matter of overseas student work our Commission encouraged Gamma Delta to adopt as its project the Tokyo Lutheran Student Center, which required furnishings and equipment. Other opportunities in foreign student work were referred to Synod's



Emergency Planning Council. Our Commission also urged Lutheran students to contribute toward the Displaced Persons program sponsored by the colleges and universities in which they were enrolled and encouraged affluent Gamma Delta and Beta Sigma Psi groups to adopt Lutheran displaced persons on their respective campuses.

10 After the cessation of hostilities in World War II, university and college authorities concerned themselves individually and collectively with the recognized problem of secularism in American life. Freely they recognized religion as a *sine qua non*, and freely they acknowledged the urgent necessity of suffusing the campuses with the dynamic of that hitherto ignored force. In the fall of 1949 our Commission was invited to a historic Conference on Religion in Higher Education at the University of Minnesota to assist assembled representatives of State universities and colleges from coast to coast not only in their effort to conquer the problem of secularism, but also to contribute toward the solution of another and resultant problem, namely, the separation of Church and State. If our Commission is to speak with synodical authority on the separation of Church and State, Synod, obviously, must authorize a study of this problem, enabling our Commission to declare at future conferences of this nature the official position of the Church which we represent.

The annual student census, which had become a matter of diminishing concern when fairly accurate results were obtained through the optional religious preference cards almost universally included in the college or university registration forms, again looms as a major problem. In deference to minority groups which had been harassed by discriminatory practices, not a few universities have discontinued the religious census at the time of registration. This factor imposes the necessity of total and prompt participation by every congregation in the annual student census conducted by the Student Service Commission. It also imposes the necessity of an enlarged staff in the office of the Commission to conduct the required and thorough census.

With the gradual withdrawal of war veterans from the campuses, college enrollments are expected to show a moderate decline during the coming years. That decline will also be reflected in the enrollment of students committed to our care, although we confidently hope that our young people will, in the future, manifest a greater interest in higher education than was the case before the war. However, by 1960 the number of college graduates is expected to exceed by 50,000 the record high established in 1950, when diplomas were awarded to 450,000 college students. Wisdom, therefore, dictates a policy of expansion of our student service

program to meet the increased opportunities in the years that lie ahead.

Our Commission is sympathetic toward all economy measures and regards as reasonable the mandate of the Fiscal Conference eliminating unnecessary meetings of synodical agencies. Efficient conduct of our work, however, demands an annual joint conference of full-time student pastors and of District co-ordinators of student work, whose responsibility it is to promote student service in their Districts, conduct annual conferences of their student pastors, and sponsor conferences of student groups within their respective areas. It is our hope and expectation that a synodical directive will insure continuation of these annual meetings, which involve policy in a specialized category and which are designed to improve and intensify student service in the several synodical Districts.

Financial restrictions have prevented our Commission from carrying into effect the proposed and approved publication of a Commission-edited bulletin addressed to every student in our jurisdiction. The desirability of such a bulletin was recently reaffirmed by resolution of a synodical District whose students are largely enrolled in colleges and universities isolated from our Church. The publication of the proposed bulletin is, like other items included in this report, contingent upon a reaffirmation of the 1947 resolution of Synod urging the Board of Directors and the Fiscal Conference to strive for higher levels of subsidy for the department of student service.

Mention has been made of the inability of certain subsidized or destitute Districts to meet their campus opportunities for want of adequate facilities in campus communities. The only solution to this vexing problem lies in an outright financial grant by the General Church Extension Board. Our Commission therefore suggests a synodical appraisal of this problem in the hope that provision may be made for reasonable grants to Districts requiring financial assistance enabling them to meet extraordinary campus opportunities within their geographical areas. Our attention has been directed to an existing plan whereby every congregation having students in college sends \$5.00 per student to its General Board, in our case the Student Service Commission. The Board transmits this money to the student pastor at the school in which the reported parishioner is enrolled to supplement the financial assistance provided by the supporting agency. Adoption of this plan, with an allocation of accumulated funds by the Student Service Commission, is offered as an alternative suggestion for the relief of financially handicapped Districts.

We are grateful to the Lord of the Church, who enabled us

to enjoy universal co-operation in the promotion of student work during the past triennium, and are confident that He will not withhold His blessings from this important phase of Kingdom work in the years that lie ahead.

**THE STUDENT SERVICE COMMISSION**

W. C. BIRKNER, *Chairman*

E. M. PLASS, *Secretary*

H. J. MEIER, *Treasurer*

R. W. HAHN, *Executive Secretary*

**ACTION**

Concerning this memorial, Committee 5 brought in the following resolutions, which were *adopted* by Synod:

**Resolution 11**

WHEREAS, The report of the Student Service Commission evidences the rich blessing of God upon its work during the past triennium; and

WHEREAS, An increased service has been rendered to the youth of our Church on the campus of secular colleges and universities of our country; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we thank God for His blessing, commend the Student Service Commission for its fine work, and accept its report.

**Resolution 12**

WHEREAS, University and college authorities have been concerned over the growing problems of secularism in American life and have acknowledged the urgent necessity of suffusing the campuses with the dynamics of religion; and

WHEREAS, The solution of this problem contributes to the resultant problem of separation of Church and State; and

WHEREAS, Our Commission is asked to present the official position of our Synod on this problem at conferences of university and college authorities on religion in higher education; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That Synod direct the Board for Parish Education to include this problem in its present study of separation of Church and State.

**Resolution 13**

WHEREAS, Many colleges and universities no longer take a religious census of college students; and

WHEREAS, It is imperative that our student pastors have a complete list of students on the campuses of the secular colleges and universities; and

WHEREAS, This demands the wholehearted co-operation of our pastors and congregations and students; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we encourage our pastors, congregations, and students to lend their wholehearted co-operation in this matter by responding to the annual census conducted by the Student Service Commission.

#### Resolution 14

WHEREAS, We are being blessed in Synod by an evergrowing number of college graduates who are professionals in their field; and

WHEREAS, They are eager to use their talents in the service of their Savior and His Church; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we encourage our congregations to make every attempt to welcome these graduates into their midst and give them ample opportunity for service in the Church.

#### Resolution 15

WHEREAS, Many of our young people are a part of the present trend of increased enrollment at the colleges and universities of our country; and

WHEREAS, Not only we, but college authorities as well, recognize the strong leaven of practical atheism existing on the campus today; and

WHEREAS, The Student Service Commission endeavors to cope with this dual trend; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That Synod direct the Board of Directors and the Fiscal Conference to recognize the mounting needs and increased opportunities of the Student Service Commission and make adequate financial provision, thus enabling the commission to expand its program of Student Service.

#### Resolution 16

WHEREAS, The annual Student Workers' Conference, a conference of District co-ordinators of student work, and the planning council of full-term student pastors has resulted in intensified student service and uniformity of practice and procedure; and

WHEREAS, The cost of conducting the conference is included in the commission's annual appropriation; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Student Service Commission be encouraged to continue its sponsorship of this annual conference; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the Board of Directors and the Fiscal Conference continue to include this item in the Student Service Commission's annual budget.

**Resolution 17**

WHEREAS, The publication of a Student Service Commission-edited student bulletin was proposed by the Student Service Commission more than a decade ago; and

WHEREAS, A request for such a bulletin has recently come to the Student Service Commission by resolution of a synodical District; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That the Student Service Commission be encouraged to provide the proposed and requested student publication; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the Board of Directors and the Fiscal Conference make financial provision for this item in the Student Service Commission's annual budget.

**Resolution 18**

WHEREAS, Certain synodical Districts are unable to meet the student service opportunities for want of student work facilities; and

WHEREAS, The Student Service Commission has no funds which can be allocated to financially handicapped Districts to provide these needed facilities; and

WHEREAS, There are no existing sources from which grants may be made to such Districts; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Board of Directors study this problem and provide both temporary relief and a permanent solution of this problem.

**Increase Funds for Promotion of Youth Work**

(Memorial 303)

Your Reviewing Committee heartily commends the conscientious efforts of the District's Youth Committee in furthering the important work among the young people of our Church; it realizes that the functions of the English District Youth Committee are handicapped and its operations curtailed in that the District spreads over many of the International Walther League geographical districts. Its efforts must therefore be of a general nature without concentration on any specific area.

We recommend therefore

1. That our District Youth Committee be empowered to appoint as its representative a man from each visitorial circuit; and
2. That this appointee work together with the District Youth Committee in putting into practice more effectively the purposes for which the Youth Committee is organized;
3. That the District Youth Committee contact the presidents of the Walther League districts, informing them of these appoint-

ments and of the readiness of these men to serve them in carrying forward the youth program of our Church;

4. That the appointees keep in close contact with the District Youth Committee, so that the Youth Committee's synodically directed purpose may be carried out to the full.

We further recommend that our congregations' youth societies, whenever possible, associate themselves with our Church's recognized youth organization, the International Walther League, and that those societies carry out its well-rounded program.

The Reviewing Committee concurs in the opinion of the District Youth Committee regarding the lack of proportion between the Church's obligations toward her youth and the meager funds appropriated in the synodical budget for the carrying out of this responsibility, and it therefore recommends that our District memorialize the 1950 convention of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod to direct the Fiscal Conference to increase the moneys allotted for the promotion of youth work in our Church.

Finally, since the *Walther League Messenger* is the official voice of the Walther League, and since it serves to co-ordinate the interests and activities of our youth, we recommend that we do all in our power to encourage its circulation among our membership.

**Action:** The report and recommendations were adopted.

THE ENGLISH DISTRICT  
C. F. DANKWORTH, *Secretary*

### ACTION

Concerning this memorial, Committee 5 brought in the following resolution, which was adopted by Synod:

#### Resolution 10

WHEREAS, The Board for Young People's Work is an authorized commission of Synod; and

WHEREAS, The program of the Board for Young People's Work definitely comes under the heading of Synod's educational and missionary program; and

WHEREAS, Synod must constantly keep in mind the important age group which is to be served by the Board for Young People's Work; and

WHEREAS, The average age level and financial circumstance in the life of these young people make it difficult for them to carry on their own program; therefore be it

**Resolved,** That Synod's Board of Directors and the Fiscal Conference grant a sum of \$10,000 per annum to the Board for Young People's Work in order that they might effectively and efficiently carry out their prescribed duties in the development and expansion of the Church's program for youth.

## IV. MISSIONS

### Report of Secretary and Assistant Secretary of Missions

(Memorial 401)

The Twenty-sixth Delegate Convention of our beloved Synod convenes at the mid-point of the twentieth century. Perhaps never before in the history of man have there been fifty years which witnessed greater changes than the first fifty years of this epoch-making century. These changes have profoundly affected not only the course of world history, but also the history of our own nation, the history of the Christian Church, and the history of our beloved Synod.

During these fifty years governments have come into being and have crumbled and fallen. The map of the world has undergone one radical change after another. As we reflect upon the course of our own nation's history during the past fifty years, we marvel at the tremendous progress which has been made in almost every phase of modern life. Our incomes, our standard of living, our luxuries and conveniences, far exceed those of any other people on the earth.

And yet we must bow our heads in shame. In spite of the unnumbered blessings which God has showered upon us as a nation and as a Church, the first half of the twentieth century has been an era of almost unprecedented bloodshed, violence, and wickedness. The Commandments of our Lord have been flagrantly transgressed at almost every turn. Indeed, the first half of the twentieth century is a black page in the annals of human history.

It is not without purpose that the Lord has placed our Church into the present world scene and has given us His Gospel message "for such a day as this." Into our hands He has placed the message of redemption and has commissioned us to proclaim this message far and wide in this dark moment of mankind's history. What a privilege! What a challenge! — to be alive and to work for Christ in a day when almost unbelievable media of communication have been placed at our disposal: the telephone, the telegraph, the radio, television, photography, the movies, the airplane, the automobile, the Diesel engine, and other means which God has given us to spread His Gospel of salvation far and wide.

What a blessing it is to be a member of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, which the Lord permitted not only to survive the onslaughts of the Evil One during the perilous period of 1900 to 1950, but which He also permitted to make unprecedented missionary gains during those critical years. The following figures give us a picture of the numerical growth of our beloved Church

during the first half of the twentieth century. (These figures are based on the statistical reports of 1898 and 1948.)

	Pastors	Congregations	Preaching Stations	Baptized Members	Comm. Members
50 years ago .....	1,400	1,092	685	696,791	400,168
Today .....	3,697	4,183	599	1,694,024	1,145,411

### A Tribute to the Fathers

As we review the missionary activities of our fathers during the past fifty years — with special reference to their policies and methods — and compare them with the policies and methods of today, we must indeed pay tribute to the fathers for having devised methods and procedures which were admirably suited to world conditions in their day.

Long before the opening of the present century our fathers laid plans for intelligent and intensive missionary activity. In 1845, one year after the organization of Synod, the first "Board of Missions" was elected. The duties of this Board were carefully outlined. To expedite the work of missions in areas beyond existing parish lines, "Visitors" (*Besucher*) were appointed to investigate the opportunities of preaching the Gospel both in German and English-speaking settlements. In a sense, the fathers inaugurated an "Each One Reach One" program adapted to their peculiar opportunities. Scattered Lutherans were encouraged to organize preaching stations or to affiliate with their closest congregations. Parents were admonished to look after the spiritual training of their children. Our fathers also endeavored to spread the Gospel by establishing mission colonies in distant isolated areas. They would send a missionary and a number of families to a distant outpost in order to start a congregation from which the missionary could expand his parish to include a number of smaller preaching stations.

In 1852 Pastor Loehe announced that arrangements were under way to bring a mission colony to California, where a mission among the Chinese on the Pacific Coast was contemplated. Another group was to go to the State of Oregon to establish an Indian mission there. Untoward circumstances prevented the carrying out of these ambitious plans. In 1857 a convention address was delivered by Pastor August Selle on the "Calling of Evangelists." The qualifications of an evangelist were clearly outlined.

In order to look after the spiritual needs of the many immigrants which were flocking to our country from Europe a "Church Directory" was published. English-speaking congregations were organized already in 1857. Already in those days the distribution of tracts and Gospel literature was strongly emphasized.

One marvels at the foresight and vision of the forefathers.



Already before the opening of the present century they were talking about extending the border of the Kingdom not only throughout our own continent, but also beyond the seas. They had a vision of a truly world-wide missionary program. It was stated, for instance, that the establishment of mission colonies on the West Coast was to be a steppingstone to the islands of the Pacific and the Orient.

It was in order to discharge its missionary obligations more effectively that Synod resolved in 1853 to divide itself into four synodical Districts. Each District was to have its own Mission Board which would serve the opportunities within its own boundaries. With the passing years the multiplying mission doors have made it necessary for Synod to divide itself into additional Districts. It might be interesting to list the various synodical Districts which have come into being during the first half of the present century.

In 1900 — Brazil; in 1906 — Atlantic, South Dakota, Texas; in 1907 — Central Illinois, Northern Illinois, Southern Illinois; in 1910 — North Dakota and Montana; in 1911 — English, Minnesota; in 1918 — North Wisconsin, South Wisconsin; in 1921 — Alberta and British Columbia, Colorado; in 1922 — Manitoba and Saskatchewan, Northern Nebraska, Southern Nebraska; in 1924 — Oklahoma; in 1927 — Argentina; in 1930 — Southern California; in 1936 — Iowa East, Iowa West; in 1939 — Southeastern; in 1946 — Montana; in 1948 — Florida-Georgia.

### The Scope of Our Work Today

As we stand at the halfway mark of the twentieth century, we thank God for the tremendous progress which has been made in the over-all missionary program of our Church. Not only is the Gospel being preached in every State of the Union, but also in Canada, Alaska, Mexico, Guatemala, Panama, Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, the Isle of Pines, Cuba, Hawaii, India, China, Japan, the Philippines, New Guinea, Africa, Australia, and Europe — in fact, in every continent on the face of the globe and on the islands of the Seven Seas. In addition, we have launched upon very specialized missions here at home, on which special reports will be given to the convention.

*Institutional Missions.* — The work of institutional missions, whereby we bring the Gospel message to the less fortunate of our fellow men, has taken great forward strides during the present half century. At present no fewer than 163 full-time and part-time institutional missionaries and 675 volunteer workers are serving approximately 700 institutions.

*Student Service Commission.* — In order to bring the Word and

Sacrament to our young people who are studying at the various colleges and universities of our country, our Church has launched upon an energetic student service program. At present 443 pastors are serving 16,065 students (members of the Synodical Conference) at 746 colleges and universities. Not only are these pastors serving our own young people, but they are also bringing the Word of Life to many unchurched students on these campuses.

*Foreign Missions.* — The past fifty years have, indeed, been an era of extraordinary blessings upon our work in foreign fields. While only one foreign mission was opened by us prior to 1900, namely, that in India, the past fifty years have seen us unfurl the banner of the Gospel in China, in Africa, in the Philippine Islands, in New Guinea, and in Japan. (For details see the report of the Board for Foreign Missions.)

*Our Church at Work in Europe.* — Twice during the past fifty years our Church has come to the rescue of our European brethren who were stricken by the horrors of two world wars. At the present time we have 107 workers (professors and missionaries) in the European field — one in Belgium, two in Denmark, five in France, three in Finland, 52 in the Breslau Synod, and 44 in the Saxon Free Church. The latter two groups are almost self-supporting. We have a total of 59,097 baptized members. (For details see the report of the Board for Home Missions in Europe.)

*Missions in Africa.* — The third decade of the twentieth century saw us marching forward into the dark continent of Africa. It was in 1936 that we, co-operating with our sister synods of the Synodical Conference, set foot on Nigeria's soil to unfurl the Gospel banner. Never in the history of our foreign mission work have we experienced such phenomenal blessings as we have in the African field. Already there are more than 16,000 baptized members, more than 5,500 communicant members, more than 90 schools with approximately 7,400 pupils. (For details see the report of the Missionary Board of the Synodical Conference.)

*Negro Missions in the United States.* — These missions are also under the guidance of the Missionary Board of the Synodical Conference. The beginning of this work dates back beyond the beginning of the present century. Particularly since 1877 our Negro mission work has expanded to the northern cities as well as to the East and to the West.

A far-reaching step was taken at the meeting of the Synodical Conference in 1946 when the respective District Mission Boards were encouraged to take over the guidance and development of Negro missions within their District boundaries. Until now twelve Districts have expressed their willingness to co-operate with the

Missionary Board in this work. For many years seven of our Districts have conducted mission work in Negro communities and have supported this work with their own District funds.

*Missions to the Deaf.*—Beginning in a small way in the city of Chicago in the year 1896, our work among the deaf has expanded until today it reaches nearly all of our larger urban centers. Twenty-seven missionaries are serving 27 organized deaf congregations and 203 deaf preaching stations. In addition, deaf children are served in 38 State schools, six of these being for Negro children. A total of 3,000 services and 2,966 periods of instruction were given in 1948—our latest available statistics.

*Missions to the Blind.*—Until the convention of 1947 work among the blind was under the care of the Board for Missions to the Deaf and Blind. During the past triennium Pastor W. H. Storm of Cleveland, Ohio, was called as executive secretary to render part-time service. It is the aim of this Mission Board to seek closer co-operation of District Home Mission Boards in an effort to look after the spiritual needs of the blind in State institutions. An intensive program to publish much-needed Christian literature in Braille and in Moon type is under way. The report of this Board is highly encouraging.

*Visual Aids.*—We wish to commend Concordia Publishing House and its Department of Audio-Visual Aids for the excellent work it has done in helping promote the cause of missions. During the past triennium it has produced the following aids in behalf of Synod's far-flung mission program:

"Bringing Light"—a color movie with sound, depicting our work in Africa

"Japan Has Open Doors"—a color filmstrip with recorded commentary

"The Lutheran Church in Hawaii"—a silent, color film

"The Lutheran Vacation Bible School"—a color movie with sound

"Pushing Doorbells with a Purpose"—a filmstrip with recorded commentary

A color movie of our work in New Guinea—now in work

A color movie of our work in South America—now in work

In view of Concordia's evident efficiency in the planning and production of audio-visual aids, it is our conviction that this department of Synod's work should be turned over to Concordia Publishing House for continued development. We therefore humbly request

Synod in convention assembled to act favorably on the recommendation of Synod's Board for Parish Education (page 308) that "Concordia Publishing House be designated by Synod as its producing agency for audio-visual aids" and that in the production of such aids Concordia Publishing House work in close harmony with an advisory council on which Synod's various mission and educational departments will be represented.

*Administration.* — From the above reports, which are only a brief résumé of the various missionary activities of our Church, it is evident that the administration of our Church's missions is no small problem. The evaluation of the various fields, the placement of suitable personnel, the supervision of the far-flung work, the allocation of sufficient funds to the various fields—all of these pressing problems have been a matter of deep concern not only to the Mission Department of our Church but also to the church at large.

As the missionary activity of our Church grew both in scope and in complexity, it became evident (midway during the first half of the present century) that the co-ordination of Synod's spreading mission program called for the appointment of a general "Secretary of Missions." This office was created at the Milwaukee convention in 1932—in the midst of a terrible depression and at a time when Synod's deficit had risen to unprecedented heights. It was the duty of the newly appointed Secretary of Missions to help unify, systematize, and co-ordinate our Church's mission work. As Secretary of Missions he was to be an advisory member of the various synodical Mission Boards and of the synodical Church Extension Committee. (Consult *Synodical Handbook*, p.122, 8.03, 8.05.)

X  
By resolution of Synod the Secretary of Missions was appointed the Executive Secretary both of the Board for Home Missions and of the Board for South American Missions. The Chicago Convention in 1947 resolved to merge these two boards into one: The Board for Missions in North and South America. During the past triennium this Board has supervised our work in all three Americas (North, Central, and South) as well as our missions in such extra-territorial areas as the Hawaiian Islands and Cuba.

It is the conviction of your Secretary of Missions that the combining of these fields under one Board was a step in the right direction. Our two sister Districts in South America (Brazil and Argentina) were encouraged to realize that they were, indeed, sister Districts on the same level as our Districts north of the border. As a result these two Districts have made commendable progress particularly during the past triennium. They have entered upon a co-ordinated, unified, and well-integrated program of missionary expansion and are at present making heroic efforts in the direction of ultimate self-support. Much of the credit for this development, we believe, is attributable to the merging of the North and South American work under the supervision of one Board.

In 1946 the Rev. H. A. Mayer was appointed Assistant Secretary of Missions. In order to keep in closer touch with the develop-

ment of the work in all synodical Mission Departments as well as the Church Extension Board, your Secretary of Missions and his assistant have made it a point to attend as many of the regular meetings of all synodical Mission Boards as possible. Minutes of these meetings are submitted by the respective departments and placed on file in the office of the Secretary of Missions. The interchange of suggestions on the part of the various missionary agencies of Synod, made possible through the office of the general Secretary of Missions, has been a real help in the solution of numerous problems.

*We look to the future.* While we thank God for the splendid progress which He has permitted our Church to make in the field of missions during the first half of the twentieth century, this is surely no time to "rest on our laurels." This is a time rather to look forward into the *second* half of this momentous century and to make energetic plans to meet its opportunities.

To meet these opportunities we shall have to (a) "strengthen our stakes" and (b) "lengthen our cords."

(a) Our program of world-wide missions is dependent upon the vitality and strength of the home base. In order that the home base may be strengthened, your Secretaries of Missions are happy to endorse the memorial of Synod's Board for Missions in North and South America (page 328) which calls for an ever deeper devotion to the Savior on the part of our pastors and people and an ever greater enlistment of our laity in the spiritual functions of the Church.

(b) Our program of world-wide missions is dependent, furthermore, on the constant flow of sacrificial offerings on the part of our members. During recent years our task of world evangelization received tremendous help from such special offerings as the Peace Thankoffering, the Centennial Thankoffering, and similar special efforts. These funds have now been expended or allocated. The task of "*lengthening our cords*" will therefore present new problems and difficulties — in the measure in which these special grants are unavailable.

Your Secretaries of Missions, therefore, urgently plead that provisions be made for the gathering of ample (if necessary, special) funds for the continued expansion of our far-flung Kingdom program.

As our Church stands today at the mid-point of the most momentous and epoch-making century since the birth of our Savior, it must hear the voice of the ancient Prophet calling with increasing urgency: "Enlarge the place of thy tent, and let them stretch forth

the curtains of thine habitations; spare not, *lengthen thy cords* and *strengthen thy stakes*; for thou shalt break forth on the right hand and on the left; and thy seed shall inherit the Gentiles. Is. 54:2-3.

May the Lord of the Church grant us the faith, the courage and the vision to accept the challenge of this strategic hour!

Respectfully submitted,

F. C. STREUFERT, *Secretary of Missions*

H. A. MAYER, *Assistant Secretary of Missions*

### ACTION

In connection with this report, Committee 2 brought in the following two resolutions, which were adopted by Synod:

#### Resolution 1

(Overview of the Missions of Synod)

WHEREAS, God in His grace and mercy has granted us unprecedented progress in our manifold mission fields; and

WHEREAS, Immediate opportunities for Kingdom expansion appear to be greater and more numerous than at any previous time; therefore be it

*Resolved,*

1. That The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod call upon its total membership for an even greater love and devotion to the Lord and Savior of mankind, and a consequent burning zeal for the lost souls of men; and

2. That The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod with all its members pledge before the Cross of Christ to cultivate an ever deeper and more prayerful sense of stewardship toward the ever widening soul-saving program of the Church.

#### Resolution 13

(Negro Missions)

WHEREAS, The Synodical Conference at its 1948 convention resolved that Negro mission work be supervised by the District in which it is being carried on; and

WHEREAS, In both fields, the United States and Africa, considerable progress has been recorded; and the latter, the African field, now having a membership of 6,400 communicants, or a total of 19,500 souls, in 140 congregations, with 111 schools, with enrollment of 9,000 and taught by native teachers; and

WHEREAS, Two Districts of Synod now support Negro mission work 100% in their midst and two pay 50%; therefore be it

*Resolved,*

1. That we commend our Board for Negro Missions for their direction and guidance in carrying on the work of missions among the Negroes;

2. That we commend our workers and their helpers at home and abroad for their intense zeal and diligence in caring for souls won and searching for souls unwon;

3. That we pray the Lord of the Church to grant His blessings upon this work as it continues and that He give a special measure of strength and courage to the diligent workers in the African field;

4. That we encourage the individual Districts to explore their Negro concentrations with the view to establishing new areas of work, since actual surveys have revealed large areas densely populated by unchurched Negroes whose souls will be eternally doomed unless they, too, be given opportunity to hear and believe the saving Gospel of Christ.

NOTE.—As to the request regarding Visual Aids, cf. action taken on Memorial 1001 on recommendation of Committee 14.

## Report of the Board for Missions in North and South America

(Memorial 402)

Cost of these missions in the past triennium:

1947 .....	\$532,491.62	1948 .....	\$548,480.62
1949 .....		1949 .....	\$550,915.00

For the first time in the history of our Church a joint report on the mission activities in the three Americas (North, Central, and South) is being submitted. Until the Twenty-fifth Delegate Convention, which was held in Chicago in 1947, home missions in North America were supervised by the Board of Home Missions in North America, the missions in South America by the Board of Missions for South America, and missions in extraterritorial regions were in charge of four different District Mission Boards. At the 1947 convention, however, all these missions were placed under the jurisdiction of one Board, which was then called the Board for Missions in North and South America.

With few exceptions, your Board for Missions in North and South America met monthly during the past triennium. As may be expected, the programs for these meetings were well diversified — covering, as they did, the problem of our Mission Boards throughout the Western Hemisphere — and at times necessitated morning, afternoon, and evening sessions.

### Home Missions in North America

Although your Board gave much attention to the development of our work in South America and extraterritorial fields, it placed its major emphasis, of course, on the work here in the homeland. It has always proceeded on the assumption that only in the measure in which the Church takes care of its home mission field will it be able to grow larger and larger and thus to undergird its work in foreign fields. *The development of the home base is of supreme importance!* Your Board for Missions in North and South America was constantly on the alert to intensify and to expand our program of home missions. As we look at the accomplishments of the past triennium, we offer a prayer of deepest gratitude, but when we consider the work which still remains to be done, we fall on our knees with the plea: "Lord, grant us a greater passion for souls!"

The annual Epiphany Mission Conferences which have been held since 1946 have made a telling impact upon our Church. The spirit of home missions, specifically of *evangelism*, is definitely abroad in every section of our Synod.

You will recall, this tremendous forward thrust was inaugurated at the first Epiphany Conference held in Detroit in February, 1946, when 135 representatives of the District Mission Boards, together with 150 other leaders of our Church, decided to launch an "intensive, systematic, progressive, unified, nation-wide mission expansion program." Few movements in the history of our Church have been more abundantly blessed by our Lord than the so-called "Each One Reach One" effort which was begun in 1946 and which is still continuing at unabated pace. It is with grateful and joyful hearts that we report that within the three years following the inauguration of the "Each One Reach One" movement no fewer than 102,682 adults were brought into our Church by confirmation, Baptism, and by confession of faith. (Statistics for 1949 were not available at this writing.)

Since the Epiphany Conferences have played such a vital part in arousing our District mission boards and the church at large to a greater consciousness of their mission opportunities and their mission obligations, we cannot but voice our deep regret that because of a lack of funds the 1950 Epiphany Conference had to be omitted.

*Vacation Bible Schools.*—Another effort which has enjoyed the evident blessing of God was the promotion of vacation Bible schools which your Board for Missions in North and South America sponsored in co-operation with Synod's Board for Parish Education. These schools have indeed been an instrument in the hand of God not only to bring precious blood-bought souls within the



sound of the Gospel, but also to stimulate within our own people (pastors, teachers, and laymen) an ever-growing missionary consciousness. The total enrollment of the vacation Bible schools for 1946 was 45,287; for 1947 it was 71,852; for 1948 it was 97,272. Unofficial reports for 1949 put the total well over 100,000. We cannot but add a word of commendation both to the Board for Parish Education and to Concordia Publishing House for the excellent and attractive literature offered for use in these vacation Bible schools. This literature did much to help create a widespread interest and enthusiasm for these summer schools.

*Sunday School by Mail.*—This is an effort sponsored by the Board for Missions in North and South America in co-operation with the Board for Parish Education and the Lutheran Hour. It was inaugurated in order to bring the Gospel to the inaccessible child—the child who, because of illness, distance, impassable roads, or other valid reasons was unable to attend a regular Sunday school. The guidance and direction of this effort is in the hands of Pastor William Hillmer, Assistant Executive Secretary of the Board. Sunday School by Mail Directors have been appointed in each synodical District, who help expedite this far-flung program. The present enrollment of the Sunday School by Mail is 3,100 (as of March 1, 1950).

*Promotion of Evangelism.*—This is a new endeavor on the part of your Board for Missions in North and South America. Soon after the launching of the "Each One Reach One" movement in 1946 it became evident that our pastors and people were eager to receive help in the development of the all-important grace of Christian witness-bearing. More and more of our people were eager to do personal mission work and looked to their pastors and to their synodical servants for guidance. In order to develop this important phase of our home mission program, a special Department of Evangelism was begun and placed under the supervision of Pastor William Hillmer.

During the past few months Pastor Hillmer has conducted 21 "Conferences on Evangelism" in four Districts with a total attendance of 2,336, which included 194 pastors and teachers. In each instance our people expressed their gratitude for the inspiration, help, and guidance which they had received. Invitations from three other Districts have been accepted for the fall of 1950. It is the intention of this department to assist our District Mission Boards in the promotion of personal evangelism (personal mission work) in their respective Districts.

During October, 1949, an experimental "Women Mission Workers' School" was held in Detroit, under the direction of

Pastor William Hillmer. Twenty-three women attended these all-day sessions which were held five days a week for a two-week period. One of these women has entered the full-time service of the Church, while others are serving their local congregation in a part-time capacity. This experimental school demonstrated beyond all doubt that our laity, particularly the women, are eager for additional guidance particularly in the field of personal mission work.

*"Today," a Journal of Practical Missionary Procedure.* — In January, 1946, the Board for Missions in North and South America secured the services of Rev. H. W. Gockel to edit a special professional journal for the clergy, the purpose of which was to stimulate our pastors to ever-increasing missionary activity and to acquaint them with the latest methods of procedure in this field. This magazine, now in its fifth year, has served as a clearinghouse of practical ideas which have been used effectively by pastors throughout the Church. To our pastors this magazine needs no introduction. The Lord has given Pastor Gockel a ready pen, for which we are grateful.

While employed by the Board for Missions in North and South America, Pastor H. W. Gockel is serving our Church in a number of promotional and literary capacities which, strictly speaking, do not come under the supervision of our Board. He is editor of the missionary tract *Just a Minute*, published bimonthly by Concordia Publishing House in an edition of 150,000 copies. He is the author of the newspaper series known as "Preaching Through the Press," a series of newspaper mats which are made available through the St. Louis Lutheran Publicity Organization. A brochure giving a complete list of these live, interesting, striking articles, each one stressing the way of salvation, may be secured by writing to the office of the *St. Louis Lutheran*. Pastor Gockel has also rendered valuable service to the Church during the past triennium by collaborating on the synodical movie "Reaching from Heaven" and on Synod's recent film "Beyond Our Own Horizon."

*Relative Importance of Mission Fields.* — One of the tremendous tasks which has confronted your Board for Missions in North and South America for a number of years is the task of determining the relative importance of our various North American mission fields. Only by an accurate study of the relative importance of these fields can we arrive at an equitable distribution of Synod's manpower and money power. A thorough analytical study is now under way which, we hope, will be completed within the coming year. This analysis is being conducted under the general supervision of Pastor William Hillmer.

Also to be analyzed is the problem of the blighted areas in metropolitan centers. This problem has become quite vexing in a number of our cities, and your Board hopes to be able to make some constructive suggestions.

*Conference with District Mission Boards.*—Your Board for Missions in North and South America has launched upon a program of more frequent contact with the various District Mission Boards. It hopes to be able to gather helpful information from the various fields and to share this information with the various Boards. It hopes also, in this way, to encourage and to strengthen the brethren who have been given the important assignment of carrying on the important work of District Missions.

### **Missions in South America**

Being more closely associated with their sister Districts in North America, the Brazil and Argentine Districts made remarkable forward strides during the past triennium. Both Districts are forging ahead. In an increasing measure they are following the pattern of our North American Districts in the cultivation of good stewardship and mission policies, in the development of mission fields, in the organization of congregations, in the regular holding of circuit meetings, and in the conduct of District conventions — in all of which the laity is beginning to play an increasing role.

During his visitation in 1949 your Secretary of Missions was privileged to attend 15 circuit meetings in Brazil and Argentina. The attendance at these meetings was most gratifying. Of the 125 pastors of these two Districts only four pastors did not attend these meetings, and of the 588 congregations and preaching stations all but ten were represented by lay delegates.

Since Pastor H. A. Mayer, Assistant Secretary of Missions, has just recently returned from South America, where he attended the golden anniversary of our work in Brazil as the representative of the venerable President of Synod, Doctor J. W. Behnken, be it suggested that Pastor Mayer be given an opportunity to report to the convention on his extensive journey, which took him to many points in our South American field.

Seventy-five parish schools in Brazil, with a total enrollment of approximately 6,000 pupils, continue to enjoy the good will of the civil authorities. In order to raise the scholastic standards of these parish schools, the Brazil District has appointed an experienced teacher as a District Counselor for Schools.

Our brethren beneath the Southern Cross have set themselves to the task of training a national ministry. At Porto Alegre we

have a flourishing seminary for future pastors and teachers. Its present enrollment is more than 130 students.

The preparatory school, which for many years was conducted at Crespo, Argentina, is now consolidated with the seminary at Villa Ballester, a suburb of Buenos Aires. This move has helped achieve greater efficiency and greater economy.

It must always remain our aim to build an indigenous Church, self-supporting and self-propagating, also in South America, for only then can we hope to build solidly and to insure an expansion of our work in the future. Our churches are gradually being nationalized. The youth is rapidly adopting the language and the customs of the country in which they live. At the present time there are comparatively few workers in South American fields who were trained in our seminaries in North America.

### Extraterritorial Missions

Prior to the convention in 1947 our missions in Central America, Mexico, and other extraterritorial areas were supervised by four different District Mission Boards. Since most of these missions are conducted among Spanish-speaking people, and since most of these missions have very much in common, it was deemed advisable that they all be brought under the supervision of one department. The conduct of these missions was therefore also entrusted to the Board for Missions in North and South America. During the past triennium excellent progress was made in both the Spanish- and English-speaking groups in Mexico City. Our English-speaking group, the Lutheran Church of the Good Shepherd, was permitted to dedicate the first unit of its church building in December, 1948. Also in Monterrey splendid progress has been recorded. Our congregation in this large city, "the Chicago of Mexico," will soon dedicate its new church edifice, erected with funds contributed by the L. W. M. L.

Our *Instituto Concordia de Mexico*, where we are training a native Mexican clergy, continues to enjoy divine benediction. Our first graduate of this school was graduated in 1949 and is now doing mission work in Torreon.

In Guatemala the extent of our work has been limited by a shortage of manpower. One open door after another has presented itself to us, but not all could be entered. By this fall we hope to have added two or three more men to our staff in Guatemala. In few fields do we have brighter prospects.

Work on the Isle of Pines and in Cuba is progressing slowly against great difficulties. With the increase in our manpower on these islands we have every reason to hope for a larger measure of success.

In the Hawaiian Islands we have two congregations, each still very young and each looking forward to rapid growth. Our Revere Congregation in Honolulu will soon dedicate its first church edifice. If time permits, additional information on our extra-territorial missions may be given on the floor of the convention.

*Translation of Christian Literature into the Spanish and Portuguese Languages.* — To carry on our work among Spanish and Portuguese people, it is necessary to provide Christian literature in these two languages. Pastor A. Melendez, a Puerto Rican by birth and a graduate of our Springfield Seminary, has been appointed to translate some of our most important theological literature into the Spanish language. Among the titles which he has already translated we list:

"Sunday School Lessons" — two complete series of each (for Beginners — Primary — Juniors — Intermediate. Seniors being prepared); *Outlines on the Catechism*, by Prof. H. P. Studtmann, D. D.; *What Does the Bible Say?*, by Rev. A. Riess (translated but not published); *What Jesus Means to Me*, by Rev. H. W. Gockel; *Christian Dogmatics*, Pieper-Mueller edition; *The Way of Life* (sermon book), by several pastors; *Devotions* (Advent to Christmas: MS ready for publication).

Pastor Melendez has also translated the following tracts into the Spanish language: "Today," "Only Believe," "Rock of Ages," "Christ Crucified," "Luther" (revised and reprinted), "Good News" (revised and reprinted), "The Greatest Book," "The Greatest Tragedy," "The Greatest Victory," "The Greatest Question," "The Greatest Choice," "The Greatest Thrill," "Four Things," "Life Eternal" (revised and reprinted), "What the Lutheran Church Teaches" (booklet), "The Sabbath," "One Book" (translated but not published), "One Gospel" (translated but not published), "One Way" (translated but not published), "One Life" (translated but not published), "Thou Art Peter" (booklet; translated but not published), "Infant Baptism" (translated but not published), "Unequal Yoke."

Not translated by Pastor Melendez, but available in the Spanish language are the Synodical Catechism, the *Hymnal*, and a book of prayers. — Brethren in Argentina and in Brazil made available hymnals, an agenda, and a larger number of tracts in both the Spanish and Portuguese languages.

*Portuguese Literature.* — Pastors Paulo and Martinho Hasse, native sons of Brazil, were entrusted with the translation of our Sunday school literature into Portuguese. This material has already been in use for some time and has been hailed with delight

by all who have used it. The translation of the Pieper-Muehl *Christian Dogmatics* by Martinho Hasse is nearly completed.

*Miscellanea.*—Since the Chicago Convention, 1947, two districts have become self-supporting, the Southern and Texas districts. When our congregations in the Florida-Georgia field were granted permission to organize a separate synodical District of their own, the Southern District found that it could carry on its work without further subsidy. When ten congregations in Texas heretofore receiving a subsidy of up to \$20,000, declared that they would, with the help of God, get along without further assistance at the beginning of the present fiscal year, it became possible for the Texas District to become self-supporting. Overjoyed by this development, President O. R. Harms issued a proclamation to the congregations of Texas, setting aside Sunday, January 8, 1950, as a day of thanksgiving to the Lord, who had made this achievement possible. By their splendid accomplishment the congregations of the Texas District have enabled the Mother Church to extend the borders of Christ's kingdom to new fields with funds which have thus been set free.

A Japanese mission with a resident pastor was established in the Southern California District in the Los Angeles area. A flourishing Chinese mission is conducted by the Atlantic District in New York City. A Chinese mission in San Francisco is now under serious consideration.

### A Day of Glorious Opportunity

Surely, as we read the above report and the reports of the various mission departments of our beloved Church, we cannot but join in the triumphant doxology: "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow." Indeed, His blessings have been flowing upon the mission program of our Church for more than 100 years. As we permit our mission fields to pass before our mind's eye in panoramic view, as we survey the crying needs of "all men everywhere," as we contemplate the 275 vacancies within our Church, as we ponder the fact that our seminaries this year will not graduate enough men to replace the number of workers who have died or retired during the past 12 months—in short, as we look upon the fields so ripe for harvest and consider the scarcity of laborers, we feel constrained to issue a Macedonian call to the members of our Church to come over and help us. Truly, the Lord needs a vast army of reapers—far more than the 4,000 professionally trained members of our ministry. He needs the 1,700,000 consecrated Christians who make up The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod. May this convention—and may the triennial

which stands before us — see more and more of our laity take the Gospel banner into their hands and carry it forward to ever greater triumphs for the kingdom of our Lord.

#### THE BOARD FOR MISSIONS IN NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA

REV. HARRY E. OLSEN, *Chairman*

REV. HY. BLANKE, *Vice-Chairman*

MR. E. T. SCHUMM, *Financial Secretary*

REV. E. T. BERNTHAL

REV. E. H. BUCHHEIMER

REV. WALTER A. STORM

MR. FERD. KORNEFFEL

MR. OTTO STEINWART

MR. PAUL G. VETTER

\* \* \*

DR. F. C. STREUFERT, *Executive Secretary*

REV. H. W. GOCKEL, *Ass't Executive Secretary*

REV. WM. H. HILLMER, *Ass't Executive Secretary*

REV. H. A. MAYER, *Secretary*

#### ACTION

As to this report, Synod adopted the following three resolutions, upon recommendation of Committee 2:

##### Resolution 2

WHEREAS, By the grace of God fine progress has been achieved during the past triennium in our Home Missions Department, especially in North America, which under God is due in great measure to the efficient and forward-looking leadership of our Board for Missions in North and South America; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That with due gratitude to God for His many blessings Synod also recognize and acknowledge the energetic and consecrated spirit of this Board in carrying out its program, particularly through the promotion of the so-called Epiphany conferences, vacation Bible schools, the Sunday School by Mail program, preaching missions and conferences on evangelism, as well as through the publication of helpful literature such as the magazines *Today* and *Just a Minute*; be it further

*Resolved*, That the course in evangelism offered in the Graduate School at Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, be continued, and that, because of its great importance to every pastor, ways and means be found to include this vital subject in the undergraduate curriculum at both of our seminaries.

**Resolution 12**

(South American Missions)

WHEREAS, South American missions are, under God, making rapid strides forward in winning souls for Christ, in advancing toward self-support, and in the training of a national ministry;

WHEREAS, The objective of using the native tongues is being rapidly attained; and

WHEREAS, The consolidation of the Crespo preparatory school and the seminary at Villa Ballester was effected March, 1950; therefore

*Resolved,*

1. That we commend our fellow Christians of South America for their enthusiasm and support of their Church;
2. That we commend them for their effort toward self-support and urge them to continue to strive to become self-supporting as soon as possible, thus making available funds for other mission fields;
3. That we urge a still greater use of Spanish in our churches of Argentina and the Portuguese in Brazil;
4. That we urge them to enroll and train native students for the work of the Church and school so as to increase the number of national pastors;
5. That we wish them God's continued blessing and guidance.

**Resolution 7**

(Extraterritorial Missions)

WHEREAS, The Lord has so signally blessed the work of the Extraterritorial Missions in Mexico, Guatemala, Cuba, the Philippines, the Hawaiian Islands; and

WHEREAS, The work in these areas has reached the point where more workers are needed; and

WHEREAS, An advisory mission council will be organized to fall to plan and direct the expansion program especially in Mexico; be it therefore

*Resolved,* That The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, assembled in convention at Milwaukee, Wis., encourage the Board to expand its work in these important fields, especially the establishment of elementary schools as funds become available and be it further

*Resolved,* That every effort be made to train additional workers, both as pastors and teachers; and be it further

*Resolved,* That we express our gratitude to the L. W. Mission providing chapels at Monterrey and Hawaii; and be it further

*Resolved,* That we implore our heavenly Father's blessing on the workers now in the field.



## Polish Board of Missions for North and South America and Set Up Two Boards

(Memorial 403)

Because of the fact that there is a great deal of work to be done in the field of missions in both North and South America, and because of the fact that the nature of the problems presented in these two areas in the field of missions are vastly different and require special understanding and techniques,

We respectfully *request* Synod to abolish the Board of Missions for North and South America as now constituted and to set in its place two separate and distinct boards, namely, a Mission Board for North America to have charge of all synodical mission work in the United States, Canada, and Alaska, and also a separate board for the Latin American countries to have charge of all synodical mission work in the countries south of the southern boundary of the United States and in all extraterritorial missions.

We further *request* Synod to implement these two boards with adequate funds and all other facilities to enable them to carry out the purpose of these resolutions.

We further *request* Synod to direct each of these two boards to select its own Executive Secretary, who is to act as Director of Missions for, and be responsible to, the board by whom he is selected, and also to employ such other personnel as is needed to function properly within the limits of the funds allocated to each board for its operations.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY  
DETROIT, MICH.

E. T. BERNTHAL, *Pastor*

GEO. F. OEHMKE, *President*

EDWIN NIELSEN, *Secretary*

### ACTION

This matter was referred to Committee 6, which recommended that the following resolution be *adopted*:

#### Resolution 34

*Resolved*, That Synod reject this memorial.

## Report of the General Church Extension Board

(Memorial 404)

The General Church Extension Board has carried out its duties during the past three years in an endeavor to serve the Church in the way prescribed by Synod. The regulations imposed on the Board require the Board to consider all applications for loans for

the purpose of building churches, schools, parsonages, and teacher's homes; such applications must emanate from Districts or Mission Boards of Synod; and these must be willing to sign notes for the amount of the loans. No other security is asked. By authority of Synod an administration fee is collected at the rate of one percent a year, calculated on the unpaid balance on the loan's anniversary. The Board has the responsibility of determining the allocation of the sums in the Church Extension Fund, in order that the money may be used at places where it will serve the most advantageous purposes.

For some time the General Church Extension Board has dealt only with Districts which guarantee the repayment of all loans to the General Fund. This method has proved to be a sound business procedure. There are no arrears in any of the District accounts at the present time.

There are, however, still a few accounts on our books dating back to the time when loans were made directly to congregations. Through the persistent efforts of the Fiscal Office these have been again materially reduced during the past triennium. In its report to the convention the Fiscal Office will bring one such case of long standing to your attention, that of Grace Lutheran Church, Norfolk, Nebr.

During the past three years hundreds of applications for loans in varying amounts were received and considered by the Board. The largest application asked for \$60,000, the smallest for \$700. The total amounts requested at a single meeting frequently exceeded \$150,000.

While many of the applications had to be denied, it was still possible for the Board to grant the ones that appeared to give the greatest promise for success in God's kingdom. The denial of an application does not mean that the Board believes that the place for which the loan is requested has no prospects for growth, but that there are other applications that for the moment seem to warrant more favorable consideration. The granting of so many loans, and the relatively large amounts requested, have brought about a gradual depletion of the liquid capital of the Fund. Unless the capital is greatly increased, little can be done in the future for the congregations in need of funds for building purposes. For that reason the Board wholeheartedly supports the resolution of the Board of Directors which makes special recommendations to Synod regarding the expansion of the Church Extension Fund.

Through a resolution of Synod at the last convention the method of the administration of the Fund was changed. From its inception in 1901 the Board functioned through its chairman. The undersigned accepted that responsibility in 1926 and kept it for

21 years. The Secretary of Missions of Synod now has the duty of carrying on the correspondence of the Board, a task which he and his staff have undertaken and carried out faithfully, and the Board expresses its satisfaction with, and its commendation for, the consistently careful and painstaking activity of its executives.

Heretofore our regulations permitted us to lend to Districts and to two synodical Mission Boards; we desire to ask Synod to extend the borrowing power to the other synodical Mission Boards, and we therefore request Synod to pass the following or a similar resolution: *Handbook*, 8.113 — "Loans

- "a. Loans shall be granted only to incorporated Districts, and with the consent of the Board of Directors, to all synodical Mission Boards. Each loan shall be made for a specific congregation or mission station, and the merits of each case shall justify the loan."

In order to clarify a situation which arises when loans are made to, and money collected from, places in foreign countries, whose money value fluctuates when expressed in dollars, we ask Synod to pass the following resolution:

"Resolved, That all loans to foreign countries be made in the 'coin of the realm' of the respective country and the repayments likewise be made in the 'coin of the realm' of that country."

The special committee appointed by the Board of Directors to study matters pertaining to the financing of church extension projects urges the Church Extension Board "to study the best procedure of administering church extension funds and to encourage and to assist the District Boards of Synod in the development and promotion of the best methods of church extension." Some of the Districts have developed excellent plans of self-help on a District-wide and on a congregational level. Others have done very little along this line. The Board hopes in future to become a clearinghouse of ideas and to promote the entire program of church extension.

Since all accounting and collecting is done through the Fiscal Office, the financial report of this Fund, required by Synod, will be made by the Fiscal Office.

THE CHURCH EXTENSION BOARD

REV. FREDERIC NIEDNER, *Chairman*

THE CHURCH EXTENSION BOARD

REV. F. NIEDNER, D. D., *Chairman*

REV. THEO. H. ROSCHKE, *Vice-Chairman*

MR. W. O. BRAUER, *Secretary*

MR. WALTER H. KROEHNKE      MR. R. BAERNS      MR. ELMER FISCHER

\*      \*      \*

REV. F. C. STREUFERT, D. D., *Exec. Secretary*

REV. H. A. MAYER, *Asst. Exec. Secretary*

**ACTION**

Upon recommendation of Committee 11, the following resolutions were adopted:

**Resolution 5**

Your Committee recommends that the General Church Extension Board be commended for its excellent work and that its report be adopted.

**Resolution 4**

WHEREAS, The General Church Extension Board is required to make loans for congregations in foreign countries; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we comply with the suggestions of the General Church Extension Board and order that all loans for congregations in foreign countries be made in the "coin of the realm" of the respective countries and that the repayments be made likewise in the "coin of the realm" of that country.

NOTE.—The request for a change in the *Handbook*, Section 8.11, was taken care of in the recommendation of Committee 6 on Memorial 502, Recommendation III.

**Repayments to Synod's Church Extension Fund**

(Memorial 405)

It has been the privilege of your Fiscal Office, for many years to do the essential accounting of Synod's Church Extension Fund. Making the collections became its duty three years ago. Now it is our added privilege to report very satisfactory progress in making collections.

Fifteen years ago Synod decided to discontinue making loans to congregations. From that time on loans were limited to Districts and several of Synod's mission boards. How wise this action was is portrayed in the accompanying tabulation. Three years ago Districts owed a total of \$613,987.69. Of that sum, \$1,000 was then past due. As of March 31, 1950, Districts owed \$1,365,757.95, and nothing was past due. In other words, all Districts were living up to their promises.

When Synod discontinued making loans directly to congregations, it was assumed that it would take some time to make all the collections, as there were bound to be some who could not live up to their promises in the specified time. Three years ago there were still \$75,106.43 outstanding on loans to congregations, of which sum \$64,538.43 were past due. Many of these loans were refinanced and either have been or are being paid off according to schedule. As of March 31, 1950, there were still \$31,087.09 outstanding, and of this sum \$17,939.09 was past due. All accounts but one have shown some signs of life. With that one exception, we believe, the outstanding items will be collected.

We refer particularly to that one exception, namely, Grace Congregation, Norfolk, Nebr. A loan of \$10,000 was made to this congregation in 1928. In the elapsed 22 years nothing has been paid on the principal, and the administration fees were paid for the first two years only, nor have we received any definite promise of good will or co-operation. Will Synod please instruct us as to further procedure?

### Church Extension Loans

as of March 31, 1950

	Loans to Districts		Loans to Congregations	
	Balance	Past Due	Balance	Past Due
1. Alta.-Br. Col.	\$ 24,780.00	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
2. Argentine	—	—	—	—
3. Atlantic	101,200.00	—	\$ 3,784.84	\$ 3,784.84
4. Brazil	42,375.00	—	—	—
5. Calif.-Nev.	128,400.00	—	—	—
6. Central	47,300.00	—	—	—
7. Cent. Illinois	20,000.00	—	—	—
8. Colorado	62,896.84	—	—	—
9. Eastern	—	—	—	—
10. English	56,700.00	—	—	—
11. Fla.-Georgia	34,500.00	—	—	—
12. Iowa East	8,800.00	—	—	—
13. Iowa West	—	—	—	—
14. Kansas	24,340.00	—	—	—
15. Man.-Sask.	14,000.00	—	—	—
16. Michigan	11,352.60	—	—	—
17. Minnesota	12,500.00	—	1,910.00	1,910.00
18. Montana	2,300.00	—	3,350.00	—
19. North Dakota	33,150.00	—	2,242.25	2,242.25
20. N. Wisconsin	—	—	—	—
21. N. Illinois	—	—	—	—
22. N. Nebraska	35,000.00	—	10,000.00	10,000.00
23. Northwest	72,092.70	—	—	—
24. Oklahoma	39,900.00	—	—	—
25. Ontario	37,150.00	—	—	—
26. S. Dakota	9,000.00	—	—	—
27. S. Wisconsin	13,250.00	—	—	—
28. Southeastern	198,389.01	—	—	—
29. Southern	22,300.00	—	—	—
30. S. California	99,315.00	—	—	—
31. S. Illinois	24,200.00	—	—	—
32. S. Nebraska	—	—	—	—
33. Texas	45,100.00	—	—	—
34. Western	47,000.00	—	9,800.00	—
35. Misc.	98,466.80	—	—	—
Totals	\$1,365,757.95	\$ —	\$31,087.09	\$17,937.09

W. H. SCHLUETER, *Treasurer*

**ACTION**

Upon recommendation of Committee 11, Synod *adopted* the following resolution:

**Resolution 1**

*Resolved*, To refer this entire matter to the General Church Extension Board, to the President of the Northern Nebraska District (Rev. W. E. Homann), and to Grace Congregation, Norfolk Nebr., for a restudy and final adjudication.

**Report of the Board for Missions in Europe**

(Memorial 406)

Your Board has now served two consecutive terms of three years each with the same personnel, namely, the Rev. August F. Bobzin, chairman; the Rev. Paul G. Sander, secretary; the Rev. Louis T. Buchheimer; Mr. Fred A. Schurmann, treasurer; and Mr. Herbert Thien. Two Board members have in the past triennium been able to visit the field in Europe and so have gained a personal insight of the work there, the Rev. Louis T. Buchheimer during the summer of 1949 and Mr. Fred A. Schurmann during the spring of 1949. Mr. Schurmann made the trip at no expense to the Board. Until the European representative of the Board, the Rev. Walter C. Daib, accepted a call as pastor of a congregation in the spring of 1949, he made two further trips of longer duration in 1947 and 1948. In the summer of 1949 he was granted a leave of absence from his congregation for the purpose of further consultation with the Lutheran Free Churches in Europe. He is now serving the Board in a consultative capacity.

While conditions in Europe have been stabilized to some extent, they have not yet been returned to normal. Any program adopted must of necessity be subject to modification or expansion. Your Board believes that it should present for your guidance information, and possible adoption the following long-range program for work in the European mission field.

**A. Belgium**

Until March of this year we had but one congregation in Belgium (Antwerp). This congregation consisted of 41 souls, 32 communicants. During the past two years there has been a constant, if small, gain in numbers, and we believe that we can look forward to further growth.

In March of this year a new mission was opened in Brussels where Pastor Hobus has taken over the work of establishing a Lutheran church in the French-speaking sector of Belgium.

The Belgian field, both in its Flemish and French sections,

may be considered ripe for expansion. While the immediate needs of the Belgian field have been met, the long-range program must include the training of further missionaries to take care of expansion possibilities. An adequate supply, both in quantity and variety, of missionary, catechetical, doctrinal, and devotional material in idiomatic French and Flemish must be made available. As new mission stations are opened, there will be need of suitable quarters for worship and for housing.

### **B. Denmark**

In Denmark we have five congregations served by two pastors. Total membership consists of 130 souls, 92 communicants. The situation in this country, where State and Church are so closely integrated and where 97 per cent of the population belongs, nominally, to the State Church, makes it very difficult to carry out effectively a comprehensive mission program.

Denmark seems to be a mission field which will remain dormant for some time, and it seems that all we can hope to do, for the present, is hold the line. We do not recommend a withdrawal from this field, but intend to make only such limited advances as can be made by the present congregations and pastors without any increase in expenditures of men and money. We expect to concentrate our forces in those localities where our main strength is. We look for a missionary and stewardship education of the laity with the hope of making this field self-supporting as soon as possible. We shall continue the contacts by our local pastors with confessional groups within the Lutheran State Church for the purpose of keeping informed of the doctrinal development within these churches and for the purpose of carrying on the testimony of our own doctrinal position.

### **C. Finland**

Three pastors serve four congregations with a total of forty-seven preaching stations. Total membership consists of 346 souls, 252 communicants. Faithful and conscientious efforts on the part of the three pastors in Finland have failed to bring in much fruit, mainly because of the local situation (Lutheran State Church), which is similar to that of Denmark. This makes prospects for growth extremely slim and the hope for any large-scale expansion of mission work very doubtful. For that reason we have planned our future program along the same lines as proposed for Denmark.

### **D. France**

1. *Alsace*. — In this area, with its German-speaking population, we have seven congregations with a total of 440 souls, 325 communicants. The past two years show a slight loss in the total

membership. This loss, while extremely small, when compared again with a local situation where a Lutheran State Church exists, prompts us to place Alsace, France, in the same category as Denmark and Finland.

2. *French-Speaking Field.* — Among the French-speaking people of France we have but one congregation, in Paris, 58 souls and 31 communicants. Some gains have been made, but they might well have been greater but for the fact that the local pastor cannot give his full time to mission work. He conducts also a Lutheran Children's Home and carries out much of the contact work for the French Lutheran Hour.

Since July of 1949, a missionary at large, Pastor Jean Bricka, has been employed surveying promising fields in France and Belgium. Preliminary reports on several locations which have been surveyed show such promise that France (in the French-speaking areas) should definitely be placed in the category of a field for immediate missionary expansion. We shall need immediately, at least two missionaries, native to France in language and culture, with an adequate theological background and training in missionary methods. As the field expands, more native missionaries will have to be recruited and trained.

Through the efforts of Pastor Bricka there are, at this writing, two men available for immediate placement. One is a high school teacher who needs further theological training. The other is a fully trained theologian who needs additional training in the doctrine of our Church, such as a postgraduate course at St. Louis would supply. Both men should be ready to assume a charge by the middle of 1951.

There is a great need for French religious literature. Only two missionary pamphlets and tracts in the French language exist. Catechetical material, the synodical Catechism (Schwan), has been translated by Pastor F. Kreiss of the Paris congregation and can be reprinted, if necessary. The Augsburg Confession exists in three translations, all different, the Smalcald Articles in one translation. There are no acceptable dogmatics or theological monographs. Those which do exist are not thoroughly sound in doctrine. There is no Lutheran hymnal. The one in use is a joint production of Reformed and Lutheran churches. The "Common Service" exists in a French translation together with introits, collects, and prayers. *Le Lutherien*, a periodical, is published in a small edition by our Church. *Réforme*, a weekly, is published by the French Protestant Federation and is rather Reformed in spirit. The translation of Graebner's *Outlines of Theology* and other standard textbooks should be considered, as well as selection



from Luther's works. Pastor Hobus, the new French-speaking missionary in Brussels, has the qualifications to carry on a planned program of tract production.

In order to train missionaries for the long-range program, it will be necessary to establish a school at which prospective missionaries can be trained for six months to a year in technique and theology. At Senlis, one hour's bus ride from Paris, we have a building which would seem to be suitable. At the present time it is being used as a children's refuge, but it can be converted in whole or in part for such a school. Eventually it will become necessary to establish a theological seminary for the non-German speaking fields in Europe. The building and grounds at Senlis would be adequate to take care of such expansion. As more mission stations are opened in France, we shall need more places of worship, more living quarters, etc. Future surveys will indicate the location and needs of such new stations.

### E. Germany

In the Breslau Synod there are 52 pastors serving 34 congregations with 383 preaching stations. Membership totals 42,987 souls, 29,788 communicants. In the Saxon Free Church there are 44 pastors serving 51 congregations, with 132 preaching stations. Membership totals 15,184 souls (communicant total unknown). During the past year all German Free Churches, with two minor exceptions, entered into doctrinal fellowship, practicing co-ordination of effort in the maintenance and establishment of mission places. Since the late war some ten to twelve million refugees have resettled in the Western Zone of Germany, which has resulted in some considerable gains in the membership of some of the German Free Churches. In the Breslau Free Church, for example, the membership increased by 15,000 souls in one year, an increase of almost 50 per cent. Such figures place Germany in a class by itself as a mission field, which should be developed with all possible resources. The basic factors still exist which led to such startling advances, namely, the continuance of the refugee problem.

Further surveys are needed to determine in which direction we shall apply our funds as well as to gather complete information regarding the ability of the German Free Churches to finance their own mission program. Studies will have to be made concerning the available manpower, both of this date and for the future. Some consideration will have to be given to the possible consolidation of the weaker parishes, the elimination of duplication of effort, etc. It will also be necessary to consider how far the use of evangelists and deacons can help to solve the manpower problems inherent in the missionary program for Germany. We

shall have to determine which areas are to receive our attention, the amount of men needed, the needed places of worship and living quarters. In these matters, it is understood, our Church would act in an advisory capacity to the Free Churches of Germany. Subsidies granted by our Church would be for the support of specific projects approved by the responsible Board of our Synod.

#### **Establishment of a European Office of the Missouri Synod**

Since the end of the late war, our Church has again been in personal contact with the Free Churches of Europe. It has carried the testimony of its theological position to the leaders of European Lutheranism. It has brought charitable assistance to the Lutherans of Europe. Since all these activities are to a greater or lesser degree connected with the long-range aims of our Church, it seems to be wise, even essential, to establish a European office of our Church. Naturally, such an office must be well staffed, and much thought must be given to the calling of a man to head such an office. While, at first glance, this might seem to be an additional expense, your Board is convinced that in the long run money will be saved. Your Board believes that such an office is absolutely necessary and therefore recommends this as part of the long-range program for Europe.

#### **One Agency for All Work in Europe**

Since the war our Church has been engaged in manifold activities in Europe. These activities may be divided roughly into three parts: 1. Permanent mission work. 2. Physical relief and rehabilitation. 3. Contact with Lutheran groups outside the Free Churches of Europe.

Prior to the late war the Free Churches of Germany, France, and Finland received support from Synod in the form of annual subsidies which covered, in whole or in part, the excess of operating expenses over receipts. The Free Church in Denmark received subsidies from the Saxon Free Church, while the mission in Belgium received support from our affiliated church in England. During the war no subsidies were paid. After the war your Board called the Rev. Walter C. Daib as full-time executive secretary to survey conditions in Europe. On the basis of this survey, made in 1946, your Board resolved, beginning with the year 1947, upon a program of fostering confessional Lutheranism wherever possible in Europe. This work was to begin by utilizing the existing churches and mission stations which were in fellowship with us. This program was set forth in detail in the report to the convention in 1947.

In 1945 the Emergency Planning Council became actively engaged in the work of spiritual and physical reconstruction in Europe, particularly in Germany. Especially blessed were the series of theological discussions with members of the *Landeskirchen*, generally known as the Bad Boll Conferences, which were inaugurated by the *Praesidium* and financed by P. T. O. funds. These conferences have resulted in strengthening and upbuilding confessional Lutheranism and have also given inspiration, zeal, and vision to our Free Church brethren. The spiritual care of our Lutheran brethren among the ten or twelve million refugees, penniless, unemployed, and unwanted, is another continuing problem and will seemingly remain ours for years to come. There are still physical-relief problems to be met. Help for rebuilding destroyed and damaged churches must be provided. Training schools for the future ministry of the Free Churches outside of Germany must be established. Funds for needed theological books and publications must be supplied. Much of this work is closely related to the long-range program of our Church in Europe. Much of this work is interrelated and is now being done by two Boards. Your Board is convinced that one agency should do all the work in Europe and therefore recommends the following:

That Synod designate one agency to carry on all European work. That Synod reconsider Articles 2.03 and 8.51 to 8.57 of the By-Laws of Synod as to the name, personnel, and functions of such agency. That, because of the unwelcome connotation of the word "Mission" to European ears (who associate it with heathen), a change in name be considered. (One suggestion has been "Board for European Affairs.")

#### Pension Fund

Local Free Churches, other than German, are too small and financially weak to establish Pension Funds of their own, and the men, therefore, who are working in such fields, are without protection for their old age. The Board believes that they are entitled to such protection, since they are missionaries employed and salaried by the Board. We therefore recommend that, where no local Pension Fund exists, the Pension Board be authorized by Synod to accept as candidates for the Pension Fund such men as are recommended by this Board.

We pray that God will continue to enable Synod to be an instrument in His hands, working for the growth of His kingdom in Europe.

THE BOARD FOR MISSIONS IN EUROPE

PAUL G. SANDER, *Secretary*

NOTE. — In this connection Committee 2 also gave careful consideration to several unprinted memorials.

## UNPRINTED MEMORIAL 15

This memorial, by Dr. John Theodore Mueller, advocated the appointment of two resident representatives of Synod in Europe "one an older, experienced theologian to confer with the theologians, the other of a practical bent of mind to counsel churches and pastors on practical matters."

## UNPRINTED MEMORIAL 18

This memorial, presented by Dr. F. C. Streufert, suggested that a synodical representative be appointed for the European countries to act in an advisory capacity to the Board of Directors, to the proposed Advisory Council in Europe, and to the Board for European Affairs.

## UNPRINTED MEMORIAL 23

This memorial, submitted by Mission Secretaries F. C. Streufert and H. A. Mayer, supported the plea for an Advisory Council to the Board for European Affairs.

## ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 2, Synod *resolved*:

## Resolution 9

## I

WHEREAS, The National Advisory Emergency Planning Council is gradually completing its welfare work in European affairs; and

WHEREAS, The Board for European Affairs is contemplating an intensive, systematic, and unified mission expansion program in the European area; and

WHEREAS, It is essential that such work be under the supervision of one agency; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That Synod direct all of its work in Europe to be administered by the Board for European Affairs, except the conduct of free conferences, such as at Bad Boll, which are under the supervision of our *Praesidium*, and the resettlement of displaced persons and refugees, which is under the direction of the N. A. E. P. C.

## II

WHEREAS, Long-distance direction of the work in Europe is unsatisfactory; and

WHEREAS, It must be our objective to build an indigenous Church also in Europe which will be self-supporting, self-governing, and self-propagating; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That the Board for European Affairs be granted authority to create an advisory council or councils in Europe, composed of clergy and lay members of sister churches, whose duty it shall be to counsel with the Board for European Affairs in all matters given under its care.

## III

WHEREAS, The proposals made by the Board for European Affairs and the proposals offered in the unprinted overture referring to "A Re-Study—Re-Alignment—of Our Activities in European Countries," and the proposal in reference to the "Appointment of a European Representative of Synod" are of such far-reaching importance, demanding a thorough-going survey of the work already begun in Europe, demanding also a careful study of the mission opportunities before us; and

WHEREAS, The members of the Board for European Affairs, being familiar with present-day conditions, ought to give the proposals a careful study and analysis; and

WHEREAS, It is all important that the Free Churches in Europe be fully acquainted with the new proposals and be persuaded to co-operate wholeheartedly in the execution of the proposal; be it

*Resolved*, To refer these proposals to the Board for European Affairs and to the *Praesidium* for further study and action.

**Re CHANGE OF NAME OF THE EUROPEAN MISSION BOARD**

Synod *adopted* the following resolution upon recommendation of Committee 6:

**Resolution 32**

It appears quite self-evident that the request in this paragraph is obvious, wherefore your Committee recommends that the name "A Board for Missions in Europe" be changed to read "Board for European Affairs."

Necessary changes must be made in Sections 2.03, 8.51, and 8.57 of the By-Laws of the *Handbook* and are herewith authorized.

**Re PENSIONS FOR EUROPEAN WORKERS**

Upon recommendation of Committee 12, Synod *resolved*:

**Resolution 5**

WHEREAS, Local Free Churches in Europe, other than German, are too small and financially weak to establish pension funds of their own, and the men, therefore, who are working in such fields, are without protection for their old age; and

WHEREAS, The Board for European Affairs believes that they are entitled to such protection, since they are missionaries employed and salaried by the Board of European Affairs; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That where no local pension fund exists, the Board of Support and Pensions be authorized by Synod to accept as candidates for the Pension Fund such men as are recommended by the Board for European Affairs.

## Support for the Only Building of Activity of the Free Evangelical Lutheran Church of Finland

(Memorial 407)

The Free Evangelical Lutheran Church of Finland is established for more than 25 years. Its members live dispersed widely in various parts of the country. At most localities there is only one single family or one single soul belonging to our Church. Even at such localities where there are several members, the number is quite limited. None of them are wealthy. For these reasons we have received continuous support from the Mission Synod for carrying on our activities.

Everyone of you will undoubtedly perceive the significance of the fact that during the entire existence of our Church no single congregation has been able to assemble in a church room of its own. Meetings have hitherto been held, to a lesser extent in rented assembly halls — for the most part they have been held at the homes of the members of our Church. Since the war has been all the more difficult to rent assembly halls for meetings.

Thus it became extremely indispensable to have a central building of activity at least at one locality where the local congregation could assemble and where our Church would have a permanent center for its activities.

Such a central building has now been erected in Lahti, a locality of the largest congregation of our Church. It consists of a parsonage and a two-story building with a church hall upstairs and five rooms downstairs for various other functions.

When completed, this building, including furnishing, will cost about \$44,300 in all, with the dollar calculated to 231 Finnish marks which is the present official rate of exchange. The erection of the building has just been completed. It still lacks furnishing, painting, and furniture.

For this building enterprise we have been successful in accumulating \$21,300, and from a bank we have got a \$19,500 loan. We are paying an interest of 7½ per cent for the loan. The completion of the building will still require \$3,500.

How is it that we have been able to accumulate the rather large sum of \$21,000? For the erection of the building we have received a single dollar from America. With the permission of the Government we have, however, been able to exchange the dollars received by us for paying the salaries of our pastors, etc., into Finnish marks at a special profit by making use of special

business transactions known as "charity trade." During the most difficult postwar years such wealthier people as wished to buy foodstuffs (especially coffee) were allowed to do it, but they were obliged to pay a special charity price for it, and it was in this way that we succeeded in saving the above large sum of money. — Now this special form of trade has been canceled, and as a result of it we are now encountering our present difficulties.

Among the members of our congregations there is not a single healthy person who could bring relief to our financial difficulties by making a considerable donation. This is why we are compelled to turn to you in this matter.

The loan taken by us for erecting the building is a mortgaged loan. Should we fail to receive sufficient support in good time, we shall be compelled to sell everything in order to pay off the debts. This would be an exceedingly hard blow to our activity in the front lines of the Lutheran Church here in the far North. We shall continue our efforts to exchange the dollars received by us at a more profitable rate through ordinary business methods. This will undoubtedly prove much more difficult than hitherto and may even become quite impossible.

We dare trust that the Missouri Synod, which has made sacrifices for our yearly support and which, above all, in matters regarding one faith, one doctrine, and one confession has been our spiritual support, our teacher, our encouragement, and our joy, remembering the benediction it has been allowed to enjoy, can find means and will be able to give support to this only building of activity we have succeeded in erecting and which would include our only church hall.

The final sum required for this purpose depends ultimately on whether any other brother church will be able to help us in this matter and whether we shall be successful in obtaining through ordinary business transactions a better rate of exchange for the dollars received by us for our support. We beg, however, that the Hon. Missouri Synod — in the event of it being able to extend us a helping hand also in this matter — would decide on the sum of support it can give; of this sum only so much would be used as would be inevitable.

It is our sincere hope that the Hon. Missouri Synod will find our petition acceptable, thus enabling us to remain in possession of the only central building we have for our activities.

A. AIJAL UPPALA (WEGELIUS)

President of the Free Ev. Luth. Church in Finland

In Hämeenlinna, on the 8th March, 1950

**Resolution 10**

Committee 2, which also considered Unprinted Memorial 407, recommends that the Board for European Affairs, in connection with the Advisory Council for European Affairs, give the matter concerning the request of our brethren in Finland, presented in Memorial 407, further study. If, after they have received the information available, they are convinced the requested help should be granted, it is recommended that they present the need to the Board of Directors of Synod for review and action.

**ACTION**

Synod *adopted* this recommendation.

**Report of the Armed Services Commission**

(Memorial 408)

The war is over, but the work of the Armed Services Commission goes on.

During the war years, Pastor Paul Mehl was the Executive Secretary of the Commission. In the spring of 1948 he accepted a call into the parish ministry. Chaplain Kenneth L. Ahl was appointed to succeed him.

In May of 1948 we moved our office from Chicago to Washington. We have office space in the Lutheran Church Center, which is owned by the National Lutheran Council and is located right off Pennsylvania Avenue, within the shadow of the White House. Since much of the Commission's business has to do with the Defense Agencies, it makes for efficiency to have our office located in the nation's capital.

The Commission functioned prior to the war, and it is rather self-evident that it should continue to function. An added function since the close of the war is the rendering of spiritual service to ex-servicemen and servicewomen in the 136 Veterans Administration Hospitals in our country. Since veterans hospitalization is now at the peak load of World War I, this phase of our endeavor will increase considerably in the next twenty years.

**Scope of Program**

The scope of the program is as large as ever, the difference being that the number of people in the military is not as large as during the war. The Commission continues to serve as the endorsing agency for the Church Chaplains in the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Veterans Administration must be endorsed to enter and to remain in the service. Our chaplains are required to submit monthly reports to the Commission. The names of service personnel and patients in our Veterans Administration Hospitals are



will being filed and forwarded. Prayer books and religious literature are still being supplied to those on our files. There is a big demand for our tracts. A number of new tracts for use in hospitals are being written. For the sake of emphasis we would again call attention to our conviction that names and addresses and changes of addresses of men in the military and patients in Veterans Administration Hospitals are not being sent in to our office as they should.

### Chaplains

We have fifty chaplains on duty. Of these, twenty-two are regulars, and twenty-eight are Reserves. There are eight full-time Veterans Administration chaplains and five part-time. We have three full-time chaplains working in Veterans Administration Hospitals, whose salary we pay. These men are stationed in New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles. One hundred and twenty-six of our pastors assist in this ministry to veterans.

### Service Personnel

We have the names of over 5,000 service personnel, men and women, on our files; of these, over 1,700 are overseas. During 1949, 3,295 changes of addresses were received; 2,336 new names were added, and 1,492 were discharged. 6,228 pieces of mail were returned. 4,957 prayer books and 600,000 tracts were mailed out during the past year.

### Service Center

At the present time we are operating only one service center, located in Balboa in the Canal Zone. We have here a beautiful chapel, a service center in the second story of which the pastor resides. This project received a gift of \$20,000 from the P. T. O. and \$10,000 from the Commission. A loan of approximately \$60,000 was made to this congregation from Commission funds.

### Chaplains' Report for 1949

Baptisms .....	451	Number communed .....	6,890
Confirmations .....	147	Number of services .....	2,976
Marriages .....	267		

The full-time Veterans Administration chaplains communed 365 and conducted 934 services.

### Finances

The Commission has invested about \$75,000 for residences in Washington, New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles, where pastors serving the Commission live. A grant of \$5,000 was made for a service center in Brazil. This was done upon request from the Home Mission Board of North and South America. The Commission's operating costs in 1949 were about \$100,000. The chief items were the following:

Office Salaries (one man, four women) .....	\$1500
Office Equipment .....	300
Office Supplies .....	100
Literature and Miscellaneous Printing .....	1400
Prayer Books and Devotional Booklets .....	100
Postage, Telephone, and Telegraph .....	500
Travel and Incidentals .....	400
Contact Key Pastors .....	100
Service Centers .....	400
Commission Meetings .....	200
Service and Hospital Pastors .....	2020
Chaplains .....	1100
Regional Conferences .....	5100
Pension Fund .....	3800
Interim Salaries .....	1000
Special Salaries .....	2700
Real Estate Maintenance .....	3000
Automobiles .....	1000
Office Maintenance .....	3000
Miscellaneous .....	5000

The above figures are not audited and are given to indicate the Commission's approximate expenditures.

The work of the Armed Services Commission must continue. We should be grateful that the necessary funds to carry on the work are on hand and no request need be made for an allowance out of Synod's budget.

O. A. SAUER, *Secretary*

#### ACTION

Concerning this memorial, Synod adopted the following resolutions submitted by Committee 14:

#### Resolution 7

##### I

WHEREAS, The Armed Services Commission has rendered excellent service to the Church, particularly to the members in the Military and to the patients in Veterans Administration Hospitals, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we express our sincere appreciation to the members of the Commission for their faithful service; and be it further

*Resolved*, That a special vote of thanks be extended to Pastor Paul Mehl, who served through the war years and until 1948 as the Executive Secretary.

##### II

WHEREAS, The Commission is the endorsing agency for the chaplains of our Church; and

WHEREAS, There are at the present time over 5,000 members of our Synod in the Military; and

WHEREAS, The Commission is now rendering spiritual service

136 Veterans Administration Hospitals, and this type of work will increase considerably in the next twenty years; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Armed Services Commission be continued and encouraged to carry on its program; and be it further

*Resolved*, That we encourage our congregations to be more faithful in reporting to the Commission the names and addresses and changes of addresses of men in the Military and patients in Veterans Administration Hospitals.

### III

WHEREAS, The necessary funds to carry on the work of the Commission are on hand and no request need be made for an allowance out of Synod's budget; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we express our gratitude to the members of Synod who have generously supported the work of the Commission.

### IV

WHEREAS, The Service Centers in foreign lands have served and are serving as strategical mission outposts of our Church; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That, where feasible, the Service Centers be continued in co-operation with the respective Mission Boards.

### Resolution 18

*Resolved*, That we instruct the Secretary of Synod to send a copy of Resolution 7 to the Synodical Conference Convention, calling the attention of the constituent synods to lines 22—25, which read: "We encourage congregations to be more faithful in reporting to the Commission the names and addresses and changes of addresses of men in the Military and patients in Veterans Administration Hospitals."

## Report of the Board of Missions to the Deaf

(Memorial 409)

When Paul and Barnabas returned to Jerusalem after one of their missionary journeys, "they were received of the church and of the Apostles and elders, and they declared all things that God had done with them," Acts 15:4. So your Board of Missions comes before you declaring all things that God has done with us in our blessed work among the deaf and deaf-blind.

### Workers Among the Deaf

With thanks to God we can report that we have twenty-five full-time workers, including the Executive Secretary, one part-time worker who also works for the Board of Missions to the Blind, four

others who besides to their hearing congregations minister to the deaf in their parish or community. Thanks be to God, who during the past triennium has so graciously protected our missionaries on their thousands and thousands of miles of travel in order to bring Christ to the deaf in our country and parts of Canada.

### Statistics

Synod has thirty organized congregations, numbering 45 voting members, the largest being the Detroit congregation, with 43 voting and 144 communicant members. Seventeen of these have chapels of their own. In the other places our hearing Christians open the doors of their church or school to our missionaries and their deaf for worship. For this we, indeed, are very grateful. Furthermore, we have twelve parsonages; for the other men Synod must rent homes, often at exorbitant prices. The communicants of our 30 congregations and 235 preaching stations number 3,174. During the past triennium 240 children were confirmed, 179 adults baptized, and 410 confirmed. Synod's workers preach to the deaf in large centers, where they usually reside, as well as in smaller communities. They minister to white and colored, visit homes for the aged deaf, call on deaf in State hospitals, and work also in schools for the deaf. Fifty-three deaf-blind are under the spiritual care of Synod's missionaries.

### Schoolwork

In our country there are seventy-three public residential schools, 139 public day schools, and 37 denominational and private schools, a total number of 249, with a total attendance of 20,233 deaf boys and girls. Among the denominational schools there is only one Protestant school, and that is our Lutheran school for the deaf in Detroit. God willing, another Lutheran school for the deaf will be opened this fall in New York. Our missionaries work in 39 (six for colored) of the 73 residential schools in our country and in seven day schools of the 139. In most of these schools our missionaries conduct religious classes. At the close of last year they had 1,089 deaf children in these classes. In some schools they speak to the assemblies, often addressing more than 350 deaf boys and girls at one time. In Washington, D. C., our missionary has 52 students under his spiritual care at Gallaudet College, the only school for higher education for the deaf in all the world. May our good Lord open the doors of the other schools to our missionaries and also grant us the men for this work.

### New Workers and Changes

During the past triennium many changes have taken place in Synod's work among the deaf. Rev. Theo. De Laney of Barstow, Calif., accepted the call into the vacant Oklahoma-Texas field.

Rev. G. C. Ring of Hanford, Calif., to the vacant Portland field; Candidate Hans E. Bollow of our St. Louis Seminary, to the vacant New Orleans field; Rev. C. Roland Gerhold of Hawthorne, N. Y., to the newly created Boston field; Candidate Hauptman, of our Springfield Seminary, to the Montana-Spokane field; the New York field was divided, Candidate George Kraus of our St. Louis Seminary taking over the work in the New York area, and Pastor Possehl, formerly missionary in New York, the work in the New Jersey area; Rev. J. A. Beyer of St. Paul, to the newly created Columbus field; Rev. W. J. Hintz of North Dakota, into the vacant Seattle field; Rev. R. Mackensen of Missoula, Mont., to the Delavan-Madison, Wis., field. — Other changes: Pastor Westermann of the Memphis field was transferred to the newly created Washington, D. C., field, Pastor Gyle, of St. Louis, serving as vacancy pastor with the help of St. Louis students. Vicar Wm. Reinking of our St. Louis Seminary is ministering to the spiritual needs of the Deaf in the Memphis field since July 1, 1949. Rev. A. T. Jonas of the Seattle field was moved to the vacant Los Angeles field upon Pastor Walter Uhlig's accepting a position with the Michigan Rehabilitation Bureau for the Deaf. — Two of our workers, Pastor N. Zellmer of Portland, Oreg., in service since 1942, and Pastor Walter Hintz of Seattle, after serving in the Mission for five months, resigned because of ill health. Thereupon Pastor J. A. Beyer of Columbus was called into the vacant Seattle field, Mr. Luther Russert of our St. Louis Seminary temporarily serving in the Columbus field. — Two of Synod's workers, Pastor Hans E. Bollow of the New Orleans field and Pastor Curtis Schleicher of the South Dakota field, have accepted calls into hearing congregations but still are doing part-time work among the deaf in their respective Districts, the Southern and the South Dakota District.

### Needs of Our Mission and Expansion

At the present writing we have two vacancies, the Columbus and New Orleans fields. We have requested candidates for these vacancies. We must render thanks to our God for granting us a man for the Delavan-Madison field. At Delavan, Wis., the State School is located. There we have 86 deaf boys and girls in religious classes, ten of whom are communicant members. In the city of Delavan there are 23 communicants. This field has been without a regular pastor since June, 1946. During the school year 1947 to 1948 Student Hauptman of our Springfield Seminary ministered to deaf in this area every week end; during the school year of 1948 to 1949 Student Kraus of our St. Louis Seminary had religious instructions at the school every other week, and he also preached

to the adult deaf in Delavan and later also in Beloit, Wis.; during the school year of 1949 to 1950 two Springfield students, Messrs Boerner and Lennon, alternated in serving the school every week and also preaching in Delavan, Beloit, and now also in Rockford, Ill. Rev. O. C. Schroeder of Chicago served Delavan during the summer. — A missionary is needed also in Des Moines, Iowa, where your Board, upon receiving the approval of the Board of Directors of Synod, purchased Trinity Church for the deaf at the price of \$10,000. In this city we have thirteen voting and 34 communicant members. At the present time this field is being served by our Omaha missionary, who has 200 children in weekly religious classes in the Iowa State School at Council Bluffs and 97 in the Nebraska State School at Omaha, has a congregation of 26 voting and 84 communicant members, and ministers to deaf in nine preaching stations. We requested a candidate for the Des Moines field. — This summer the Memphis field will be vacant again when Vicar Wm. Reinking of our St. Louis Seminary returns to the Seminary in fall, in order to continue his studies. During his vicarage the work has been richly blessed. On Thanksgiving Day four deaf adults were confirmed and on Easter Day two more. We have requested a worker also for this field from the Board of Assignments. — Another man should be placed also in the Chicago area. Synod's Chicago missionary has a congregation of 40 voting and 114 communicant members. Besides weekly services in this congregation he also conducts services twice a month for the colored, with an average attendance of thirty-five, and ministers to deaf in eight preaching stations in Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan. — Again, our Kansas City worker needs help. Besides his work in his congregation and his many preaching stations and school work in Kansas City and the State School of Kansas at Olathe he makes monthly trips to Denver, where he ministers to ten communicants, and to Colorado Springs, where the Colorado State School is situated, in which he has six children in religious classes and then conducts services in the city with an average attendance of sixty-six, fifty-seven of whom come from the School. Whenever he goes to Colorado, a St. Louis student takes over the service at Kansas City. We wish our budget would permit us to place a permanent man into Colorado. — And from Florida a deaf man writes of the great need of religious work to be done in that State. He writes: "If the Lutheran Church has an able, consecrated man who can fill the bill, let him come in." Indeed, "the harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few; pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest that He will send forth laborers into His harvest," Matt. 9:37-38.

### Contributions

The Milwaukee field was altogether self-supporting and the Detroit field nearly so. All congregations pay toward the salaries of their pastors and also toward defraying traveling expenses of Synod's missionaries. In 1947 the deaf raised \$48,871 for home and outside purposes; in 1948, \$53,521; in 1949, \$58,108. The Milwaukee congregation and its pastor have requested your Board that the pastor be relieved of all preaching stations, chiefly because of reasons of health of the pastor, but also in order that he may be able to devote all his time to the building up of the Milwaukee congregation. Your Board has gladly granted the request, especially since the congregation asks for no subsidy, and the stations of the Milwaukee field have been added to the Delavan area for a new field. The Board feels that this is a move in the right direction. Wherever possible, more intensive work should be done in the larger centers, and to this end the missionary should be relieved of his preaching stations.

### Publications

In the interest of the work the *Deaf Lutheran*, a missionary monthly, edited by Pastor O. C. Schroeder, who is retiring as editor after twenty-five years of service, and by Pastor F. G. Gyle, appears monthly in 6,375 copies, and monthly Bible studies were sent out in 2,866 copies, chiefly to deaf who have no weekly services.

### Synod's Executive Secretary

Though he is also assistant pastor in Grace Church for the Deaf in Minneapolis and ministering to deaf in two stations and two State hospitals, he repeatedly visited the sign classes at the Saint Louis Seminary, which are under the supervision of Pastor Gyle of St. Louis, and then also the sign classes at Springfield Seminary conducted by Pastor N. P. Uhlig of Jacksonville, Ill., and spoke words of encouragement to them. These classes have proved to be a great blessing to our Mission. Members of these classes are of great help to the local missionary, instructing classes at schools, as our notes on Delavan bear out, preaching here and there, visiting sick at sanitarium, State hospitals, and other institutions. God has made the hearts of many young men willing to do this work. This year three candidates were available, ready to enter our work, and four students volunteered to go out as vicars. Furthermore, our Executive Secretary commissioned Rev. Theo. De Laney in Austin, Tex.; for ten weeks took over the Seattle field during the leave of absence of the missionary because of ill health; spent several days with Vicar Wutke in Portland, Oreg., and also with Vicar Simon in the Montana field; was with Rev. C. R. Gerhold for seven weeks and commissioned him in Boston; spent two weeks with our Port-

land missionary and installed him in that city and then seven weeks with the Seattle missionary and installed also him. Much of the time in these fields was spent in training these new workers for our Mission. Then he also visited the Indiana and Pittsburgh fields for four weeks, and also the Jacksonville and Montana fields for several weeks, preaching in all stations of these fields.

### Chapel Projects

Above it was mentioned that we have seventeen chapels for the deaf, seven of them being erected during the past triennium. For each the General Church Extension Board of Synod has granted us the maximum amount of \$10,000. In Los Angeles a chapel was bought and remodeled; in Cleveland a chapel was dedicated in 1949, for which we also received \$15,000 from P. T. O., and the General Lutheran Women's Missionary League also gave a goodly sum for this project; in New York a chapel, for which we received an additional \$5,000 from P. T. O. besides the \$10,000 from Church Extension Board; a chapel in Sioux Falls, erected entirely by the L. W. M. L. of South Dakota, across the street from the South Dakota State School; a student center and parsonage in Washington, D. C., dedicated also in 1949; in Memphis, Trinity Church set aside a room in its new parish hall which is to serve as a chapel for the deaf; and at the present writing plans have been drawn up for a chapel-parsonage at Jacksonville, Ill., which is to be erected near the Illinois State School, where our missionary has seventy deaf children in religious classes. For this project we shall ask the Church Extension Board of Synod for \$10,000, in addition to the \$10,000 set aside for this purpose by the Central Illinois L. W. M. L. and the amount to be raised by the three Illinois Districts, for children from these three Districts attend this school and are being taken care of by the Jacksonville missionary. May God richly bless the L. W. M. L. organization and its districts and also Trinity Church in Memphis for their interest and kind help.

### Ephphatha Conference

This conference of Synod's workers among the deaf has met every year during this triennium and has proved to be a great blessing to every missionary. They attend local conferences, pastoral meetings, District meetings, but it is necessary that they meet with one another and discuss the needs and the problems of this specialized work. This year, however, our budget did not permit our missionaries to meet. We hope that funds will be available in the future that this so important and necessary conference may be held. The members of your Board, if possible all of them, attend these meetings and confer with each missionary as to his field.



### Visual Aids

Ephphatha Conference has appointed a committee for the purpose of studying and considering the needs of such aids, particularly adapted to Synod's work among the deaf, and to present the needs of a special appropriation for such aids to Synod.

### Synod's 1947 Resolution

At the Centennial Convention in Chicago it was recommended and resolved that our Board and the missionaries continue to work for closer contact with the Districts in which work is carried on. This has been done. The Mission Board of every District has been reminded of this resolution, and twelve have replied, assuring us of their interest and co-operation. They were requested to assist the missionary whenever necessary and possible, call attention to deaf who are not being served, help to gain entrance into State schools in which we are not yet working, call upon the missionary at conferences and District meetings to give a report on his work and thus bring this blessed work to the attention of our Christians.

Indeed, the Lord has been with us during the past triennium, whereof we are glad. And we pray: "Let the beauty of the Lord, our God, be upon us; and establish Thou the work of our hands upon us; yea, the work of our hands, establish Thou it," Ps. 90:17.

#### BOARD OF MISSIONS TO THE DEAF

PASTOR WM. BUEGE, *Chairman*

PASTOR C. C. NIEMANN, *Secretary*

MR. G. F. KRUSE, *Treasurer*

PASTOR O. H. LOTTES

MR. J. P. MILLER

### Commending Board for Work Among Deaf

(Memorial 410)

Holy Cross Lutheran Church for the Deaf, meeting in St. Louis, Mo., April 9, 1950, with grateful hearts took cognizance of the Scripturally appointed Lutheran Board of Missions to the Deaf. Actual observations and associations with said Board, over a long period of time, motivate the following expression:

1. The Board's representatives show a *deep understanding* of the efforts involved in bringing the holy Gospel to the Deaf and Hard of Hearing. The Board *knows* the difficulties involved when said handicapped persons, in the majority of cases, come from non-Lutheran and in many cases from *unchurched and unfriendly homes*.

2. While everywhere confused Deaf mission projects of other

denominations come to attention, and sectarian, church-abandoned groups of Deaf request resumption of church services from Lutherans, our Lutheran Board, with faith, good understanding, considerable vision, and sound judgment, has already, under God's blessings, encouraged its missionaries in such a degree and has conducted the fiscal phase of this Lutheran Mission in such a manner, that the Lutheran Mission for the Deaf, in its effectiveness and scope, *ranks with the best* of other church bodies' missions in this "silent ministry" in America. The Deaf of America *know* that the Lutheran Church has a progressive program and that we keep faith with them.

3. By virtue of their handicap, Deaf and Hard of Hearing persons must find employment and also *reside* in metropolitan areas where they can make a respectable living as self-reliant citizens. The Lutheran Board and its missionaries, at the command of Jesus (Matt. 28:19-20) are dedicating their time and energy in such a manner as to reach as many persons as possible with the means at our disposal. This necessitates *concentrating* our missionary efforts on the respective groups, in the interest of God-pleasing stewardship, and also necessitates an ever-increasing staff of *competent, full-time* ministers in this field, to keep pace with the demands for adequate service. Be it therefore

*Resolved*, That we very respectfully commend to The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod the program and work of the Lutheran Board of Missions to the Deaf, its Executive Secretary, Dr. John L. Salvner, and his advisory staff of regional assistants (missionaries) in this field; and be it further

*Resolved*, That this congregation with equal enthusiasm and respect commend this Board to The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, for the splendid program it is carrying on through periodical letters and through its missionaries, to train the Deaf and the Hard of Hearing in more and proportionate giving, and more complete support of the Gospel work carried on in their midst.

HOLY CROSS LUTHERAN CHURCH FOR THE DEAF

WALTER H. VIETS, *Secretary*

WALTER H. MAACK, *President*

## Encourage Synod to Continue Work Among the Deaf

(Memorial 411)

WHEREAS, The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, through its Board of Missions to the Deaf, by the grace of God, today operates on a nation-wide basis; and

WHEREAS, Our work among the Deaf at present leads all the

Protestant denominations in number of ordained workers (may God keep us ever humble, that it may so continue); and

WHEREAS, Our beloved Synod has been alert and forward-looking in supplying needs for houses of worship for the Deaf in all parts of the nation; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That the Dixie Deaf Lutheran Conference, consisting of laymen and pastors from Deaf churches in the English, Oklahoma, Southern, Southern Illinois, Texas, and Western Districts, meeting in Memphis, Tenn., January 28 and 29, 1950, recognize, thank, and commend our Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod and the members of its past and present Boards of Missions to the Deaf, for its extensive program of Gospel work among the Deaf in the United States and parts of Canada, undertaken and continued with the help of God; and be it further

*Resolved*, That this Conference respectfully urge and encourage our Synod to continue in this blessed work, and especially in the matter of assisting the Deaf by the erection and purchase of suitable houses of worship in larger centers of *adult* Deaf population; and be it further

*Resolved*, That this Conference go on record in favor of encouraging our Lutheran Deaf to aid one another, individually and by congregational action, by giving and lending financial support to one another, as the Lord enables them, in promoting present and future building projects.

#### DIXIE DEAF LUTHERAN CONFERENCE

FRANCIS G. GYLE, *Secretary*

WALTER H. MAACK, *Chairman*

#### ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 2, Synod *resolved*:

#### Resolution 6

WHEREAS, The Lord has graciously blessed our work among the Deaf and many souls have been won for Christ; and

WHEREAS, There is much work still to be done in the Deaf world; be it therefore

*Resolved*,

1. That we acknowledge with deep gratitude the great blessings showered upon our work, commending also our workers for their faithful labors;

2. That we request hearing congregations and their pastors to consider the spiritual welfare of the Deaf in their community their responsibility, especially in places where our work has not yet been established;

3. That for the better prosecution of their work we reiterate the resolution adopted by the Centennial Convention, namely, that the Board, its Executive Secretary, and its missionaries continue to work for closer contact with the Districts in which the Deaf congregations are located.

### Report of the Board of Foreign Missions

(Memorial 412)

The three years since the last convention of Synod were momentous years for our Synod's foreign mission enterprise. This short span of time saw our India Mission grow by 13.6 per cent until it numbered 22,474 souls at the close of 1949. The mission which had been begun in the Philippines in 1946 has come to be firmly established and has expanded into new areas. Japan and New Guinea have begun to hear the Gospel from the mouths of our emissaries. The first two couples have started on a new effort for mission work among Mohammedans. This period also witnessed a serious upset in China, where the political situation brought about the evacuation of most of our foreign personnel, although it also saw the beginning of new work on the part of our Synod in Hong Kong. What a marvelous story of God's grace, of divine guidance, of Providence opening doors, of heavenly mercy using poor human clay to plant the seed of the Word in new fields, and of building the walls of Zion in areas already within the sphere of our Synod's mission activity! Indeed, what hath God wrought! Despite our ineptness, sluggishness, smallness of faith, God has moved the Gospel work forward at a tremendous pace. May God forgive us our failures, weaknesses, mistakes. May He fill us with greater zeal and courage and grant us a true spirit of sacrifice to use these last darkening days for the spreading of His Word.

Here is the thrilling story in more detail:

#### India

Work in India continued without fanfare, without éclat, but under the evident blessings of God. Existing congregations and schools were strengthened. New work was undertaken. For the first time we can report resident missionaries in Colombo (Ceylon), Madras, Bangalore, Madura, and the Wynaad area of the Malabar Coast. Rapid strides have been taken toward the creation of an indigenous Church. Missionary George Schroeder has been named Stewardship Secretary to encourage the congregations to take a larger part in self-government, in self-propagation, and in self-support. October 22, 1949, was a red-letter day for the congregations in the Ambur District (our oldest field), as on that day

representatives of sixteen congregations signed the constitution of the Evangelical Lutheran India Church. Until this group is able to take over the full maintenance of work in its midst, its affairs will be administered by a joint executive council made up of missionaries and nationals. Other areas are studying this same plan in the hope of hastening the day when we shall have a wholly Indian church. On May 18, 1949, the 25th anniversary of the opening of the Nagercoil Seminary was observed. Through the years 124 had finished the advanced catechist training and 54 the full pastors' seminary course. This has helped build the India Church by supplying the 35 national pastors who, besides many other workers, are today serving the Church. While various school regulations caused some concern, the Lord has used them also for building up these institutions. A much larger proportion of pupils in higher schools is now Lutheran. In the Vadakangulam High School more than 25 per cent of the 142 students are Lutherans.

During the past triennium the work in India has, under God, been able to go forward also because of accessions to the missionary staff. These men and their wives have been sent out: Harold Heinlein, Wilbur May, James Mayer, E. H. Meinzen, Luther Meinzen, Lawrence Meinzen, Harry Smith, Robert Trautmann, and H. M. Zorn. Many of them are already at work after language study. Two young women have also joined the forces, Betty Rose Wulf and Rose Ziemke. Very shortly we expect to send out Dr. and Mrs. Wolfgang Bulle. He is to be in charge of Bethesda Hospital, Ambur. A large group was also returned from furlough. Against these gains we must charge losses sustained through the death of Dr. J. A. Lutz and the resignation of Missionaries E. P. Hahn, G. H. Hattendorf, and Norman Kline.

### China

A good beginning had just been made toward rehabilitation after about a decade of disastrous warfare. The number of our foreign missionaries, which had shrunk to four during the war, was up to the figure of twenty-five in the fall of 1948. Then a reversal of political fortunes in China affected also our work in very adverse fashion. However, at this writing as far as we know, church work is going on at practically all of our stations in China through the activity of our missionaries and national workers and members. Missionary R. J. Mueller and family are still in Shanghai and carrying on work also in the way of broadcasting. Missionaries E. H. Thode and Frederick Schalow, with their respective families, are still in Hankow. In Hong Kong, Missionary Wilbert Hoeltje and the Misses L. Behling, M. Boss, and G. Simon are busy at work. God alone knows what the future may have in

store for China. However, we should hold ourselves in readiness to resume the work on full scale as soon as possible. In the meantime we must support the workers still on the field and pray earnestly for the cause of the Gospel in China. At the same time we rejoice to see that our four workers in Hong Kong have developed such a fine mission activity. They report teaching 300 high school pupils so that these receive two hours of religious instruction a week. They are conducting missionary services in refugee camps and teaching wherever opportunity presents itself.

Of our former China personnel, Missionaries R. Bringewatt, P. Martens, K. Voss, G. Wenger, and A. Ziegler have accepted calls in the United States. Missionary V. Hafner is stationed in Hawaii under the Board for Home Missions. Missionary H. Hinz, after his year of furlough, is temporarily engaged in Panama and is planning on doing work among the Chinese in California after June 1. Missionaries R. Egolf, L. Hass, P. Kreyling, R. Meyer, and R. Suelflow, and Nurses N. Lenschow and A. Mueller have been moved to Japan. Missionaries L. Buuck, H. Kretzmann, and J. Wilenius are at work in the Philippines. Miss Olive Gruen is at present on furlough in America. At this time it is truly a matter of praise to the Lord that throughout the disturbed conditions in China and with the possibilities of many things going wrong, amid much perplexity and anxiety, God has protected our missionaries so that not one of them suffered harm.

### The Philippines

Three years ago, when Synod met, we had two missionaries in the Philippines, Alvaro A. Carino and Herman R. Mayer. Today, by the grace of God, there are thirteen ordained pastors at work in the Philippines. Mission work is never easy, and in the Philippines we do not have mass conversions. Mission work there is about the same kind of mission work as you have in the average American city. It is a matter of winning souls one by one, instructing them, strengthening them, training them to reach out for others. Nevertheless our missionaries have gained a foothold in various fields, and the work is developing nicely. Thus while in 1948 they reported a total of about 550 souls, they were able to report 720 at the end of 1949. In Manila there are two organized congregations, Bethel and Immanuel, while Grace Mission is approaching that point, and Trinity is also getting under way. At Bethel there is a Christian day school offering instructions in Grades 1 and 2. Pastors R. Prange, L. Buuck, O. Buntrock, and R. Plagens are serving the fields named above in that order. They are ably assisted by the Rev. G. Dionisio, our first national pastor who was

trained in the Philippines. He preaches in the Tagalog dialect three times each Sunday and delivers a radio sermon in that dialect every week. Our missionaries also do considerable radio work in Manila. There is much mission activity and work with instruction classes. In the Binalonan field, 120 miles north of Manila, Missionaries E. Aradanas and N. Becker are at work, serving also Moreno, Urdaneta, and Dagupan. Still farther north, at Candon, we have Rev. A. A. Carino, where he can put his knowledge of the Ilocano dialect to good use. He also serves at Darapidap and several other places. New work has been started in the Mountain Province with Baguio as base. The work reaches northward from here into the valleys inhabited by the Igorots. Missionaries L. Nieting and H. Kretzmann serve here. Mr. Simon Bilagot, in training for the ministry, assists them as guide, interpreter, and evangelist. On the island of Mindanao, Missionaries H. Mayer and J. Wilenius work as a team in and out of Cagayan, while Missionary A. Strohschein is working from Davao eastward.

There are splendid opportunities for us in the Philippines. There are also very urgent needs, such as chapels and housing facilities and mechanical helps. Jeeps and Gospel wagons and visual-aid materials of all kinds are required to carry on the work energetically. Literature must be developed and provided. We must carry forward plans for the training of the native ministry. We must intensify our efforts to build an indigenous Church. One very encouraging feature of the work in the Philippines is the hearty manner in which the members already gained have shared in the work, contributing their time and talents, and in a commendable fashion, their earthly possessions.

### Japan

Astonishing, really breath-taking developments mark our mission effort in Japan. Your last convention authorized beginning work in Japan. It was difficult to gain entry into the country, but with the very able assistance of four of our chaplains, a survey of mission opportunities was made by the Executive Secretary of the Board during August and September of 1948. On September 19 of that year he was able to install the Rev. William J. Danker as our first missionary in Japan. Since then, only a year and a half later, the number of our missionaries has grown to its present strength of ten ordained missionaries, their wives, and two nurses. Footholds have been gained in a number of places. After consultation with other mission groups a strategy was developed which looks to work by our Synod in the Tokyo and Yokohama area and then northward. Accordingly, we have opened a station

at Niigata on the island of Honshu. In the upper island of Hokkaido we are already active at Sapporo, Asahigawa, and Otaru.

Thus far we have no chapels of our own, but must meet in private homes, in a rented kindergarten, in a small clubhouse, in rooms in the Y. M. C. A., or in a hotel. It is imperative that we now proceed to the next step and acquire places of worship. We cannot permit a condition to continue where a missionary tells us: "I don't dare say anything about a Sunday school because I don't know where to put the swarms of children who are clamoring for a chance to come." If we do not go forward and get places of worship, we cannot long escape the suspicion of the Japanese people that we are not in earnest or that we are a "fly-by-night" concern. In truth, the need is urgent. Now is the time! Now the situation is favorable. It may not always be thus. In addition to the urgency of securing chapels, it is essential that we provide housing for our missionaries. In a country of such acute housing shortages as Japan, the matter of finding dwellings for our missionaries is of immediate importance. We need equipment such as jeeps, vehicles equipped with loud-speakers and projectors, and literature. We need a seminary for the training of national pastors. Think of all the things needed to set up a full-fledged mission effort in a highly developed country like Japan, and you will appreciate the enormity of the task and the urgency of the challenge, and Synod will no doubt rise to the occasion with a joyful though humble acceptance of the responsibilities which the Lord places upon us in this unprecedented mission opportunity and will support the work with a generosity that is in keeping with the dignity of the cause.

Our mission personnel in Japan consists of the following men and their wives: W. J. Danker, Ralph Egolf, Le Roy Hass, Paul Heerboth, Paul Kreyling, Richard Meyer, George Shibata, Paul Strege, Roy Suelflow, and Victor Zwintscher. Two nurses, Norma Lenschow and Adelheid Mueller, are also working in Tokyo.

The chief work of these missionaries is done in Bible classes and Sunday schools, though services are also increasing in number. We would not be reporting correctly on the situation unless we also gave a word of credit to the civilians who are working for the United States Army in Japan and are volunteering their services in many ways. Also a goodly number of the Japanese themselves are assisting our missionaries and are directing them to new opportunities for spreading the Gospel.

### New Guinea

Synod will recall the earnest plea voiced by President Hoopmann of our Australian sister synod, at our last convention, requesting the Missouri Synod to aid in new work opening up in New



Guinea. Your convention authorized our Board to take up work in New Guinea. As a result, we were able to start there late in 1948. This work is in the Central Highlands, in an entirely new area, where people were living as close to the Stone Age as you can find them anywhere on the surface of the earth today. The Australian sister synod has been most generous in contributing manpower and financial means and "know-how" to the work among this type of people. Beginning from absolute scratch, there now are a number of mission posts, at Yaramanda, Birip, Irelya, Yaibos, Kundic, and others. The missionary personnel consists of three Australians and their wives as well as two Americans and their wives. The Australian missionaries are A. P. H. Freund, Ian Kleinig, and Louis Heppner, a layman, who is supervising especially the building projects in connection with the mission. The American missionaries are W. Burce and O. Hintze.

Astonishing progress has been made. Many hundreds of natives assemble for the Sunday services. A number of national teachers, loaned to us by the Australians, has been put to work. Various outposts have been established. The language, which had never been reduced to writing, has been studied by our missionaries to such an extent that they could get out a little primer as the first piece of literature for those people.

Our workers faced considerable hardships. While the climate is very agreeable, and in the high altitudes there is no malaria, still the missionaries must live in bush houses and walk many miles from the nearest landing field and do without most of the refinements of civilized living, as we know them here at home. Perhaps it should be explained that our field is accessible to the outside world only by air. From the field our missionaries must then walk wherever they want to go, and many days are spent in crossing the rough terrain of this section of New Guinea. However, our men do have a wonderful opportunity to bring the Word of God to natives who present a completely virgin field for mission endeavor and who are in the mood to listen.

As Synod will understand, there are various needs connected with our work in New Guinea. First of all, we should add to the mission personnel. Then there are material needs, such as buildings of a more permanent and comfortable nature and whatever other appurtenances would belong to a new mission effort in a completely new country. A landing field for airplanes should be constructed. A small hydroelectric plant should be set up to provide electricity for the homes of the missionaries, but more especially to provide power for a sawmill which will then prepare the lumber for the building of homes, chapels, schools, and so forth. Provisions should be made for medical care and similar needs.

### Mohammedan Mission Work

This is the third new development of the last three years. Again the authorization for this effort stems from your last convention. As a result of your resolution two missionaries were called for this work and given years of special preparation. Dr. Henry Nau was borrowed from the Missionary Board of the Synodical Conference and on behalf of our Board undertook a tour of exploration of mission possibilities in Iraq and Iran. When the possibilities for work in that area seemed very doubtful, the Board decided to postpone a mission effort in that part of the world and to make a first beginning of this new mission work along the Malabar Coast in South India. Dr. Nau then proceeded to India and made a survey of that field, in part of which he was accompanied by the Executive Secretary of the Board. Missionaries John Gall and Henry Otten and their wives have now proceeded to India. For the first they are to live at Feroke, a few miles south of Calicut. It is hoped that Dr. Nau will be able to stay with them long enough to help them to a good beginning of this difficult task. Synod might well extend a vote of thanks to the Missionary Board of the Synodical Conference and to Dr. Henry Nau personally for the splendid spirit of co-operation they have shown and for the manner in which Dr. Nau plunged into this task. It entailed no slight difficulties for a man of his age. However, God has given him special talents for this kind of work, and his zeal for the cause would stop at no obstacles. A second vote of thanks is due the Society for the Promotion of Mohammedan Missions, which provided for the postgraduate studies of our missionaries and is currently gathering funds to buy them a car for their work in India.

### Summary

All in all, what a thrilling story of mission experiences, new advances, mission opportunities! Surely this will be a powerful stimulus to Synod to go forward with this blessed work. The glorious final effort by the members of Synod at the close of the last fiscal year should give us courage and confidence, first of all in the promises of God and then in the willingness and ability of our people to meet the compelling challenge and brilliant opportunity of the present time for a determined mission advance in the overseas mission fields of our Church, to the glory of our God and to the advancement of the work of His Church. God grant it! Amen.

"Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto Thy name give glory, for Thy mercy and for Thy truth's sake," Ps. 115:1.

### Miscellaneous Items

On July 1, 1948, Dr. F. Brand retired from the office of director and general secretary of foreign missions. He had served since 1920, and in view of his services he was given the title *Director Emeritus*. He was not to carry this honor long, however, for on January 1, 1949, the Lord called him to his reward. We are thankful for the blessings which came to the Church and to our foreign mission enterprise through the contributions he was able to make to the cause.

On January 16, 1950, the Lord called home one of the veteran members of our Board, Mr. Theodore Struckmeyer. He had served the Board for more than twenty years very faithfully.

The Centennial Convention had elected Mr. Paul G. Bouman as a member of the Board. When he found himself unable to accept the election, he was replaced by Mr. Louis Dau, who has served through the triennium.

The 1947 convention also authorized the Board to secure the services of an Assistant Executive Secretary. The office was filled on October, 3, 1948, when the Rev. Herman H. Koppelman of Jacksonville, Ill., was installed into that office. The added manpower in the home office has filled a definite need. Pastor Koppelman's able services enabled your Board to carry on the expanded work of the past triennium without faltering after the retirement of Dr. F. Brand and during Dr. O. H. Schmidt's 1948 visit to the new fields in the western Pacific. Again, when the development of our work in India and Japan required a visit by the Executive Secretary early this year, the presence of the Assistant Executive Secretary made it possible for the home office to continue with efficiency its important part in the work of foreign missions.

R. G. LANGE	WILLIAM ARNDT
Chairman	L. G. HOLT
HERBERT BERNER	PAUL MEHL
Secretary	T. W. STRIETER
H. O. A. KEINATH	HERMANN H. KOPPELMANN
LOUIS PRANGE	Assistant Executive Secretary
H. F. VOERTMAN	O. H. SCHMIDT
LOUIS DAU	Executive Secretary

### UNPRINTED MEMORIAL 26

This memorial was sent in by the Lutheran Women's Missionary League of the Western District, endorsing the plan to send twenty missionaries to Japan.

## UNPRINTED MEMORIAL 35

This was a communication to the members of Committee 2, presenting the need and opportunities in Japan and asking that permission be granted to call twenty pastors and to appoint twenty vicars for two years to Japan and that Synod make provisions for the added expenditures which this move would entail.

## ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 2, Synod *adopted* the following resolutions:

## Resolution 11

## I

WHEREAS, The Lord of the Church has during the past three years so signally blessed our missionary work in foreign lands, giving us a wide-open door in the Philippine Islands, in New Guinea, and in Japan; and

WHEREAS, The gracious Lord has also permitted us to continue the preaching of His salvation in China under most trying circumstances, even in the midst of our enemies; and

WHEREAS, The Lord has poured a special blessing on our work in India, granting us 35 national pastors, permitting our Christians of that land to organize the Lutheran Church of India, and moving many congregations to become self-sustaining; and

WHEREAS, The Lord graciously protected Drs. Henry Nau and Otto H. Schmidt on their official journeys to the missionary fields of the Near East and East; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That Synod in this convention assembled offer a special prayer of thanksgiving to God for His mercies and our privilege of being His co-workers; and be it further

*Resolved*, That Synod extend to all of its missionaries on their widespread frontiers its cordial greetings and express to them its deepest appreciation for their consecrated services on our behalf, pledging them our continued interest as well as our prayers and offerings in support of their labors; and be it further

*Resolved*, To make special mention of the glorious victories achieved in Japan, to commend both our Board for Foreign Missions and our missionaries for their aggressive and courageous prosecution of the work in this our newest field, and to acknowledge with gratitude the timely support given to this work by the Lutheran Women's Missionary League, the Walther League, Gamma Delta, our school children, and scores of individual Christians.

## II

WHEREAS, Just at this time Japan offers very unusual mission opportunities; and

WHEREAS, Just at this time there is an unusual amount of interest for missionary work in Japan among the members of our Synod; and

WHEREAS, Time is of the essence in this matter; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Board of Foreign Missions be encouraged to undertake special and vigorous efforts to meet this extraordinary challenge and that the Fiscal Conference be requested to make provisions for the special and additional costs of this unusual situation.

### Mailing Mission

(Memorial 413)

WHEREAS, The distribution of Christian tracts was first popularized by Dr. Luther and was in a large measure responsible for the rapid spread of the Reformation in his lifetime; and

WHEREAS, It is still used very effectively by many denominations; and

WHEREAS, The Lutheran Church has largely neglected this method, at least in comparison with Rome, which claims a circulation in the neighborhood of a million tracts a week; and

WHEREAS, We have a wealth of contacts: the fan mail of the Lutheran Hour and our other radio programs, removal and delinquent lists of our congregations, shut-ins, canvasses for new missions not yet begun, and many contacts of our members and pastors throughout the land and beyond; and

WHEREAS, Some have begun such work, the Hansens building up a list of some 5,000 names; and

WHEREAS, Such contacts, if developed, would be valuable in the founding and development of new missions in all our Districts and of winning and preserving souls for the kingdom of our Savior beyond the reach of our churches; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we encourage each District of Synod to study the advisability of organizing a Mailing Mission, to mail tracts, devotional booklets, and other Gospel literature to people in its territory who are not adequately reached by the churches; and be it

*Resolved*, That lists for these mailings be gathered from pastors and members, from Lutheran Hour and other radio mail, and from any other sources; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the Board of Home Missions of Synod study the project and furnish the information and guidance to the District boards for the organization of such work; and be it finally

*Resolved*, That the Board of Home Missions of Synod take the necessary steps to provide tracts and other materials for mailings from funds to be appropriated for this purpose, or at the expense of the Districts using the materials.

OUR SAVIOR LADIES' MISSIONARY AID

ETHEL F. SPORLEDER, *Secretary*

CHICAGO ENGLISH LUTHERAN PASTORAL CONFERENCE

HERBERT H. NAGEL, *Secretary*

OUR SAVIOR LUTHERAN CHURCH  
OF NORWOOD PARK

GEO. L. LUECKE, *Pastor*

W. A. SCHUMANN, *Secretary*

#### **ACTION**

Upon recommendation of Committee 2, Synod *adopted* the following resolution:

#### **Resolution 20**

WHEREAS, The distribution of tracts, pamphlets, Bible portions, and other Christian literature has proved itself an effective means of Gospel propagation; and

WHEREAS, Various agencies in the Church, such as the American Lutheran Publicity Bureau, Walther League, Lutheran Women's Missionary League, Student Service Commission, Armed Services Commission, the Department of Publicity and Missionary Education, the Board for Parish Education, Concordia Publishing House, and others have for many years published such literature gratis or for sale, to promote greater interest in the work of our Church; and

WHEREAS, It would appear desirable and advisable that these agencies in Synod co-ordinate their efforts and initiate a unified tract production and distribution system; and

WHEREAS, Such an effort could be successful only if the cost of such tracts is reduced to a level within reach of our congregations for mass distribution; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed by the *Praesidium* to give careful study to this proposal, including the production and distribution of such literature at cost to our churches and submit its findings to the *Praesidium* and the Board of Directors; and be it further

*Resolved*, That upon approval of the *Praesidium* and the Board of Directors such a program be initiated and that Synod make the necessary funds available; and be it finally

*Resolved*, That the overture dealing with the establishment of a mailing mission be turned over to this committee for consideration and implementation if the *Praesidium* and Board of Directors give their approval for the establishment of such a tract mission.

## Medical Missions

(Memorial 414)

The Lutheran Medical Mission Association is an organization of professional men and women of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod who are interested particularly in the fostering and supporting of the medical phase of mission work. Our pastoral adviser is Dr. O. H. Schmidt, Executive Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions.

In view of recent developments and trends affecting our mission work in foreign countries we wish to focus the attention of Synod on the need for medical missions.

### A

Reasons for interest in *medical* missions may be cited as follows:

1. The furtherance of medical missions tends to increase the rapidity with which the Gospel is spread. Although our primary interest centers around the dissemination of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, nevertheless healing of the body makes the soul more receptive for spiritual matters. Christ Himself often used this adjunct in the healing of souls. Twenty-one such instances are mentioned in the Gospel of St. Matthew alone. Missionaries attest to the practicability of this approach.

2. In developing medical missions we are also heeding Christ's command that we love our neighbor as ourselves. The plight of people in foreign lands is well known and frequently described in detail by returning missionaries.

3. Medical missions act as living evidence and fruits of our Christian faith. At the present time people in foreign lands are skeptical of Christianity because missionaries are unable to demonstrate the practicability of our faith. A medical mission would be a visual demonstration of the contrast between the self-centered heathen religion and the altruistic and unselfish Christian faith.

4. The development of medical missions would command the interest and support of numerous groups in this country, in particular the various members of the medical profession and, of

great importance, of the physicians themselves. An outlet for this particular talent would thereby be created, and an occasion for their stewardship in God's kingdom would be presented.

5. The building and staffing of hospitals, in several instances, would be the method whereby entrance may be gained into a foreign land. Such establishments would be followed by missionaries. In recent months the importance of this approach has been forcefully brought to our attention.

### B

Since the medical mission is a direct reflection of the sponsoring organization, it becomes important that only the highest standards be maintained with regard to personnel and physical equipment.

We, therefore, plead with Synod that an over-all plan to raise the standards of existing institutions to acceptable levels be formulated and that new hospitals be organized when qualified personnel become available.

To this end we suggest that attention be directed first to our hospital in Ambur, India, which requires the sum of \$35,000 for improvement purposes. This fund is to be used for the following improvements:

1. The building of a new wing. The capacity of the entire hospital needs expansion. Moreover, the new building should be equipped with necessary furniture and fixtures of good quality.

2. The provision for an improvement of operating and delivery rooms. These rooms are to be completely outfitted with necessary equipment such as operating tables, operating lights, sterilizers, and the necessary instruments to carry out average major surgery.

3. The provisioning and equipping of an X-ray examining room. X-ray examinations have been shown to be a necessary adjunct to any hospital. The room should have X-ray equipment capable of performing routine types of examination and should be supplied with the necessary X-ray film processing devices.

The requests are motivated by three premises. The first is, that we expand our services to the needy; the second, that we provide adequate hospital facilities and medical attention for our own missionary and medical personnel; and finally, that we provide the doctor who has agreed to enter the field with the equipment necessary to carry on an acceptable standard of medical practice.

### C

The high standards outlined in the previous section cannot be carried out without the aid of physicians and surgeons resident at the hospital. Such personnel are difficult to obtain. Medical



students on completion of their medical training are loath to make additional sacrifices, particularly in view of the strenuous and lengthy course of studies, the high cost of education, the possibility of a lucrative practice, and to some degree a stigma attached by their associates to any one who accepts a missionary status.

In order to supply the medical mission program with competent personnel, we plead with Synod that the following proposals be seriously considered.

1. An organization composed of consecrated medical men and members of the clergy, which would include medical missionaries and missionaries on furlough or retired, should be provided for. Their duties would consist of contacting likely pre-medical and pre-dental students, inspiring them with a zeal for the Lord's work and the following up of these contacts.

2. A fund is to be set aside to give financial aid to worthy students who desire to enter the field of medical missions. The motivating cause for acceptance of the scholarship should be primarily the furthering of the Lord's work and not a source of aid to medical students who have inadequate private financial resources. These funds need not be repaid if the recipient remains in a foreign field for a reasonable period of time. Repayment at current rates of interest are to be made by those who fail to complete the course or fail to accept a position.

3. A missionary center in our home country is to be organized and necessary buildings erected. In these buildings will be housed missionaries and medical missionaries on furlough, students, and their families. Housing will be without charge. A likely place for such an arrangement would be the campus of our Seminary in St. Louis. This location would give the missionaries and students access to two large universities and medical schools. Postgraduate work would thereby be easily available.

The purpose of such housing will be to promote fellowship, nurture interest, and heighten the zeal of those who have consecrated themselves to this work.

4. Furthermore, an association with a Lutheran hospital should be encouraged so that it may become a medical center for our medical missionaries. The hospital is to act as a central agency for the collection of medical material for our foreign missions and for the dissemination of pertinent medical information, and possibly supplies, to our medical missions. The hospital should act as a home base so that prospective graduates may follow an acceptable internship and even obtain accredited residencies.

It is our sincere prayer that our Synod will give increasing attention to the promotion of medical missions.

OTTO H. GRUNOW, M. D.

American College of Radiology  
Instructor, Mallinckrodt Institute of  
Radiology, Washington University  
Medical School  
Chairman, Memorial Committee

CHARLES G. OBERMEYER, M. D.

Chief of Anesthesia, Lutheran Hospital, St. Louis  
Chairman, Lutheran Medical Mission Assn.

WOLFGANG F. BULLE, M. D.

THEO. H. HANSER, M. D.

F. A. C. S., Surgical Staff, Lutheran Hospital, St. Louis  
Board Member, Lutheran Hospital, Vicksburg, Miss.  
Executive Committee, Lutheran Medical Mission Assn.

Resident in Training, Lutheran Hospital, St. Louis  
Medical Missionary-Designate to Ambur, India, Lutheran Mission Hospital

### ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 2, Synod adopted the following resolution:

#### Resolution 21

WHEREAS, The work of medical missions is certainly well pleasing in the sight of our Savior, who is the Physician of the body as well as of the soul; and

WHEREAS, Synod's original medical mission program has not received the emphasis desired, due largely to the recent war and unsettled postwar conditions and the lack of proper manpower; and

WHEREAS, Experience has proved that the acts of mercy performed by medical missionaries in the name of Christ have frequently paved the way for an effective presentation of the Gospel; and

WHEREAS, A group of physicians and other professional people within the membership of our Synod have petitioned our Church to launch upon an expanded program of medical missions; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we thank God for the devotion and consecration of these physicians and the other professional people who have given liberally of their time and thought in behalf of an expanded program of medical missions; and be it further

*Resolved*, That we express our agreement in principle with the general objectives which they have set forth in their petition.

Since, however, the attainment of these objectives will entail additional study and investigation (there being many problems of a technical and specialized nature), we respectfully request Synod

a) To ask the signers of Memorial 414 together with the Secretary of Missions of Synod and his Assistant to constitute a committee which will study all the problems involved and will formulate a workable *modus operandi* (work plan) (it is understood that the heads of Synod's various departments will be drawn in for consultation); and

b) To empower this committee, after securing the approval of Synod's Board of Directors, and after securing the necessary appropriation of funds from this Board, to proceed with the execution of the synodical program of medical missions.

## **"For Such a Day as This" — "More Men for Christ"**

(Memorial 415)

### **A Call for Greater Lay Enlistment**

#### **The World Today**

The state of the world today presents a darkening picture of deepening gloom and dark despair. Mankind has loosed upon itself forces which threaten its very existence. The rumble of warfare, the clashing of ideologies, the heat of strife — all are rocking the foundations of what men had come to regard as certain and enduring.

The morals of our so-called Christian world are a matter of deep concern to every Christian. Modern education has proved inadequate to change the heart of man, which God Himself describes as "desperately wicked."

As a result, the world today is groping in disillusionment. Men's hearts are failing them for fear of what the future holds. Such is the appalling picture of the world today as it staggers across the midpoint of the twentieth century.

#### **The Church Today**

The "religious" world presents a picture which is scarcely any brighter. The "great" religions of heathenism have been aroused from their lethargy and are fighting either for survival or to enlarge their spheres of influence. A new religion of crass materialism has arisen which threatens to sweep mankind into its fold by force. Romanism, suffering from its severest losses since the days of the Reformation, has become increasingly militant and audacious.

Large sections of Protestantism, while displaying an external activity, have surrendered to the forces of Modernism and are preaching a "gospel" which knows no Savior. The Lutheran Church of Europe was Casualty No. 1 of World War II. Even now the remnant of European Lutheranism is struggling for survival.

### Our Church Today

Surely a church body such as ours, preserved by God in its loyalty to His saving Word, must play an heroic role as an instrument of God in this hour of mankind's greatest need. God has already done much through our Synod to bring His message of hope to men in despair. The growth of our Church during the first half of this century is a miracle in modern church history. And yet none of us can boast that we have done all that we could. In a sense our potential has barely been tapped. The exigencies of the moment call for an all-out effort on the part of every one of us. Much greater things must be accomplished if we are to fulfill our God-given mission at this critical juncture in mankind's history.

*Let us consider our weaknesses.* To our shame we must admit that some symptoms of our lives as individuals betray a lack of that "first love" which should mark all those lives which are "hid with Christ in God." Only 40 per cent of our people are at God's house on an average Sunday. Our people attend the Lord's Supper only a little over three times a year, on the average. Only one in ten communicants belongs to a Bible class. In some instances the formal religious training of our children is being limited to the barest minimum. Only one third of our children receive the benefits of religious training in our Christian day schools. Family devotions are far from the rule in the average home. In short, in many instances there is a shocking lack of appreciation of the spiritual treasures which God has provided for us in His precious means of grace.

And the result? The growing list of delinquents is becoming disturbingly large. The cancer of materialism is making serious inroads into our membership. Church work has become the responsibility of a few. In many instances voters' meetings find it difficult to secure a quorum. Nominating committees are having increasing difficulty in securing slates of candidates. With many, church membership has become more of a session than an obsession. The doctrine of the universal priesthood is frequently paid lip service but is not translated into corresponding action. The stewardship performance of a large segment of our membership is far below what God has a right to expect of them. The spirit of missions has not gripped many of our members with the urgency which the state of the world and the love of Christ would require.

Surely the above facts should shake any spirit of complacency that may be evident among us. A blundering and burdened world, trembling on the very precipice of an awful eternity, calls for a Church that is deep in its spirituality and intense in its desire to share its spiritual treasures with men in desperate need.

### Our Opportunities

All of the above must become a matter of real concern to each and every member of our Church. We feel that the hearts and hands of our people will become ever more willing as they are acquainted with the glorious opportunities which God is giving us at this momentous hour. Let us look first, however, at what God has already accomplished through our humble efforts.

During the past decade no fewer than 155,000 adults have been confirmed. During the past four years our Church has opened a new mission station somewhere in the United States or Canada every fourth day. At present 835 pastors and students are serving 1,300 mission stations in North America. During the past ten years we have started mission work in seven new countries. Using about 40 languages, the Lutheran Hour has reached into some 60 countries.

Since 1940 our Church in Africa has grown from 7,000 souls to approximately 17,000. Since 1940 our Church in India has grown from 14,300 souls to 21,900. Indeed, almost without exception the Lord has permitted our Church to march forward on every mission front, accompanying our efforts with signal blessings.

On the educational front we can point to these accomplishments. Our vacation Bible school enrollment has climbed from 25,000 to over 100,000 since 1940. Our Sunday schools have grown from 280,000 pupils in 1940 to 365,000 at present. Our parochial school enrollment has increased by 26,000 since 1940. Our Bible class enrollment has climbed by 50,000 during the past eight years.

While we thank God for what has been accomplished in these various fields, yet we must face the fact that, when compared with the tremendous fields which lie before us, our accomplishments will leave little room for boasting. For instance, in India, with its population of 350,000,000, we have only 75 full-time workers serving 7,211 communicants. But the Savior's marching orders are: "Go, preach, teach."

In China, with its population of 450,000,000, we have only seven full-time workers serving 505 communicants. But the Savior's marching orders are: "Go, preach, teach."

In Japan, with its population of 80,000,000, our Church has only 10 full-time workers serving 1,700 people. But the Savior's marching orders are: "Go, preach, teach."

In Africa, with its population of 200,000,000, our Church has only 19 full-time workers serving 6,466 communicants. But the Savior's marching orders are: "Go, preach, teach."

In our own country there are more than 70,000,000 people who claim no church affiliation of any kind. There are ten States where seven out of every ten people are unchurched. There are

other States in which the unchurched population presents a picture almost equally appalling. But the Savior's marching orders are: "Go, preach, teach."

There are millions of children in our country who are not under the influence of the Gospel. Our Church through its teaching agencies is reaching scarcely more than 90,000 of this vast army of unchurched children. But the Savior's marching orders are: "Go, preach, teach."

### Our Resources

Surely we cannot say that we do not have the resources to meet these opportunities. God has wondrously blessed our Synod. Today our membership numbers approximately 1,700,000 baptized souls. We have approximately 5,000 congregations and preaching stations. When we compare our potential strength for Kingdom work today with that of our fathers who organized our Church in 1847, we cannot escape the inevitable conviction that God expects great things of us. Let us look at these resources:

1. *Our spiritual heritage.* By God's grace we have clung fast to the three great principles of Martin Luther: Grace alone, faith alone, and Scripture alone. God has preserved us in the faithful adherence to His Word, and therein lies our greatest strength.

2. *Our educational system.* Our concern for Christian education has developed a program of parish education which is unique in Protestantism. In our program of day schools, Sunday schools, part-time agencies, high schools, and Bible classes we have a program of parish education which seeks to meet God's high standards for Christian education.

3. *Our institutions for training pastors and teachers.* Our ten preparatory schools, two seminaries, and two teachers' colleges stand ready to supply the needs of our Church for manpower for our work at home and abroad.

4. *Our pastors and teachers.* Our 5,000 pastors and teachers bring to their work a deep devotion to duty and personal consecration. God has graciously blessed our Church by supplying it with a competent ministry.

5. *Our laity.* In our well-indoctrinated laity we have a potential strength that is waiting to be used in Kingdom service. In many instances our laity is showing an increasing concern for Kingdom purposes and eagerness to be used more fully in the spiritual program of the Church.

6. *Our material blessings.* Our Christians have shared in the bounty of material blessings that God has showered upon our country. We have the money that is needed for the extension of

Christ's kingdom. We have the confidence that our people will respond to the challenge of the present hour, if they are fully acquainted with the facts.

What, then, do we need to meet these opportunities and to discharge our obligations as the universal priesthood of believers?

### The Need

The crying need of our Church is not only a greater financial income to carry on the blessed work of the Kingdom among men. Surely that dare not be ignored. Our people, blessed with material possessions beyond any other period in the history of our Church, must grow in the grace of giving and bring far greater offerings to the war treasury of our Lord Jesus Christ.

But above all, our critical need is the need of manpower, of more and better-trained laymen and women to carry out the divine commission of our Lord. Thousands upon thousands are needed to perform the vital tasks which confront the Church today. To give only an indication of the vast requirements of manpower and womanpower which are called for, if our Church is to carry on a progressive program of expansion during the coming years, we mention the following:

We shall need at least 15,000 additional Sunday school teachers if the enrollment of our Sunday schools is to reach the set goal of 500,000 pupils in the near future.

We shall need at least 8,000 more Bible class teachers if a third of our communicant membership is to be won for our increasing number of Bible classes.

We shall need at least 25,000 more laymen who will identify themselves with the spiritual program of our congregations if we are to make an effective and sustained effort to reclaim our delinquent and almost-delinquent members. We shall need the active co-operation of our more than one million one hundred thousand communicant members if our Church is to live up to its highest potential in the field of personal evangelism — a field which continues to cry for immediate development.

As the program of our Church continues to develop, we shall be able to make more and more use of *full-time lay assistants*. The largely unexploited fields of parish workers, deaconesses, and other areas of church activity by lay people call for intensive study on the part of our pastors and people.

### How to Meet the Need

A program of church work to meet the expanding opportunities for Kingdom work which confront us at this time will require that the individual Christian widens his horizons of interest and responsibility for Kingdom work.

As children of God, each one of us must recognize that we are in the world because God has work for us to do. The Lutheran Church has properly emphasized the doctrine of the priesthood of all believers. This doctrine is based on 1 Pet. 2:9, where God declares of all Christians: "Ye are a chosen generation, a royal priesthood, an holy nation, a peculiar people, that ye should show forth the praises of Him who hath called you out of darkness into His marvelous light."

All believers constitute a spiritual priesthood, into whose charge Christ has committed all the rights and powers of His kingdom. There must be active participation of every Christian in the tasks by which the priesthood is carried out. Some of these tasks are the following:

1. Bringing spiritual sacrifices to the Lord.
  - a. A deepening personal commitment to the Lord Jesus.
  - b. Living the stewardship life by devoting time, talents, and treasure to the service of the Lord.
  - c. Financial support of the work of the church at home and at large.
  - d. Concern for the poor and needy within the congregation, the church at large, and the world.
2. Activities within the family.
  - a. Family worship.
  - b. Concern for the Christian growth and development of the individual member of the family.
  - c. Loving encouragement and admonition to one another to walk in the ways of God.
3. Personal mission work.
  - a. Personal witness to non-Christians.
  - b. Inviting the unchurched to come to church and/or church schools.
  - c. Acting as sponsors for adults enrolled in the membership class, calling for them and attending class with them.
4. Mutual encouragement and admonition of Christians.
  - a. Working and living together as becometh saints.
  - b. Visiting, holding devotions, or serving shut-ins at home or in the hospital.
  - c. Concern over delinquent members that leads to loving admonition.



5. Acts of teaching in the parish.
  - a. Sunday school.
  - b. Vacation Bible school.
  - c. Bible class.
6. Ministering at the sanctuary before the Lord.
  - a. Fervent participation in worship, prayer, and song.
  - b. Singing in the choir.
  - c. Helping, according to our ability, to enhance the beauty of the service.
  - d. Serving as deacons and lectors in the services.

### Resolution

In view of the foregoing presentation of the needs of our world today, of our resources for meeting these needs, and of the evident will of our heavenly Father that we use our resources in the fullest measure for the meeting of these needs, we respectfully submit the following resolution for favorable action by the convention:

WHEREAS, There are still vast multitudes throughout the world today who are without Christ and therefore are eternally lost; and

WHEREAS, The unchristian forces throughout the world are misleading many within and without the Church; and

WHEREAS, Our present efforts seem so meager when contrasted with the tremendous opportunities for Kingdom work; and

WHEREAS, We can never hope to reach all with the Gospel through the professionally trained clergy *alone*; and

WHEREAS, The Lord has blessed us with spiritual and material resources to undertake greater things for Him; and

WHEREAS, Scripture emphasizes that every Christian is a priest with specific priesthood obligations; therefore be it

A. *Resolved*, That our congregations throughout Synod launch out upon an intensive effort for the *enlistment and training of the laity* for every phase of the Church's work, and that our laity as such be alerted and encouraged to discharge its priestly functions; and be it further

B. *Resolved*, That the congregations of our Synod be encouraged to use their *existing agencies* for the further enlistment and training of their membership; and be it further

C. *Resolved*, That Synod through its department of *Parish Education, Home Missions, and Stewardship* aid our congregations in carrying out such a program by means of special training

institutes, short-term schools, and Bible institutes to be held in strategic centers; and be it further

D. Resolved, That existing facilities and opportunities in various sections, Districts, and circuits receive consideration in promoting the above special training program; and be it further

E. Resolved, That our congregations be urged to avail themselves of the opportunities for effective lay training as carried on by the *auxiliary organizations* within Synod; and be it further

F. Resolved, That the necessary expenditures needed to put the above program into operation be provided by the Board of Directors of Synod; and be it finally

G. Resolved, That Synod express its joy over the fact that an ever-increasing number of lay people are manifesting an interest in serving the Church on a *full-time* basis, and that it stand ready to offer guidance to these people and use them whenever possible.

The above overture is submitted by the following:

REV. W. C. BIRKNER Secretary of Missions and Stewardship Central District	REV. HERMAN H. KOPPELMANN Assistant Executive Secretary Board for Foreign Missions
REV. OSCAR E. FEUCHT Secretary of Adult Education	MR. WM. A. KRAMER Assistant Secretary of Schools
REV. EGON W. GEBAUER Assistant, Department of Publicity and Missionary Education	REV. KARL KURTH Executive Secretary of the Missionary Board
REV. H. W. GOCKEL Assistant Executive Secretary Board for Home Missions	REV. H. A. MAYER Assistant Secretary of Missions
REV. J. E. HERRMANN Stewardship Secretary	REV. L. MEYER Director of Publicity and Missionary Education
REV. WM. H. HILLMER Assistant Executive Secretary Board for Home Missions	MR. ARTHUR L. MILLER Executive Secretary Board for Parish Education
	REV. F. C. STREUFERT Secretary of Missions

The above overture has been endorsed by

THE BOARD FOR MISSIONS IN NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA  
H. A. MAYER, *Secretary*

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS  
O. H. SCHMIDT, *Executive Secretary*

THE BOARD FOR PARISH EDUCATION  
H. F. C. ROEHL, *Secretary*

**ACTION**

In its report on this memorial, Committee 2 presented the following resolutions, which were *adopted*:

**Resolution 3**

In view of the foregoing presentation of the needs of our world today, of our resources for meeting these needs, and of the evident will of our heavenly Father that we use our resources in the fullest measure for the meeting of these needs, we respectfully submit the following resolutions for favorable action by the convention:

**WHEREAS**, There are still vast multitudes throughout the world today who are without Christ and therefore are eternally lost; and

**WHEREAS**, The unchristian forces throughout the world are misleading many within and without the Church; and

**WHEREAS**, Our present efforts seem so meager when contrasted with the tremendous opportunities for Kingdom work; and

**WHEREAS**, We can never hope to reach all with the Gospel through the professionally trained clergy *alone*; and

**WHEREAS**, The Lord has blessed us with spiritual and material resources to undertake greater things for Him; and

**WHEREAS**, Scripture emphasizes that every Christian is a priest with specific priesthood obligations; therefore be it

**Resolved**, A. That our congregations throughout Synod launch out upon an intensive effort for the enlistment and training of the laity for the Church's work, and that our laity as such be alerted and encouraged to discharge its priestly functions; and be it further

**Resolved**, B. That the congregations of our Synod be encouraged to use their existing agencies for the further enlistment and training of their membership; and be it further

**Resolved**, C. That Synod, through its departments of Parish Education, Home Missions, and Stewardship aid our congregations in carrying out such a program by means of special training institutes, short-term schools, and Bible institutes, to be held in strategic centers; and, that the secretaries of these departments initiate the program; and be it further

**Resolved**, D. That existing facilities and opportunities in various sections, Districts, and circuits receive consideration in promoting the above special training program; and be it further

**Resolved**, E. That our congregations be urged to avail themselves of the opportunities for effective lay training as carried on by the auxiliary organizations within Synod; and be it further

**Resolved**, F. That the funds needed to put the above program

into operation be provided by the Board of Directors of Synod; and be it finally

*Resolved*, G. That Synod express its joy over the fact that an ever-increasing number of lay people are manifesting an interest in serving the Church on a full-time basis, and that it stand ready to offer guidance to these people and use them wherever possible.

### Allocating More Budget Money for Missions

(Memorial 416)

WHEREAS, "A very considerable portion (32 per cent) of the preparatory facilities of Synod's institutions and of the energies of their faculties and administrators is devoted to the training of students who are not preparing for professional service in the church" (Fiscal Conference, *Minutes*, February, 1949, p. 11); and

WHEREAS, "If the present structure and organization of our educational facilities are accepted as unalterable, an expenditure of seven million dollars for plants in the next few years and a minimum of one and one-half million dollars yearly for operation and maintenance must be met" (*ibid.*, p. 11); and

WHEREAS, Synod in 1938 did permit "a further experiment in general higher education and coeducation" "*without additional net cost to Synod*" (*Proceedings*, 1938, p. 40; emphasis in the original); and

WHEREAS, Synod "regularly appropriates synodical funds for the purpose which the resolution forbids" (Fiscal Conference, *Minutes*, February, 1949, p. 42); and

WHEREAS, Our Synod is thus spending millions of dollars, not merely to prepare ministers and teachers, but also to educate young men and women under the direction of the Church; and

WHEREAS, Not even one half of Synod's 1950 budget is allocated for the cause of missions (cf. Fiscal Conference, *Minutes*, September, 1949, p. 127); now therefore be it

*Resolved*, That Synod reconsider its policy of appropriating such great funds for the education of those young men and women who are not preparing themselves for professional service in the Church, curtail its overhead expenses, and use more and more of its available resources for mission work.

(Signed) (Dr.) P. E. KRETZMANN, Cuba, Mo.

ZION EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH, CHICAGO, ILL.

CARL G. KRUSE, Pastor

Signatures attested by (REV.) H. D. MENSING  
Tinley Park, Ill., April 5, 1950

**ACTION**

By adopting the report of Committee 11 on this matter, Synod rejected this memorial in the form of the following resolution:

**Resolution 13**

Your Committee reports that we have carefully studied Memorial 416 and find that its annotations are not in keeping with the facts. Your Committee recommends as follows:

WHEREAS, Students not preparing for the ministry or teaching profession pay tuition; and

WHEREAS, The Board for Higher Education is carefully supervising the operating costs at our colleges and seminaries; and

WHEREAS, The Board for Higher Education is in the process of inaugurating a special accounting system to safeguard the interests of Synod; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we reject this overture.

**Allocate More Funds for Missions**

(Memorial 417)

WHEREAS, The 1950 budget for Higher Education is \$1,386,500, or nearly one third of the total budget; and

WHEREAS, The 1950 budget for Parish Education, Publicity and Mission Education, Stewardship, Administration, and Standing Committees is nearly \$400,000, or one tenth of the total of the 1950 budget; and

WHEREAS, The 1950 budget for Missions is only \$1,775,000, or not even one half of the total budget of \$4,250,000 for 1950; and

WHEREAS, The primary mission of our Church is, and should ever be, "to preach the Gospel to every creature"; and

WHEREAS, Due to a multiplying of boards and commissions, of full-time secretaries and assistant secretaries, the cost of non-missionary items is increasing from year to year and there is grave danger that Synod, for lack of funds, is being hampered in its mission of saving souls for Christ; now therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we petition Synod to order the Fiscal Conference to re-examine its synodical budget allocations, restudy the budget for higher education, cut down wherever possible the overhead expense, eliminate, wherever possible, full-time executive secretaries and assistant secretaries, and allocate more of the funds at its disposal for the cause of missions.

ST. PETER'S EV. LUTHERAN CONGREGATION  
MORRISON, ILL.

HERMAN BEVEROTH, *Chairman*  
MARTIN BEVEROTH, *Secretary*

**ACTION**

By adopting the following resolution of Committee 11, Synod rejected this memorial:

**Resolution 14**

Your Committee carefully examined Overture 417 and makes the following recommendation:

WHEREAS, Our Synod has doubled in membership during the last twenty-five years and has experienced unparalleled growth in the last triennium; and

WHEREAS, It becomes apparent that the special needs of the Church have likewise multiplied; and

WHEREAS, Many of these needs can best be supplied and good stewardship of manpower can best be practiced by engaging specially trained and endowed people; and

WHEREAS, The materials and helps produced by other churches and denominations present a challenge to our Church and ministry; and

WHEREAS, Far more is spent for missions, in the specific and in the general sense, than is stated in the overture; and

WHEREAS, The Church has reason to place full confidence in its Board of Directors and the Fiscal Conference, that they will use the *available* funds wisely and impartially; therefore be it now

*Resolved*, That we reject this overture.

**Report of Board of Missions for the Blind**

(Memorial 1015)

Until the time of the Chicago Convention in 1947 the work of our Church among the visually handicapped was directed by our Board for the Deaf and the Blind. Because this work was of a very individual nature and often did not fit under the scope of the Board for the Deaf, and needed more individualized attention, Synod was memorialized to divide the work and assign the work among the Blind to a new Board. This was done by resolution of the Chicago Convention, and a new Board, consisting of Pastors Martin Strasen, Arthur Oswald, and Victor Selle, all of Milwaukee, and Messrs. Victor Miller, of Milwaukee, and Theodore Lay, of New York, was elected. To expedite the work of this Board, Synod also authorized the calling of an Executive Secretary in this Department. Since all but one of the Board members were from the Milwaukee area, Mr. Theodore Lay requested to be relieved of his appointment, in view of the distance that he lived from Milwaukee, and also the inconvenience this would entail in attending Board meetings. This request was granted and

another lay member, Mr. Ernest Berger of Milwaukee, was appointed by the President of Synod in his place.

After its appointment the Board devoted the first months to orienting itself in its work. However, while in the process of calling an Executive Secretary, Pastor Oswald had to resign as member of the Board in view of his election as District President of the South Wisconsin District. Next Pastor Strasen tendered his resignation in view of his acceptance of a call to South America. Efforts were made at once to fill these vacancies, but a considerable number of months elapsed before the membership of the Board was again completed. In place of these two men the President of Synod made the appointment of Pastors George Brueggemann and Erwin Tieman.

#### **Appointment of Executive Secretary**

As soon as the new membership of the Board had been acquainted with the work assigned to it, the Board again proceeded with the calling of an Executive Secretary. The call was extended to the Rev. Walter Storm of Cleveland. Upon finding it impossible to leave his congregation, Pastor Storm expressed a willingness to serve on a voluntary basis, devoting one half of his time to the work in his congregation and the other half to directing the interest of our Church among the Blind, if we would supply him with an office secretary, while his congregation assumed the entire responsibility of calling an assistant pastor. To this the Board and also Synod's Board of Directors agreed. The spirit with which both Pastor Storm and his congregation have entered this plan, we believe, is most commendable and up until the present has proved a satisfactory arrangement.

One of the first interests of the Board after the appointment of the Executive Secretary was to co-ordinate its work with that of the pastors of our Church serving in communities which have State Schools for the Blind. There are fourteen such State Schools in which our Church is now serving. To encourage these men and to enlarge our interests in this field of service, a meeting of all workers was held in Chicago on November 15 and 16 of 1949. This meeting was the first of its kind in our church circles and was thoroughly revealing in the understanding it gave to all of what has been done in the past and what can be done to serve especially the young people of our Church studying at the various State Schools. It also gave us insight into the general attitudes of Blind people and splendid contacts with men in both Government and State positions who know the work among the Blind, which should stand us in good stead in the future. Since that Chicago meeting the Mission Boards of various Districts have been con-

tacted with the one purpose of having them assign a contact pastor in their respective District through whom contact may be established in the individual State School and through whom the work of our Board may be cleared in each District. Through such contact pastors we are hopeful of keeping each District informed as to how our congregations might better serve any Blind which they have in their membership, and through such contacts we feel that also our subscription lists can be cleared in the various Districts with the possible thought of gaining any unchurched subscribers for our Church. We trust that in this program we shall have the co-operation of every District Mission Board.

### Literature for the Blind

Since one of the primary means of conveying the messages of our Church to the visually handicapped is raised type, one of the primary interests of the Board from the beginning of its assignment was not only to continue and to improve our present publications but also to prepare new publications to be put into Braille. Before incurring any expenditure in the preparation and production of new materials, however, it was felt advisable to make a complete appraisal of what we have prepared in the past. This has now been done. To facilitate this study, ink print copies of our various publications have been prepared and the first step in new publications has been taken. This is the preparation in Braille of *A Child's Garden of Bible Stories*, by A. Gross, eventually to supplant our present Old and New Testament Bible Stories. On the child level this new copy, it is felt, will be more meaningful than our previous text to the children we are serving in the various State Schools.

Another venture only recently undertaken is the production of our first Talking Book, placing H. W. Gockel's *What Jesus Means to Me* on a series of disks, or records. This is by no means a new method of instruction in work among the Blind, but has before not been utilized in our Church. While the method of preparing a Talking Book is a rather costly venture, being about 40 per cent higher than Braille Printing, the need for this in the work of our Church has long been felt, since there are twice as many talking book readers among the Blind than Braille readers. Once this book is completed, it will be available to those requesting the same through our Chicago Library. If the response to this venture is favorable, we hope to enter this field of service to the Blind on a larger scale, since through this method even such as are unable to read by means of Braille and other raised types will have the advantage of much of the fine literature of our Church.

At the time our Board assumed its duties we were asked



to consider the re-publication of our German Braille *Bote*, which had been published prior to the war primarily in the interest of the Blind in Germany, though also read by a considerable number in the States. While a list of prospective subscribers was given to the Board, it was felt that before re-entering this work the lists should be screened and that we should also try to co-ordinate this work with the work of our German Free Church. To date no satisfactory arrangement has been arrived at, though your Board still has the same under advisement.

The possibility of publishing literature in Spanish and Portuguese Braille for the Blind in Central and South America, referred to our Board for study, was also considered, but this, too, is being held in abeyance due to the difficulties which would be experienced at present in disseminating such literature. Should any need, however, present itself and ways be indicated as to how to carry through, your Board will be more than happy to entertain such recommendations.

#### **Braille Press**

The question of the purchase of a Braille press of our own was referred to your Board for study at the time of its appointment and was also considered by the Board on numerous occasions in consultation with individuals competent to judge the merit of such purchase in the interest of our Church. From all observations it seems that at least for the present the expense entailed both in the purchase and operation of such a press for the production of our literature would not warrant such purchase at this time. However, this matter, too, is still being given serious study, and the Board would appreciate any constructive suggestions which might help it in its true evaluation and final decision in the interest of our Church relative to this project.

#### **Volunteer Workers**

We wish to take this opportunity to commend the interest of various enthusiastic groups of women in our Church, especially in California, Michigan, Minnesota, and the Chicago area, who have done much to foster the work of our Church among the Blind by providing transcriptions of our literature in Braille and by offering other services through which the sightless can be helped. Especially in the Los Angeles area, a group of women has done much to serve the sightless in Germany through the transcription of portions of the Scriptures in German Braille which otherwise were unavailable to these persons since the war. We wish to encourage other groups in Synod seeking worth-while projects to follow the example of these individuals and groups who have so

unselfishly given of their time and talents to assist the visually handicapped, and the Board will be happy to offer new avenues of interest to anyone requesting the same. However, in the interest of a unified policy and program of the Church, your Board feels that all such efforts should always be cleared through those appointed by Synod to direct this work in its behalf.

### Library in Chicago

The efforts of one who has quietly worked behind the scenes should also be mentioned, namely, those of Mrs. Victor Piehler, who serves as our Assistant Librarian. She has given much of her time to the preparation of books for our Library in Chicago and also to the entire cataloguing and mailing of those books requested from our Library by Blind readers. It might be mentioned that at present our Library numbers approximately 800 volumes, and its books are available free of charge and with free mailing to any Blind person requesting the same.

Some thought was given by your Board during the past triennium to the relocation of our Library facilities to the proposed new synodical building in St. Louis. However, when the rebuilding of the latter was held in abeyance, this idea was dropped and through the generous gift of the Women's Missionary League of Northern Illinois necessary repairs and improvements on our Library Building were made.

### 25th Anniversary of Work Among Blind

The year 1951 marks the 25th anniversary of the work of our Church among the Blind. From humble beginnings under the direction of the now sainted Pastor Kuntz (who was originally called by Synod to serve the Blind, served faithfully for 13 years, then retired, and was called to his eternal rest on November 3, 1949), assisted faithfully for years by Pastor O. C. Schroeder, who has carried on since Pastor Kuntz's resignation and still serves as Editor of our *Messenger* and *Herald*, and also as our librarian, this work has grown to a proportion which is recognized in circles outside our Church and which has also placed our Church in the forefront among churches serving the Blind. To both of these men our Church owes a debt of deep gratitude. In the light of the glorious blessings which God has given us through the efforts of all who have faithfully served in the interest of the Blind, this anniversary should not pass without fitting observance.

If not as much work has been accomplished during the past three years as some might expect, we beg your indulgence primarily in view of the many difficulties which presented themselves during the past three years of your Board's service. We are confident

that with a better understanding on the part of all Board members of the problems and needs of the visually handicapped, together with the interest and support of all those at present serving in this work, and also with the prayers of the membership of the Church, we shall be better able to serve and to enlarge the interests of our Church in behalf of the Blind during the next triennium.

BOARD OF MISSIONS FOR THE BLIND

VICTOR M. SELLE, *Chairman*

GEORGE BRUEGGEMANN, *Secretary*

**ACTION**

Committee 2 submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted:

**Resolution 4**

WHEREAS, The blind people, whether gathered into small institutions or living singly at home, are also our missionary obligation; and

WHEREAS, The Board of Missions for the Blind is not to establish congregations, but to guide and assist the local congregation in their work among the blind; and

WHEREAS, Many of our blind people do not avail themselves of the material offered by our Church (approximately 50% of those able to read Braille do not subscribe to our *Messenger*); therefore be it

*Resolved,*

1. That the Board of Missions for the Blind be encouraged to continue its efforts to further organize and carry on its work among the blind through the District Home Mission Boards;

2. That the District Home Mission Boards grant the Board of Missions for the Blind an opportunity to present its program to them.

3. That we encourage the Board for Missions of the Blind to acquaint our pastors and members with the work done for the blind.

**Resolution 5**

WHEREAS, The Lord of the Church has richly blessed the mission effort of our Synod among the blind; and

WHEREAS, The year 1950 marks the 25th anniversary of the work of our Church among the blind; be it therefore

*Resolved,* That the Board of Missions for the Blind be asked to arrange for a fitting observance of this anniversary throughout Synod, encouraging a deeper interest of our people in the problems and needs of the blind.

## Jewish Missions

(Unprinted Memorial 2)

Pursuant to the instruction of the Inland Empire Pastoral Conference, in session at Spokane, Wash., April 11—13, 1950, I respectfully submit the following memorial:

WHEREAS, The Jewish people represent a large area of humanity upon earth which is desperately in need of the saving Gospel of Christ; and

WHEREAS, The Scriptures assure us that there will ever be in Israel a remnant, according to the election of grace, which will hear and believe the Gospel; and

WHEREAS, Having received by grace that which they by unbelief have lost, our hearts should be moved with pity towards the Jews, as the Apostle Paul did exclaim: "Brethren, my heart's desire for Israel is that Israel be saved," and as we indeed do regularly pray that God would "open the door of faith unto all the heathen and unto the people of Israel"; and

WHEREAS, At the present time our Church is making no organized effort to bring the saving Gospel to the Jews that they might believe and be saved; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That Synod appoint a commission to study the problems related to Jewish mission work and to implement a systematic and organized mission to the Jewish people.

E. H. BUETTNER, *Secretary*

INLAND EMPIRE PASTORAL CONFERENCE

### ACTION

Committee 2 submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

#### Resolution 14

WHEREAS, The Savior wants all men to be saved and to come unto the knowledge of the truth; and

WHEREAS, The Lord also has a remnant among the people of the house of Israel; and

WHEREAS, Experience has shown that it is well nigh impossible to organize congregations composed only of Jews;

WHEREAS, However, some congregations of our Synod have been successful, by the grace of God, in winning individual members of the Jewish race for Christ and the Christian Church; therefore be it

*Resolved*, To encourage all congregations of Synod to show a sympathetic attitude toward the Jews in their community and a yearning desire to lead them to the Savior.

## Systematic Prayer for Missions

(Unprinted Memorial 36)

This was an urgent plea from Missionary Rudolph Prange in the Philippines for Synod-wide systematic prayer for missions. He maintained that much more could have been accomplished in the past and would be accomplished in the future if our people were systematically encouraged to pray for our missions, which would not only benefit our missions, but Synod and all its members.

### ACTION

Committee 2 submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

#### Resolution 15

WHEREAS, Our Lord Jesus calls upon us to pray for reapers; and

WHEREAS, The Apostles stress the importance of prayer for the work of missions; and

WHEREAS, There are so many obstacles, needs, and questions on the foreign mission field; and

WHEREAS, Missionaries often feel as though they are forgotten men; and

WHEREAS, It would increase mission interest and mission support if our members prayed more diligently for missions; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod and all its members be encouraged to regular, fervent prayer for missions; and

That provisions be made by our mission secretaries to bring this matter to the attention of our membership; and

That a plan be worked out for systematic, sustained prayer support of our missions and for our missionaries.

## The Lutheran Hour

Committee 2 reported as follows:

### LUTHERAN LAYMEN'S LEAGUE RESOLUTION

#### Resolution 8

We should like to call the attention of Synod to the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The Lutheran Hour, in more than seventeen seasons, has proved to be a modern and mighty mission agency of and for The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod on our own continent and in many foreign lands; and

WHEREAS, This powerful Gospel testimony over the airways of the world has developed the faith and zeal of our members, making them appreciative of their precious heritage and firing

them with a desire to execute the responsibilities incumbent upon them as disciples of their Lord; and

WHEREAS, We realize that much more should and could be done toward making the radio an effective means in the over-all mission program of our Church; and

WHEREAS, We have recognized the expediency of working toward a co-ordination of our radio and missionary efforts and have, therefore, invited Synod's Executive Secretary to be an advisory member of the Operating Committee of the Lutheran Hour; and

WHEREAS, We desire an even greater co-ordination of the Lutheran Hour with Synod's regular mission program; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That the Lutheran Laymen's League, in convention assembled at Milwaukee, Wis., June 18—20, 1950, humbly petition The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, also assembled in Milwaukee, Wis., June 21—30, 1950, to consider the advisability of closer co-ordination of the work of the Lutheran Hour and the work of our several mission boards; and be it further

*Resolved*, That periodic meetings be inaugurated between the Lutheran Hour Operating Committee and the synodical mission staffs to discuss and implement the strategy of an aggressive and progressive mission program.

This resolution was adopted by the Lutheran Laymen's League in convention assembled June 20, 1950. Be it

*Resolved*, That Synod express its appreciation of this progressive move and invoke Heaven's choicest blessings upon this special ministry of the Gospel for the years that lie ahead.

#### **ACTION**

This resolution was adopted by Synod, as submitted by Committee 2.

### **Lutheran Women's Missionary League**

#### **Resolution 16**

WHEREAS, The Lutheran Women's Missionary League has demonstrated by its continued activity a deep interest in the Church's mission program; and

WHEREAS, The L. W. M. L. has granted considerable sums of money for various mission projects to help further the Gospel of salvation; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod assembled in convention at Milwaukee, Wis., convey its gratitude and appreciation to the L. W. M. L. for its gifts of love to the cause of Christ; and

That it implore God's continued blessing upon the members of the L. W. M. L. in order that they might continue in their fervent love and devoted service to the Church.

### **ACTION**

This resolution, submitted by Committee 2, was *adopted*.

## **Memorial Resolutions**

(Submitted by Committee 2)

### **Resolution 17**

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Lord of the Church to call home on January 1, 1949, the soul of His servant Dr. F. Brand, who retired on July 1, 1948, after serving faithfully as General Secretary of Foreign Missions for over 20 years; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod assembled in convention at Milwaukee extend its sympathy to the survivors, asking God to comfort them with the hope of a blessed reunion in heaven; and be it further

*Resolved*, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the family of the deceased.

### **Resolution 18**

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Lord of the Church to call home on January 16, 1950, the soul of his servant Mr. Theo. Struckmeyer, a member of the Board of Foreign Missions for more than 20 years; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod assembled in convention at Milwaukee, Wis., extend its sympathy to his bereaved survivors, asking God to comfort them in the hope of a blessed reunion in heaven; and be it further

*Resolved*, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the family of the deceased.

### **Resolution 19**

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Lord of the Church to call home the soul of the beloved wife of Dr. O. H. Schmidt, Executive Secretary of Foreign Missions, while he was serving Synod in the Far East; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod assembled in convention at Milwaukee, Wis., extend its sympathy to Dr. Schmidt, asking God to comfort him with the hope of a blessed reunion in heaven; and be it further

*Resolved*, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Dr. Schmidt.

### **ACTION**

Synod *adopted* these resolutions.

## V. CONSTITUTIONAL MATTERS

### Report of the Committee on Constitutional Matters for the Triennium, 1947 to 1950

(Memorial 501)

Pursuant to the By-Laws of Synod, Section 2.105, the first task of your Committee was to embody the resolutions of the last convention in the *Handbook* in proper form. The results of our efforts are before you in the new loose-leaf edition of the *Handbook*, which was sent out to every member congregation, to every pastor in active service, and to each advisory pastor.

In our last meeting before the writing of this report official answers were given to a number of questions regarding the interpretation of certain sections.

It was agreed that for the sake of uniformity Sections 7.101, 7.105 (cf. 7.105, b and c) and Section 12.01 (cf. 12.03, 12.05, and 12.09) should be changed to read "Board of —" instead of "Department of —." This change will have to be ratified by Synod, which we respectfully recommend.

Your Committee recommends that in future editions of the *Handbook* the page numbers be omitted, since this is not practical in the loose-leaf book, and references should rather be made to the respective section than to the page, the numbering of which will have to be changed from time to time.

Your Committee is of the opinion that if a District of Synod wishes to change its name, this action should at least be reported and ratified by Synod so as to be made a matter of record.

Since the question was raised as to what is meant by the word "arrange" in Section 3.43, the committee agreed in the opinion that this means that the District officials cannot enter the congregation without its consent, but must first, through the proper channels, make arrangements for such a meeting.

Since the drawing up of the constitution and especially articles of incorporation is a matter of considerable importance and the laws of the respective State must always be considered, Mr. H. Kuenne, who is an attorney, was asked to furnish guidelines as to what articles of incorporation are to contain and, if possible, have this article published in the *Lutheran Witness* as an insert.

Your Committee examined the plan to reorganize the work of Synod and found nothing that would be in conflict with the Constitution of Synod. As to other reports and overtures asking for changes of, or amendments to, the Constitution and By-Laws of Synod, the Committee stands ready to examine their contents



and language as to their agreement with the Constitution and By-Laws of Synod. (Section 2.105.)

Mr. H. Kuenne was asked to serve as official representative of the Committee on Constitutional Matters at the convention in Milwaukee.

Respectfully submitted by

M. F. KRETZMANN

*Secretary of the Committee on Constitutional Matters*

### **ACTION**

As to the official interpretation of Section 3.43 in the *Handbook*, Synod *adopted* the following resolution, submitted by Committee 6:

#### **Resolution 12**

*Resolved*, That the interpretation of the word "arrange" in Section 3.43 of the By-Laws, as made by the Committee on Constitutional Matters, and reported in Memorial 501, be made an official part of, and incorporated in, the By-Laws of Synod.

By the adoption of this interpretation of the word "arrange," the matters taken up in Memorials 507, 508, 509, and 510 are considered by your Committee to be satisfied.

We assume that this clarification of the word "arrange" also satisfies the unprinted memorial unanimously adopted by the Combined Conference of Pastors of the Greeley and Sterling Circuits of the Colorado District, held in Akron, Colo., October 11-13, 1949. (Unprinted Memorial 7.)

Concerning omitting the page numbers in the *Handbook* and regarding changing the name of a District, the following recommendation of Committee 6 was *adopted*:

#### **Resolution 16**

Since it would be most desirable that in future editions of the *Handbook* the page numbers be omitted, we similarly heartily endorse the request in the fourth paragraph on page 500, which reads:

"Your Committee recommends that in future editions of the *Handbook* the page numbers be omitted, since this is not practical in the loose-leaf book, and references should rather be made to the respective section than to the page, the numbering of which will have to be changed from time to time."

Inasmuch as the various Districts of Synod should be directly responsible to Synod also in the matter of changing their names (to avoid confusion and probable dissatisfaction on the part of synodical officials and sister Districts), we recommend that Synod officially ratify the selection of any District's name, and that this provision be made a By-Law of Synod.

## Report of Committee on Co-ordination of Synod's Work

(Memorial 502)

The Committee on Co-ordination of Synod's Work appointed by Synod's President to study Memorial 504 (*Proc.*, 1947, pp. 432 to 437) submits the following report and recommendations:

### Action of the 1947 Convention

1. We call attention to the fact that the floor committee in 1947 "expresses its unanimous favor of this proposal to effect co-ordination of the work of our various boards and committees."
2. It urges further study and clarification of the plan.
3. It recommends "that this proposal be presented in one of the first sessions of our next convention."

These recommendations of the floor committee were adopted by the convention. (P. 437.)

### Committee Activity

Your committee, consisting of three laymen and two pastors, met five times, usually for two-day sessions. Open hearings were held at River Forest with representatives of various boards and committees of Synod. A number of meetings were held with representatives of the Board of Directors of Synod, with interested groups from various departments and with individuals from these departments. Many splendid suggestions were submitted to your Committee by these groups and are incorporated in our recommendations.

### No Recommendations for Co-ordination on the Horizontal Level

1. Your Committee *does not offer recommendations for co-ordination of work on the horizontal level*. We have no recommendations to combine boards and committees, to abolish others, to re-assign areas of activities. Our reasons are:
  - a. Your Committee was to study Memorial 504, and that deals with co-ordination of work on the vertical line, viz., the Board of Directors of Synod with other boards, and other boards with the Board of Directors of Synod.
  - b. Other committees appointed by the President of Synod are dealing with some of the problems of work on the horizontal level, e. g., the co-ordination of the appeals for money, the stewardship work of Synod, etc. There indeed seems to be need for further co-ordination of the work of various boards. Communications addressed to your Committee indicate that

there are on this level other problems of possible overlapping and duplication (e.g., there are two boards of Synod both interested in promoting radio and television); and of integration (e.g., of certain service departments with other boards of Synod; of youth work with the whole parish education work of Synod). However, for your Committee even to attempt to deal with such additional problems on this level separate from other problems would be an unsatisfactory makeshift.

- c. Your Committee's proposed memorial offers the necessary means to co-ordinate work between boards on the horizontal level. Under it the Board of Directors can resolve possible difficulties between boards, encourage such voluntary efforts as that of the Co-ordinating Council to integrate the educational plans of the various boards and congregations, and can seek to remove all areas of overlapping and duplication.

### THE OBJECTIVE

#### Co-ordination on the Vertical Line

(See chart attached)

2. *Our recommendations suggest co-ordination on the vertical line.* We want to draw into closer working agreement the Board of Directors of Synod as an over-all unifying board with the boards and committees of Synod which develop policies and execute them. We list some of the benefits:
  - a. This will make for proper and intelligent budgetary control on the part of the Board of Directors, which is charged with planning the budget and keeping it balanced.
  - b. Proper and balanced planning of work in all departments can be carried out so that the whole Church can go forward on all fronts.
  - c. Policies inaugurated by one group, which may have a significant influence upon other areas of church work, can be brought into proper relation to the whole work of Synod.
  - d. Duplications and conflicts in the work among boards of Synod can be more readily avoided or adjusted.

#### Some Features of the Plan

3. Let us call attention to some of the important features of the plan.
  - a. None of the work of Synod as now being conducted according to regulations will be disturbed. It will simply be brought into closer co-ordination.
  - b. There will be unifying controls, but the doors will be open

wider to reach those who exercise those controls. There will be less danger of centralized power that is absolute and a law unto itself.

- c. Subcommittees of the Board of Directors handle the details and work them up into the proper form for recommendation. These subcommittees can be placed geographically by the Board of Directors so that they can meet oftener with the boards in their Division.
- d. Comptroller and Planning Counselor. We need more than auditing. We need someone who will receive reports and financial information, analyze them, and show trends. We also need a man who will project the work in the future for Synod as a whole and submit his recommendations to the Board.
- e. Comptroller and Planning Counselor are also going to help the subcommittees work over the details and get the necessary recommendations to the Board with all pertinent information in prepared form so that the Board itself will not have to spend its time on time-consuming detail work.
- f. Minutes of meetings sent up and down keep all groups informed on the actions of particular concern to their work and activities.
- g. Executive secretaries will be available to the subcommittees as information sources to help these subcommittees get the proper perspective.
- h. Vice-Presidents of Synod will be in constant touch with all the work of Synod and will be able to be of greater help to the President of Synod in taking care of his growing responsibilities.

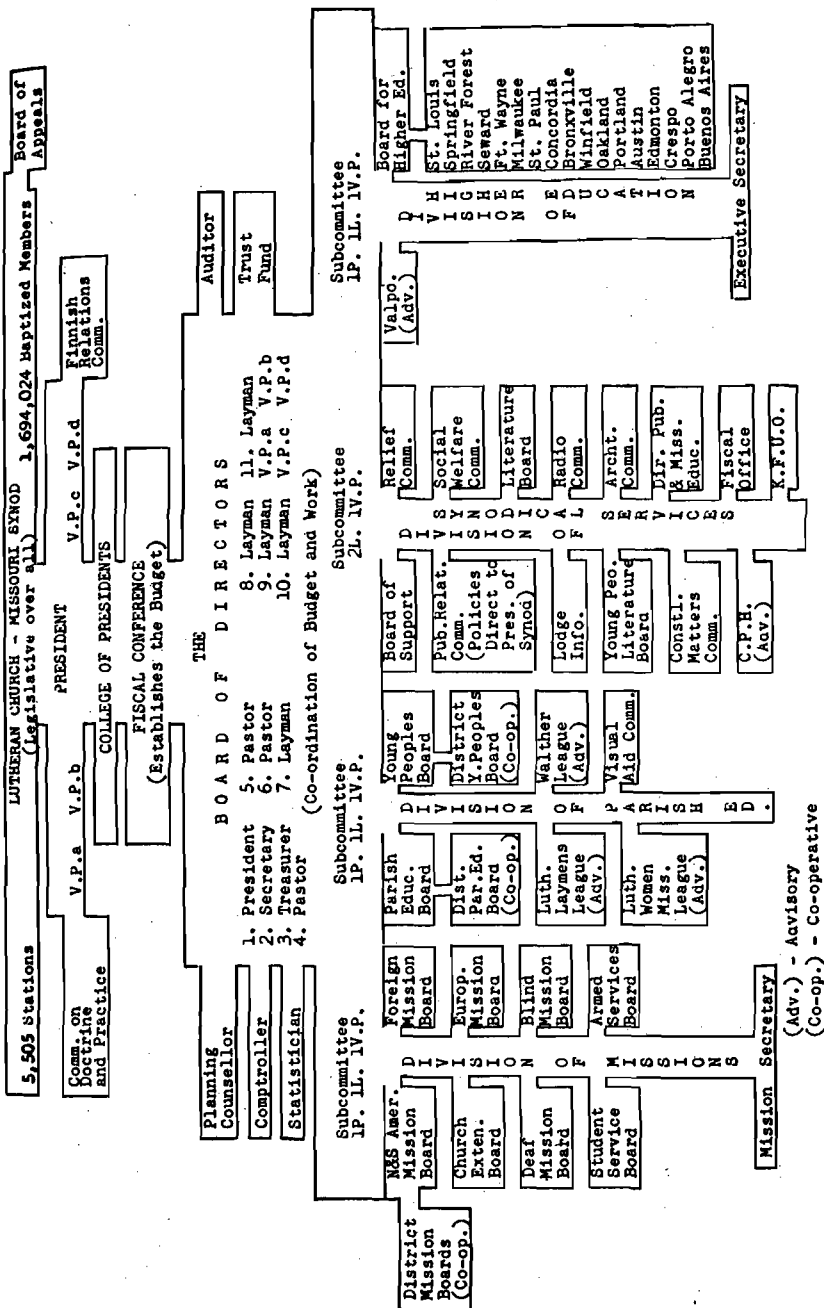
#### RECOMMENDATION I

- A. The Board of Directors shall consist of eleven voting members and four advisory members as follows:

<i>Voting</i>			<i>Advisory</i>
1. President	5. Pastor	9. Layman	1. A Vice-President
2. Secretary	6. Pastor	10. Layman	2. A Vice-President
3. Treasurer	7. Layman	11. Layman	3. A Vice-President
4. Pastor	8. Layman		4. A Vice-President

- B. The work of Synod shall be divided into four Divisions. To coordinate this work the Board of Directors shall appoint from its membership four committees as follows:

1. a. Committee for the Division of Missions, composed of one pastor, one layman, and one vice-president.
1. b. Committee for the Division of Parish Education, composed of one pastor, one layman, and one vice-president.



1. c. Committee for the Division of Synodical Services, composed of two laymen and one vice-president.

1. d. Committee for the Division of Higher Education, composed of one pastor, one layman, and one vice-president.

2. a. Assigned to the Division of Missions shall be:

- 1) Board for Missions in North and South America,
- 2) Board for Missions in Foreign Countries, 3) Church Extension Board, 4) Board for Missions to the Deaf,
- 5) Board for Missions to the Blind, 6) Board for European Affairs, 7) Armed Services Commission, 8) Student Service Commission.

All District Mission Boards shall co-operate with Synod's Board for Missions in North and South America.

2. b. Assigned to the Division of Parish Education shall be:  
1) Board for Parish Education, 2) Board for Young People's Work, 3) Board for Visual Education.

Advisory relationship shall exist between this Division and 1) Lutheran Laymen's League, 2) Lutheran Women's Missionary League, 3) Walther League.

The District Parish Education Board shall co-operate with Synod's Board for Parish Education.

All District Boards for Young People's Work shall co-operate with Synod's Board for Young People's Work.

2. c. Assigned to the Division of Synodical Services shall be:  
1) Board of Support, 2) Board for Relief, 3) Public Relations Department, 4) Social Welfare Committee, 5) Lodge Information Bureau, 6) Literature Board, 7) Young People's Literature Board, 8) Radio Committee, 9) Committee on Constitutional Matters, 10) Committee on Church Architecture, 11) Transportation Secretary, 12) Director of Publicity and Missionary Education, 13) Fiscal Office (Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, Assistant Legacy Officer), 14) KFUEO, 15) Concordia Publishing House shall be assigned to this Division for advisory purposes and shall keep the Board of Directors informed by means of regular financial and administrative reports.

Note on (3): The Public Relations Department shall be responsible to the President of Synod for policy and action but related to the Board of Directors of Synod in financial and all other matters.

2. d. Assigned to the Division of Higher Education shall be:  
1) The Board for Higher Education, 2) Valparaiso Advisory Committee.

2. e. The Board of Trustees for Synodical Trust Funds shall be directly responsible to the Board of Directors.

2. f. The Auditor and the Statistician shall be directly responsible to the Board of Directors as staff officers of that Board.
3. Each Board or Committee in a Division shall have contact with the Board of Directors through the Board of Directors' Committee for that Division.
4. a. The Vice-Presidents shall be asked by the Board of Directors or through its committees to attend meetings of boards and committees in the Divisions to which they have been assigned once a year or oftener, as the need arises. The Planning Counselor and the Comptroller shall attend meetings of boards and committees of Synod upon request of the Board of Directors, its committees, or of some divisional board or committee, whenever in the opinion of any of these boards such a need arises; and shall be ready to serve the Board of Directors or its committees with data desired, recommendations, etc.
4. b. Meetings of the subcommittees of the Board of Directors shall be held regularly for the purpose of considering all business and plans that should come before those committees. They shall prepare recommendations for their Division to be presented to the Board of Directors. The subcommittees shall keep the boards and committees in their Division informed of the time and place of their meetings. They shall grant to these divisional boards opportunities to send a representative to such meetings of the subcommittees, when either the subcommittee or any of the divisional boards or committees consider it necessary for, and in the interest of, the work of Synod in the Division to which they have been assigned.
5. a. The executive secretaries in each Division shall serve as information sources for the committees of the Board of Directors, and at the request of these subcommittees or of the Board shall attend the meetings of the Board of Directors.
5. b. In order that the respective committees of the Board of Directors and the Planning Counselor of the Board of Directors may be kept fully informed of the work of the various boards and committees of Synod, every such board and committee shall be expected to transmit to its respective committee of the Board of Directors and the Planning Counselor of the Board of Directors a digest of the minutes of each of its meetings and a copy of every important proceeding, announcement, or report.

5. c. The Secretary of the Board of Directors shall in turn send to the respective boards or committees of Synod a complete copy of any resolution of the Board of Directors pertaining to the work or policy of that board or committee.
- C. The boards and committees in each Division shall transact their business according to regulations and shall be charged with the execution of all policies pertaining to their specific work according to regulations.
- D. 1. Policies shall continue to originate in the respective boards or committees of the Divisions and shall be communicated, *as information, to the appropriate committee of the Board of Directors and to its Planning Counselor.* In all instances where a proposed policy of a particular board or committee may have a significant influence upon other areas of church work, such a policy shall be referred to the appropriate committee of the Board of Directors and through this committee to the Board of Directors itself for review, criticism, and suggestions before the policy is made effective. Whenever conflict develops in the plans or policies of two or more boards or committees, an adjustment shall be made by the Board of Directors, so that the work of the Church may be most effectively promoted. However, all regulations of Synod which require any board or committee of Synod to submit a proposed policy or plan of action to the Board of Directors for approval or which require consultation with the Board of Directors in any matter, shall remain in effect.
2. All reports on the specific work of any board shall be submitted by that board to Synod at its convention. Policies and plans which are to be submitted by the boards of Synod to Synod should be first submitted to the Board of Directors for review, but any board shall have the right to take its recommendations directly to Synod for final decision even if these recommendations lack approval of the Board of Directors.
3. The Board of Directors shall be charged with the responsibility of developing and submitting to Synod, and of subsequently transmitting to the various boards and committees of Synod, broad and comprehensive plans of synodical work and finance and shall be charged with the responsibility of exercising general supervision over the work and the finances of the Church through the practice of persuasive Christian leadership, within the letter and the spirit of synodical regulations.



- E. The Board of Directors shall appoint a Comptroller, who shall be responsible to this Board and the President of Synod. He shall examine, analyze, and report regularly to the Board on all fiscal business of Synod and shall perform such related duties as the Board may assign to him.
- F. The Board of Directors shall appoint a Planning Counselor, who shall be responsible to this Board and the President of Synod. He shall keep under survey the work of Synod and make recommendations to the Board concerning this work. He shall perform such related duties as the Board may assign to him.
- G. The Board of Directors shall report to the next convention its experiences and that of the other boards and committees with the various provisions of this memorial and shall make appropriate recommendations.

#### SUGGESTED FORM IN HANDBOOK

We recommend that our foregoing *Recommendation (I)* be incorporated in the *Handbook* in the following form (references in parentheses are in the foregoing memorial):

1. *Add as completely new section:*

2.17 Synod's Work Divided into Four Divisions. (B. 2. a. b. c. d.)

The work of Synod shall be divided into four Divisions

a. The Division of Missions

Assigned to the Division shall be

- 1) Board for Missions in North and South America
- 2) Board of Missions in Foreign Countries
- 3) Church Extension Board
- 4) Board for Missions to the Deaf
- 5) Board for Missions to the Blind
- 6) Board for European Affairs
- 7) Armed Services Commission
- 8) Student Service Commission

b. The Division of Parish Education

Assigned to this Division shall be:

- 1) Board for Parish Education
- 2) Board for Young People's Work
- 3) Board for Visual Education
- 4) Sunday School Training Committee
- 5) Advisory relationship shall exist between this Division and the Lutheran Laymen's League, the Lutheran Women's Missionary League, and the Walther League

## c. The Division of Synodical Services

Assigned to this division shall be:

- 1) Board for Support and Pensions
- 2) Board for Relief
- 3) Board for Public Relations
- 4) Lodge Information Bureau
- 5) Literature Board
- 6) Young People's Literature Board
- 7) Radio Committee
- 8) Committee on Constitutional Matters
- 9) Committee on Church Architecture
- 10) Transportation Secretary
- 11) Director of Publicity and Missionary Education
- 12) Fiscal Office (Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, Assistant Legacy Officer)
- 13) KFUD
- 14) Board of Directors Concordia Publishing House, which shall be assigned to this division for advisory purposes

## d. The Division of Higher Education

Assigned to this Division shall be:

- 1) The Board for Higher Education
  - 2) Valparaiso Advisory Committee
2. The Board for Home Missions in North and South America  
8.27 Duties of Board (B. 2. a.)

*Add following sentence to d:*

"d. All District Mission Boards shall co-operate with the Board for Home Missions."

## 3. Concordia Publishing House

11.03 The Board of Directors (B. 2. c. 15)

*Add following sentence to e:*

"3. It shall keep the Board of Directors of Synod informed by means of regular financial and administrative reports."

## 4. Department of Public Relations

12.03 Functions and Duties (B. 2. c. Note on (3))

*Add following paragraph as e:*

"e. be responsible to the President of Synod for policy and action but related to the Board of Directors of Synod in financial and all other matters."

## 5. 9.29 covers what is said in B. 2. e.

6. 2.93 Auditor (B. 2 f)

*Add following statement to last sentence of 2.93:*

"... as staff officer of the Board."

7. 2.97 Statistician and Chronicler (B. 2 f)

*Add following statement to the first sentence of 2.97:*

"... to which Board he shall be responsible as staff officer of the Board."

8. F. The Board of Directors of Synod

*Change "2.71 Membership" to read "THREE pastors" instead of "two pastors," and "FIVE laymen" instead of "four laymen." . . . Insert as second-last sentence: "The four Vice-Presidents of Synod shall be advisory members of the Board." (A)*

9. *Add 2.81 as a completely new section to F. The Board of Directors of Synod:*

2.81 Co-ordinating Synod's Work. (B. 1. abcd)

a. The Board of Directors shall appoint from its membership four committees to help co-ordinate the work of Synod:

- 1) Committee for the Division of Missions, composed of one pastor, one layman, and one Vice-President;
- 2) Committee for the Division of Parish Education, composed of one pastor, one layman, and one Vice-President;
- 3) Committee for the Division of Synodical Services, composed of two laymen and one Vice-President;
- 4) Committee for the Division of Higher Education, composed of one pastor, one layman, and one Vice-President.

b. The Committees of the Board of Directors for each Division shall be the means of communication with the Board of Directors for each Board and Committee in that Division.

(B. 3. 4 ab. 5 abc.)

To this end the Committees of the Board of Directors shall:

- 1) meet regularly to consider all business that should come before them;
- 2) prepare recommendations for their Division to the Board of Directors;
- 3) keep the boards and committees in their Division informed of the time and the place of their meetings.
- 4) ask the divisional boards and committees or grant them opportunity to send representatives to the meetings of the committees of the Board of Directors, when either the Board of Directors' committee or any divisional board

or committee considers it necessary for and in the interest of the work of Synod to do so;

- 5) ask the Vice-President assigned to each Committee to attend meetings of the boards and committees in the Division to which he has been assigned, once a year or oftener, as the need arises;
  - 6) make use of the services of the Planning Counselor and of the Comptroller to gather data, prepare recommendations, or attend meetings of the divisional boards and committees, either upon the request of the Board of Directors, or of any of the divisional boards or committees, or when in the opinion of the Board of Directors' Committee such a need arises;
  - 7) make use of the executive secretaries in each Division as information sources, and as need arises, ask them to appear at their meetings or at the meetings of the Board of Directors;
  - 8) require of each Board and Committee in its Division as a matter of information to transmit through the Planning Counselor of the Board of Directors to the Committee of the Board of Directors for that Division a digest of the minutes of each of its meetings and a copy of every important proceeding, announcement, or report;
  - 9) make available through the Secretary of the Board of Directors to each of the boards and committees of Synod a complete copy of any resolution of the Board of Directors pertaining to the work or policy of that Board or Committee;
  - 10) receive for review, criticism, and for suggestion to the Board of Directors policies referred to them by the boards and committees of their Division which have a significant influence upon other areas of church work;
  - 11) perform such other duties as are assigned to them by the Board of Directors.
- c. The Board of Directors shall exercise general supervision over the work and finances of the Church through the practice of persuasive Christian leadership within the letter and spirit of Synod's regulations. However, all regulations of Synod which require any Board or Committee of Synod to submit a proposed policy or plan of action to the Board of Directors for approval or which require consultation with the Board of Directors in any manner shall remain in effect. (D.3.)

- d. The Board of Directors shall make adjustments in the event that conflicts develop in the plans and policies of two or more boards or committees of Synod, so that the work of the Church may be effectively promoted. (D. 1.)
  - e. The Board of Directors shall develop and submit to Synod, and transmit to the boards and committees of Synod, broad and comprehensive plans of synodical work and finance. However, policies shall be made in the boards and committees of Synod according to regulations laid down for these boards and committees, and they shall execute all policies pertaining to their specific work according to regulations. (D. 3.)
  - f. The Board of Directors shall have the right to call up for review, criticism, and suggestion any proposed policy of a board or committee of Synod which may have significant influence upon other areas of church work. (D. 1.)
  - g. The Board of Directors shall receive for review policies and plans which the boards of Synod intend to submit to Synod at its convention. But any board shall have the right to take its recommendations directly to Synod for final decision even if these recommendations lack approval of the Board of Directors. (F. 2.)
10. *Add to 2.79 as q. and r. changing the present q. r. s. to s. t. u. (E and F):*
- q. The Board of Directors shall appoint a Comptroller, who shall be responsible to this Board and the President of Synod. He shall examine, analyze, and report regularly to the Board on all fiscal business of Synod and shall perform such related duties as the Board may assign to him.
  - r. The Board of Directors shall appoint a Planning Counselor, who shall be responsible to this Board and the President of Synod. He shall keep under survey the work of Synod and make recommendations to the Board concerning this work. He shall perform such related duties as the Board may assign to him.

#### **ACTION**

Synod *adopted* the following recommendations of Committee 6:

#### **Resolution 2**

#### **CORRECTIONS AND DELETIONS**

#### **Section 3 (d)**

Delete the following words: "We also need a man who will project the work in the future for Synod as a whole and submit his recommendations to the Board."

*Section B. 2, c*

Delete the following words: "Social Welfare Committee," and also: "shall be assigned to this Division for advisory purposes."

Change order of numbering: 5 to 4, 6 to 5, 7 to 6, 8 to 7, 9 to 8, 10 to 9, 11 to 10, 12 to 11, 13 to 12, 14 to 13, and 15 to 14.

*Section B, 5, b, Lines 6 and 7*

Delete the following words: "and the Planning Counselor of the Board of Directors."

*Section D. 1*

Delete the following words: "and to its planning Counselor," (line 4).

*Section F*

For the word "recommendations" substitute the word "reports."

*Section 1. c. 14 (Under "Suggested Form in Handbook")*

Delete the following words: "Which shall be assigned to this division for advisory purposes."

*Section 8. F (Under "Suggested Form in Handbook")*

Delete the word "four" immediately before the words "Vice-Presidents."

*Section 9. b. 8 (Under "Suggested Form in Handbook")*

Delete the following words: "through the Planning Counselor of the Board of Directors."

*Section 9. d, e, f*

Change order of paragraph identifications: d to e, e to f, f to d.

*Section 10. r*

For the word "recommendations" substitute the word "reports."

Incorporating the previously mentioned deletions and corrections, your Committee 6 recommends favorable action on the part of the Synod.

**RECOMMENDATION II****Full-Time Vice-Presidents**

The Committee on Co-ordination of Synod's Work is of the conviction that the office of the Vice-President is making such a demand upon the time and energies of the men chosen for this office that for the sake of better co-ordination of the work of Synod this convention should consider and decide upon making at least some of these men full-time Vice-Presidents. Your Committee therefore submits the following recommendations:

WHEREAS, The work of Synod is a large and growing work and

there is need for greater help to the President in his function of supervision regarding doctrine and administration; and

**WHEREAS**, This help can be given through the service of the Vice-Presidents, who "shall, upon the request of the President, represent him (*Handbook*, 2.35)"; and

**WHEREAS**, Vice-Presidents are being drawn into more of the activities of Synod as members of boards and committees; and

**WHEREAS**, The cost would only be slightly more than under the present arrangement, where subsidies are paid to the congregation of the Vice-President for assistants, and Synod would thereby have the full use of the services of these men at a very slight additional cost;

Therefore we *recommend*

1. That Synod provide for two full-time Vice-Presidents, First and Second, who, like the President of Synod, are to be salaried directly by Synod; and
2. That the Board of Directors set an adequate salary, including rent; and
3. That upon the voluntary retirement from the full-time Vice-Presidency due to infirmity or age, an annual stipend, determined by the Board of Directors of Synod, shall be allowed them as honorary Vice-Presidents; and
4. That in the event a full-time Vice-President fails to be re-elected to office, the aforesaid stipend is to be paid until such time as said Vice-President is called or placed into active duty; the purpose and intent being to provide adequately for his sustenance in the interim and not to supplement his income.

We further *recommend*

5. That provisions 3 and 4 of the foregoing recommendation be made applicable to the President of Synod.

### **ACTION**

Concerning this matter, Committee 6 presented the following recommendations, which were *adopted*:

### **Resolution 3**

With reference to Recommendation II of the Committee on Co-ordination of Synod's Work, your Committee 6 recommends favorable action, with the following substitution and correction:

Delete Sections 3 and 4; substitute as 3, "that in the event a full-time Vice-President fails to be re-elected to office or elects to resign his position because of infirmity, such Vice-President not having reached the official retirement age, an annual stipend

shall be determined by the Board of Directors of Synod for such length of time as seems advisable to provide adequately for his sustenance."

Section 5, omit the words "and 4" in the recommendation.

#### Resolution 8

The Committee on Co-ordination of Synod's Work is of the conviction that the office of the Vice-President is making such a demand upon the time and energies of the men chosen for this office that for the sake of better co-ordination of the work of Synod this convention should consider and decide upon making at least some of these men full-time Vice-Presidents. Your Committee therefore submits the following recommendations:

WHEREAS, The work of Synod is a large and growing work and there is need for greater help to the President in his function of supervision regarding doctrine and administration; and

WHEREAS, This help can be given through the service of the Vice-Presidents, who "shall, upon the request of the President, represent him (*Handbook* 2.35)"; and

WHEREAS, Vice-Presidents are being drawn into more of the activities of Synod as members of boards and committees; and

WHEREAS, The cost would only be slightly more than under the present arrangement, where subsidies are paid to the congregation of the Vice-President for assistants, and Synod would thereby have the full use of the services of these men at a very slight additional cost; therefore we *recommend*

1. That the First Vice-President shall be a full-time executive, salaried directly by Synod;

2. That the Board of Directors set an adequate salary, including housing;

3. That in the event a full-time Vice-President fails to be re-elected to office or elects to resign his position because of infirmity, such Vice-President not having reached the official retirement age, an annual stipend shall be determined by the Board of Directors of Synod for such length of time as seems advisable to provide adequately for his sustenance;

4. That By-Law 2.31 be applicable to said Vice-President (the Vice-President, being a full-time executive, shall not be in charge of a congregation nor hold a chair at any educational institution, but may be called as an assistant pastor, provided that such services do not interfere with his official duties as Vice-President);

5. That this recommendation be in effect as soon as adopted; and

6. That provision 3 of the foregoing recommendation be made applicable to the President of Synod.



## REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION III

## Change in Administration of Church Extension Fund

The Memorials on pp. 438—440 of the 1947 *Proceedings* were referred by the President of Synod to the undersigned committee for study. We present the results of our study in the following recommendation and explanations. In our recommendation we offer the complete regulations for Church Extension as they appear in our *Handbook* with the suggested changes in *italics*. You will have to check the changes and omissions in your *Handbook*.

## We recommend

That the regulations of the Handbook re "Church Extension" be amended to read as follows:

## G. CHURCH EXTENSION BOARD

## 8.101 Personnel and Election of Board

The Church Extension Board shall consist of six members — two pastors, two teachers, and two laymen — who shall be elected by Synod.

## 8.103 Vacancies

The Board shall be empowered to fill any vacancies which may occur, subject to the approval of the President of Synod.

## 8.105 Executive Secretary

The Secretary of Missions shall be an advisory member and the Executive Secretary of the Board.

## 8.107 Duties of Board

The Church Extension Board shall administer Synod's Church Extension Fund and grant loans in accordance with Synod's regulations.

## 8.109 Treasurer of Synod as Depositary

The Treasurer of Synod shall be the depositary of the Church Extension Board and custodian of its assets. He shall make the collections, do the essential accounting, and make a monthly report to the Board.

## 8.111 Report of Board

The Church Extension Board shall publish the total amounts of loans outstanding and the amounts delinquent in each District in its report to Synod.

## 8.113 The Fund

- a. *The Church Extension Fund is a permanent fund, from which loans can be made to erect or purchase churches, schools, parsonages, and teacherages or to acquire property for new preaching places or congregations.*

b. *This Fund shall be increased*

1. *Through the synodical budget when authorized by the Fiscal Conference;*
2. *By special Synod-wide offerings;*
3. *By gifts, bequests, and devises.*

## 8.115 Loans

- a. *Loans shall be granted at the discretion of the Board to incorporated Districts, whether subsidized or unsubsidized, to synodical mission boards, and to the Missionary Board of the Synodical Conference.*
- b. *The amount of the loan shall be determined by the needs of the applicant, and such needs shall be viewed in the light of the most promising and/or strategic missionary fields.*
- c. *Repayment of no less than 10 per cent of the loan per annum shall be required by the Board. Exceptions to this rule may be made only by the affirmative vote of two thirds of the entire Board membership. In event of a default on a payment no further loan shall be granted until the sum past due has been paid.*
- d. *An administration fee shall be charged at the rate of one per cent per annum on the unpaid balance, payable annually on the anniversary of the loan.*
- e. *The borrowing District or Board shall give its notes signed by its officers as security for loans.*
- f. *Districts having loans shall make available financial reports to the Church Extension Board of Synod annually or when such reports are requested by this Board. They shall have these accounts audited by Synod's auditor or submit an audit acceptable to him.*

## Explanation

- 1) 8.113 "*The FUND*" is a new section. The present regulations do not define "*The Fund*," nor do they designate the source of increase for "*The Fund*," as suggested on page 439 (1947 *Proceedings*). Present regulations do not state for what purpose loans can be made. We believe such a purpose should be as all-inclusive as suggested by Memorial 527, page 438 (1947 *Proceedings*), since loans are to be made to Districts and Boards for mission purposes. Sometimes "*acquiring property*" for a church can be as important these days as building the church.
- 2) 8.115 "*LOANS*"

- a. We add "*at the discretion of the Board.*" That puts a check on the all-inclusive purpose under 8.113. Let the

Board make the decision, and let it be guided by the principle laid down in 8.115 b (p. 439 — *Loan, Proceedings, 1947*).

- 3) 8.115 c. We do not like to set up exceptions to a rule as regulations as suggested by Memorial 527 under "Repayments — 2" (pp. 439 and 440, *Proceedings, 1947*). We would rather put the authority to make necessary exceptions into the hands of two thirds of the Board's membership.
- 4) 8.115 d. We prefer the present charge of one per cent per annum to "a one-time administration fee of one per cent." It seems to us more equitable.
- 5) 8.115 f. Districts should not grow into completely independent corporations. Synod shall know whether its funds are being wisely invested.
- 6) No action was taken on Memorial 507 (p. 438, *Proceedings, 1947*) because our recommendations do not include merging of the Church Extension Board with the Board for Missions in North and South America.

#### COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION OF SYNOD'S WORK

OSCAR DOERR, *Secretary*

WALTER VIETH

RICHARD MELZNER

HERBERT BERNER

ARNOLD H. GRUMM, *Chairman*

#### ACTION

As to Recommendation III, Synod *adopted* the following resolution of Committee 6:

##### Resolution 4

##### CHANGE IN ADMINISTRATION OF CHURCH EXTENSION FUND

(Deletions and Corrections, Section 8.115 a, page 518)

Delete the words "and to the Missionary Board of the Synodical Conference."

Make Section b to read as follows:

"The amount of the loan shall be determined by the needs of the applicant and the ability to repay. The needs shall be viewed in the light of the most promising and/or strategic missionary fields." Be it therefore

*Resolved*, That Memorial 502, Recommendation III, be adopted, incorporating the aforementioned deletions and changes.

This also disposes of the matter on page 439, lines 11 to 15, Memorial 404.

Paragraph 6 in Memorial 801 was thus also disposed of.

## Amend Rule Regarding Publishing of Memorials

(Memorial 503)

WHEREAS, The *Handbook*, Section 1.25, reads: "He [the President] shall decide which of these matters shall be published in the Book of Reports and Memorials, a copy of which shall be mailed four weeks prior to the convention of Synod to each pastor and teacher of Synod and to each elected lay delegate. However, all memorials or overtures sent to the President shall be submitted to Synod through one of its convention committees"; and

WHEREAS, The Book of Reports and Memorials for the 1947 convention did not contain certain communications which some congregations had addressed to their sister congregations, but merely stated that "similar memorials" had been "submitted" by a number of congregations (cf. *Reports and Memorials*, 1947, p. 402); while in reality many of the memorials, though treating the same subject matter, were altogether different; and

WHEREAS, These memorials were not even read to the convention by one of its committees, as provided by Section 1.25 of the *Handbook*; and

WHEREAS, It is not in harmony with the Scriptural principles of our fellowship to withhold a formal declaration or request of a member of Synod from those to whom it is addressed; and

WHEREAS, The authority of the President to decide which memorial shall be published in the Book of Reports and Memorials, and to submit certain memorials to the convention only through a committee, is capable of misuse and may have the result that delegates do not receive vital information which they ought to have. A committee may report only on one item, the request, and may withhold and suppress other vital matters contained in the memorial; and

WHEREAS, A memorial addressed by a congregation to its sister congregations assembled in convention at Chicago in 1947 read as follows:

To the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States, in convention at Chicago, Illinois, July 20—29, 1947

Esteemed Brethren:

WHEREAS, The *Lutheran Witness* has publicly professed serious disagreement with the official resolutions of the Missouri Synod of 1938 on Lutheran Union (*L. W.*, 1940, pp. 421, 275) and thus established the Missouri Synod as a house officially divided against itself; and

WHEREAS, The *Lutheran Witness* has been creating disunity within our synodical fellowship by its persistent propaganda for false union and by defaming as schismatics and

destroyers of the unity of the Church those who will not concede that doctrinal difference is not divisive of fellowship (L. W., 1940, p. 275); and

WHEREAS, The *Lutheran Witness* teaches, falsely, that the Church is "the visible body of Christ on earth" and that we have "divided His body and delayed His coming" (L. W., 1944, p. 51; 1945, p. 278; 1947, p. 29; cf. *Conc. Trigl.*, p. 227); and

WHEREAS, "The orthodox character of a church is established . . . by the doctrine which is *actually* taught in its pulpits, in its theological seminaries, and in its publications" (*Brief Statement of the Doctrinal Position of the Missouri Synod*, § 29); now therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the *Lutheran Witness* be discontinued as a publication of the Missouri Synod.

Respectfully submitted

St. John's Ev. Lutheran Church  
Clinton, Iowa

Signed: Joe Roode, Secretary; and

WHEREAS, Said memorial charging the *Lutheran Witness* with false teaching was handed by the President to the Committee on Constitutional Matters, No. 6; and

WHEREAS, Said Committee on Constitutional Matters reported to the convention that "Unprinted Memorial 2" (the memorial in question) asked "that Synod resolve: 'that the *Lutheran Witness* be discontinued as a publication of the Missouri Synod,'" (*Proceedings*, 1947, p. 559), but did not report to the convention the reasons adduced by said memorial, which contained the charges; and

WHEREAS, The charge of false doctrine, raised against the *Lutheran Witness* by a congregation and communicated by that congregation to its sister congregations, was thus **EFFECTIVELY SUPPRESSED** by authority of Section 1.25 of the *Handbook*; now therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the undersigned congregation petition its sister congregations, in convention assembled, to amend Section 1.25 of the *Handbook*, striking the words "He shall decide which of," and replacing them with the words "Unless they involve libel or private sins, these matters shall be published in the Book of Reports and Memorials"; and be it furthermore

*Resolved*, That the last sentence of Section 1.25 be amended to read: "However, all memorials or overtures sent to the President, unless they involve libel or private sins, shall be submitted to Synod through its convention committees," and that Synod therefore instruct its committees to arrange that the complete text of all memorials be presented to the convention; and be it furthermore

*Resolved*, That we hereby object to this convention considering or resolving any matter on which memorials, overtures, or communications have been addressed to this convention unless said memorials, overtures, and communications (not those involving libel or private sins) have been presented according to the full text to every delegate of the convention.

ST. PETER'S EV. LUTHERAN CONGREGATION  
MORRISON, ILL.

HERMAN BEVEROTH, *Chairman*

MARVIN BEVEROTH, *Secretary*

Adopted March 12, 1950

The same memorial was submitted by

(Signed) (REV.) A. T. KRETZMANN, Crete, Ill.

(DR.) P. E. KRETZMANN, Cuba, Mo.

(REV.) H. D. MENSING, Tinley Park, Ill.

(REV.) H. PREKEL, Chicago, Ill.

Signatures attested by (REV.) H. D. MENSING  
Tinley Park, Ill., April 5, 1950

### Regarding Publishing of Memorials

(Unprinted Memorial 80)

WHEREAS, The individual or group of individuals making a charge against a person or group of persons in a printed Book of Memorials may be shown to have been in error in making such a charge by the convention which considers the charge; and

WHEREAS, The injury done by such a printed and widely disseminated charge to the good name of the person or persons against whom such a charge has been made in such a manner may be irreparable, even if the persons charged are subsequently proved and declared innocent of the charge; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the St. Louis Pastoral Conference respectfully petition the convention of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, assembled in Milwaukee, Wis., from June 21 to June 30, 1950, to instruct the President of Synod that the *Praesidium* be charged with the choice of materials to be printed in the Book of Memorials before each convention of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, and to furthermore instruct this committee to keep out of the Book of Memorials charges against persons or groups of persons, especially such charges as mention the names of persons.

THE ST. LOUIS PASTORAL CONFERENCE  
ROBERT C. BOEDECKER, *Secretary*

**ACTION**

Regarding this matter, Synod adopted the following resolution, submitted by Committee 6:

**Resolution 19**

(Re Amend Rule Regarding Publishing of Memorials)

WHEREAS, Your Committee 6 feels constrained to maintain the necessity of the President's decision as to which matters shall be published in the *Book of Reports and Memorials*; and

WHEREAS, The President of Synod is undoubtedly in the most advantageous position of all synodical officials to pass judgment on these matters; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That Synod reject Memorial 503, inasmuch as the present stipulations (Section 1.25) are adequate.

The adoption of the foregoing resolution cancels the suggestions advanced in a communication received by your Committee 6 relative to this proposed change.

Herewith Unprinted Memorial 80 is also satisfied.

**Changes in Paragraphs 8.77, 8.79 a, and 8.83  
of the "Handbook"**

(Memorial 505)

Your Board for Foreign Missions suggests several changes in the *Handbook* in order to simplify or clarify those procedures.

We request that the sentences of paragraph 8.77 which now read: "It shall appoint committees from its own membership, one committee for missions in China, another for missions in India, and such other committees as it may deem necessary," be changed to read, "It shall appoint from its own membership such committees as it may deem necessary."

We suggest that paragraph 8.79 a, which now reads: "The Board for Missions in Foreign Countries shall conduct the missions in India and China and such other missions as may be undertaken among non-Christian people," be changed to read: "The Board for Missions in Foreign Countries shall conduct such missions as may be undertaken among non-Christian peoples."

We suggest that paragraph 8.83, which now reads: "The Board for Missions in Foreign Countries may begin work in foreign countries other than China and India in the time intervening between conventions of Synod, with the approval of the President of Synod, the Board of Directors, and the College of Presidents," be changed to read: "The Board for Missions in Foreign Countries may begin work in new foreign countries upon resolution of Synod

assembled in convention or otherwise with the approval of the President of Synod, the Board of Directors, and the College of Presidents."

We suggest that in paragraph 8.89 the word "shall" in the second line be changed to read "may."

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

HERMAN H. KOPPELMANN

*Assistant Executive Secretary*

### **ACTION**

Committee 6 recommended and Synod *adopted* the following resolution:

#### **Resolution 17**

WHEREAS, Your Board for Foreign Missions suggests several changes in the *Handbook* in order to simplify or clarify the procedures outlined in Sections 8.77, 8.79 a, 8.83, and 8.89; therefore be it

*Resolved,*

A. That we recommend the change in Section 8.77 to read: "It shall appoint from its own membership such committees as it may deem necessary";

B. That we recommend the change in Section 8.79 a to read: "The Board for Missions in Foreign Countries shall conduct the missions which may be undertaken among non-Christian peoples";

C. That we recommend the change in Section 8.83 to read: "The Board for Missions in Foreign Countries shall begin work in new foreign countries upon resolution of Synod assembled in convention or may do so with the approval of the President of Synod, the Board of Directors, and the College of Presidents";

D. That Section 8.89 be made to read: "The Board for Missions in Foreign Countries, together with the President of Synod, may call or appoint resident superintendents of missions in all non-Christian countries. The Board shall define the duties of these resident superintendents."

### **Amend By-Laws 2.15 and 3.31**

(Memorial 506)

WHEREAS, The limitations of By-Laws 2.15 and 3.31 (Holding More than One Office) often deprive Districts of the services of specially qualified persons who might otherwise serve as District officers or as members of District boards or committees without interference or conflict in their several duties; be it therefore

*Resolved,* That the Board of Directors of the Southeastern



District of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod request Synod amend these By-Laws, so that hereafter they may read as follows: "No one, either in Synod or in a District, or between Synod and a District, shall hold any office the duties, prerogatives, or administration of which may conflict or interfere with another office. The President of Synod shall decide doubtful cases."

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT  
OF THE LUTHERAN CHURCH — MISSOURI SYNOD

HERBERT F. KUENNE

**ACTION**

Upon recommendation of Committee 6, Synod *rejected* this memorial by adopting the following resolution:

**Resolution 18**

WHEREAS, There seems to be no appreciable justification under present circumstances for the broadening of limitations of By-Laws 2.15 and 3.31, however desirable it might appear in given instances; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That this memorial be *rejected*.

**Rights of Self-Ruling Congregations**

(Memorial 511)

Can a self-ruling congregation have Bible fellowship in the Missouri Synod without being subject to Synod, its officials, and its rules and resolutions?

When in July of 1948 St. John's Congregation of Okabena, Minn., canceled its voting membership in Synod, its pastor assured the congregation that it could have Bible fellowship in Synod and at the same time retain self-rule, independent of synodical control.

*Bible fellowship* in this case should mean —

that the congregation co-operates in the support of synodical missions and education, and the like, just as member congregations do;

that it practices *mutual* supervision with the others in Synod according to Scripture alone, receiving and giving encouragement and admonition, exercising doctrinal discipline without breaking down any congregation's self-rule or any pastor's ministry in his congregation;

that it receives synodical officials for routine and special meetings only upon invitation or consent from the congregation and its pastor;

that in case of dispute or doctrinal controversy it can require

a statement of position from synodical conventions or officials or from other teachers, pastors, and congregations, and that it is at all times ready to state its own position in such cases; but that it has no vote at synodical conventions in Synod's temporal affairs, just as a man in a congregation has no vote if he is not a legal voter.

*Self-ruling or independent* in this case should mean —

that the congregation is *subject* alone to Christ and His Word; that Synod, its officials, and its rules and resolutions are not over the congregation;

and that doctrinal decisions of Synod (resolutions, new confessions) are subject to the judgment of the congregation as far as it is concerned.

See Matt. 18:17-20; 20:25-26; 23:8-10; 1 Cor. 7:23.

By-Law 3.67 (Missouri Synod *Handbook*) speaks of "non-member congregations" as being under the "jurisdiction" of synodical officials. And By-Law 1.09 a says that such congregations are required to "honor its [Synod's] rules and regulations." This can be understood to mean a synodical control which affects the self-rule of "non-member" congregations.

Will the 1950 convention of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod now please answer the question at the head of this writing?

ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, OKABENA, MINN.

Adopted April 2, 1950. WALTER AHRENS, *Secretary*

#### **ACTION**

Upon recommendation of Committee 6, Synod *adopted* the following resolution:

#### **Resolution 45**

WHEREAS, Synod is an advisory body and therefore congregations are never "subject" to this body; and

WHEREAS, By becoming a member of Synod, however, a self-governing congregation agrees to By-Law 1.09 a and all other rules and regulations of Synod; and

WHEREAS, Each congregation joins Synod of its own free will; and

WHEREAS, In the Constitution and By-Laws no provision is made for the kind of membership requested in this memorial; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That Synod answer the question at the head of this memorial by *rejecting* this memorial. By such rejection it is understood that the question is definitely answered.

## Change in Constitution

(Memorial 512)

WHEREAS, Article VII of Synod's Constitution is not a translation of the original German Constitution, Chap. IV, Par. 9, and is not, like the original German Constitution, a clear and precise statement, but is vague and ambiguous and in need of interpretation, as shown by the *Handbook* (1949), page 5: "For an interpretation of this article see the *Lutheran Witness*. LII, 163 (May 9, 1933), or *Lutheraner* 89, 9 (May 2, 1933), page 148. For resolution cf. *Syn. Proc.*, 35 (1932), 162; 39 (1944), 203—207; By-Laws, 1.09 b."; and

WHEREAS, Article VII defines the relation of Synod to its members in a manner which is exactly the opposite of what the original German Constitution says. The words of Article VII that Synod is "an advisory body" have been officially interpreted by Synod "that a resolution of Synod is of binding force a. if it is in accordance with the Word of God and b. if it does appear to be expedient as far as the condition of the congregation is concerned." (Cf. *Proceedings*, 1944, page 205.) The original German Constitution, on the other hand, says: "No resolution of the former [that is, of Synod], if it imposes anything on the individual congregation as a synodical resolution, has any binding force on the latter. Such a resolution of Synod can only then first have binding effect when the individual congregation has voluntarily adopted it and has itself ratified it by a formal resolution of the congregation." Article VII therefore gives Synod authority over the local congregation and places Synod above the congregation. But according \*to the original German Constitution, in the words of Dr. Walther, "Synod is not above our congregations, but is rather in them for the purpose of giving them assistance." (Quoted in the *Lutheran Witness*, 1933, p. 164; cf. Walther in *Synodalbericht*, Iowa District, 1879, p. 57.); and

WHEREAS, The official interpretation of Article VII, adopted in 1944 by Synod, does say: "The congregation shall be the judge of the expediency of the resolution as applied to its local condition. However, in exercising such judgment a congregation must not act arbitrarily, but in accordance with the principles of Christian love and charity" (*Proceedings*, 1944, page 205); and

WHEREAS, Article VII nowhere states who shall have the final decision as to whether or not a synodical resolution is in accordance with the Word of God; and

WHEREAS, The question, who shall have the final decision as to whether or not a synodical resolution is in accordance with the Word of God, is of vital importance in the event of a controversy or schism within Synod; and

WHEREAS, The original German Constitution, in accordance with the Lutheran Confessions and in harmony with the Word of God (cf. Walther in *Synodalbericht*, Iowa District, 1879, page 44 ff.; also *Die rechte Gestalt* (pages 35—36) gives to the local congregation "supreme and final jurisdiction" by declaring: "If a congregation finds a resolution not in accordance with the Word of God or to be unsuited to its own conditions, it has the right to permit the resolution to be disregarded and, respectively, to reject it"; now therefore be it

*Resolved*, That Article VII of the Constitution of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod be amended so as to conform to the original German Constitution and to read as follows: "Synod is in respect to the self-government of the individual congregation merely an advisory body. Hence no resolution of the former if it imposes anything on the individual congregation as a synodical resolution has any binding force on the latter. Such a resolution of Synod can only then first have a binding effect when the individual congregation has voluntarily adopted it and has itself ratified it by formal resolution of the congregation. If a congregation finds a resolution not in accordance with the Word of God or unsuited to its own conditions, it has the right to permit the resolution to be disregarded and, respectively, to reject it."

IMMANUEL EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CONGREGATION

MISSOURI SYNOD

MICHIGAN CITY, IND.

CHARLES E. OLMSTEAD

*Recording Secretary of the Congregation*

The same memorial was submitted by

TRINITY EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH OF CRETE, ILL.

A. T. KRETZMANN, *Pastor*

W. J. BRASE, *Chairman*

R. E. PIEPENBRINK, *Secretary*

ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, WANATAH, IND.

REV. A. V. KUSTER, *Pastor*

WILLIAM BRESEKE, *Secretary*

FIRST LUTHERAN CHURCH, HANNA, IND.

REV. A. V. KUSTER, *Pastor*

RUSSELL LONG, *Secretary*

ST. PETER'S EV. LUTHERAN CONGREGATION  
Morrison, Ill.

HERMAN BEVEROTH, *Chairman*

MARVIN BEVEROTH, *Secretary*

Adopted January 9, 1950.

TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH  
OAK PARK, ILL.

E. L. KREFT, *Secretary*

(Signed) (REV.) J. BERTRAM, Fort Dodge, Iowa

IMMANUEL EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH, PITTSBURGH, PA.

WALLACE H. McLAUGHLIN, *Pastor*

J. KENSEY CLARKSON, *Secretary*

(DR.) P. E. KRETZMANN, Cuba, Mo.

(REV.) H. D. MENSING, Tinley Park, Ill.

(REV.) EDW. H. MILLER, PH. D., Warwick, N. Y.

(REV.) H. PREKEL, Chicago, Ill.

ZION EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH, CHICAGO, ILL.

CARL G. KRUSE, *Pastor*

Signatures attested by (REV.) H. D. MENSING

Tinley Park, Ill., April 5, 1950

NOTE. — This memorial was also endorsed by Unprinted Memorial 27.

### **ACTION**

After this matter had been reported on and recommitted, the following report of Committee 6 was *adopted*:

### **Resolution 44**

Since Resolution 7 was recommitted to your Committee for further study, the following is being submitted.

WHEREAS, Article VII in Synod's Constitution plainly states: "In its relation to its members Synod is not an ecclesiastical government exercising legislative or coercive powers, and with respect to the individual congregation's right of self-government it is but an advisory body. Accordingly, no resolution of Synod imposing anything upon the individual congregation is of binding force if it is not in accordance with the Word of God or if it appears to be inexpedient as far as the condition of a congregation is concerned."

WHEREAS, By-Laws, Section 1.09 a, b, and c plainly states:

"a. The Constitution, By-Laws, and all other rules and regulations of Synod apply to all members of Synod, i. e., to all con-

gregations, pastors, professors, and teachers. Synod expects such congregations as have not yet been received into membership, but are served by Synod, and whose pastors and teachers hold membership in Synod to honor its rules and regulations."

"b. Synod expects every member congregation to respect its resolutions and to consider them of binding force if they are in accordance with the Word of God and if they appear expedient as far as the condition of the congregation is concerned. Synod, being an advisory body, recognizes the right of the congregation to be the judge of the expediency of the resolution as applied to its local condition. However, in exercising such judgment, a congregation must not act arbitrarily, but in accordance with the principles of Christian love and charity."

"c. Membership of a congregation in Synod gives Synod no equity in the property of the congregation."

WHEREAS, The previously quoted sections fully protect the rights of the individual congregation as originally stipulated in Synod's Constitution; be it therefore

*Resolved, We reject this memorial in toto.*

NOTE. — It was explained that the reference in the third "Whereas" includes Article VII of the Constitution.

## Revise Voting Procedure

(Memorial 513)

Because of the fact that the present voting rights of congregations in synodical matters bear no relationship to the numerical membership in those congregations, we respectfully request Synod at its meeting in Milwaukee in June, 1950, to take whatever steps may be necessary to revise the voting procedure, so that every congregation is given voting rights on all synodical matters in direct proportion to the congregation's communicant membership.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY  
DETROIT, MICH.

E. T. BERNTHAL, *Pastor*  
GEO. F. OEHMKE, *President*  
EDWIN NIELSEN, *Secretary*

### ACTION

Synod *resolved* to broaden the scope of the committee authorized earlier (to wit: the committee which the President was authorized to appoint for the purpose of studying synodical nomination and election procedure) so as to study the policies and practices concerning the holding of synodical and District conventions.

## Postponing the Election of Executive Officers

(Memorial 514)

WHEREAS, It is customary to elect the "executive officers" (*Handbook*, 2.123) during the first days of the convention and the election of the President of Synod usually occurs on the first day already; and

WHEREAS, The great majority of delegates, attending a synodical convention for the first time, are thereby immediately called upon to choose the highest executive officers of Synod, without having an opportunity properly to orientate themselves; and

WHEREAS, Postponement of the election of the "executive officers" will give all delegates an opportunity to inquire into and study the abilities and fitness of all candidates for such office and will not rush them into making such an all-important decision without due consideration; now therefore be it

Resolved, That the election of the "executive officers" of Synod, according to Section 2.123 of the *Handbook*, be postponed until the latter half of the convention; and be it furthermore

Resolved, That we hereby object to the election of the "executive officers" of Synod immediately after the organization of the Milwaukee convention for the above-stated reasons.

(Signed) (REV.) J. BERTRAM, Fort Dodge, Iowa  
(REV.) A. T. KRETZMANN, Crete, Ill.  
(DR.) P. E. KRETZMANN, Cuba, Mo.

ZION EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH, CHICAGO, ILL.

CARL G. KRUSE, *Pastor*

Signatures attested by (REV.) H. D. MENSING  
Tinley Park, Ill., April 5, 1950

### ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 6, Synod *adopted* the following resolution:

#### Resolution 1

With regard to Memorial 514 your Committee 6 begs leave to report on its study of the matters as follows:

We find that it would be very impractical, under the present procedure of the election of executive officers, to postpone the election of said officers until the latter half of the convention; then, too, we ought to continue the practice of first electing the men who hold the highest executive offices of Synod; now therefore be it

Resolved, That we *reject* the memorial in question.

## Strengthen the Synodical Convention by Changing the Frequency, Place, Type and Number of Delegates

(Memorial 515)

WHEREAS, Previous delegate synods have received memorials calling attention to the increasing unwieldiness of the present delegate synods; the cost of the synodical meetings continues to mount, the host community and District are financially penalized, and the number of possible meeting places is limited and highly sectionalized, forbidding the real benefit of widespread meetings of an international church body to be spread over at least a nation-wide area; and

WHEREAS, World events affecting the Church and its work develop so rapidly that triennial meetings can no longer adequately furnish directives and policy adequate to so long a period between meetings; and

WHEREAS, The magnitude and complexity of the decisions to be made by the delegate synod demand a high degree of experience and ability in all delegates; and

WHEREAS, Synodical and District budgets are not apportioned on the basis of congregational units, but rather on the basis of communicants reported; and

WHEREAS, The present system of choosing delegates to the triennial convention does not provide for fixed responsibility for reporting, as it is fixed in the case of the District conventions; and

WHEREAS, The present system of choosing delegates to the triennial convention does not provide for the proportional representation on the basis of any measurable factor, the wording "large congregations shall form small circuits, and small congregations shall form large circuits" (synodical *Handbook*, 1.51) being far too vague to be effective; and

WHEREAS, It is increasingly necessary, as it is difficult, to keep Synod and its work in the hearts and minds of all its members; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That the electoral circuits be abolished; that voting representatives to the delegate convention be elected by the District conventions in the year prior to the delegate convention; that the convention be reduced in size by electing voting delegates in the ratio of two representatives from the clergy and two from the laity for each 20,000 communicants or major fraction thereof officially reported from the District, provided that each District be represented by at least four (4) delegates; that the convention be further reduced in size by providing that the elective officers



of Synod, a representative from each elective synodical board (exclusive of the Boards of Control), a representative from the Board for Higher Education,\*and a representative of each synodical educational institution attend as advisory delegates; and that the District Presidents or their official representatives be included in their District's quota; and that advisory members of Synod be eligible and stand for election according to their status under the above District ratio; that the general convention and the District conventions meet in alternate years; and that the District's delegates to the general convention be held to report formally to the District convention in the following year on the work and policies of Synod as well as to report informally to various District groups.

YORK-SEWARD REGIONAL CONFERENCE  
SOUTHERN NEBRASKA DISTRICT

B. HOLM, *Secretary*

#### **ACTION**

Upon recommendation of Committee 6, Synod resolved to reject this memorial:

#### **Resolution 21**

Inasmuch as a similar memorial was presented at the synodical convention in Chicago three years ago and was rejected, and your Committee is of the conviction that the reasons advanced at that time for rejection must still be recognized; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That Synod reject this memorial.

### **Define the Authority and Responsibility of the College of Presidents**

(Memorial 516)

WHEREAS, The College of Presidents is the most broadly representative body meeting regularly between general synodical conventions; and

WHEREAS, Each of its members is directly responsible to the District which elects him and sensitive to its needs and judgments; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That between conventions the College of Presidents be the ranking policy-forming group of Synod, that its decisions and policies be a matter of public record, that the delegate synod review the actions taken by the College since the previous convention, and that this convention direct a careful listing of the duties of this College.

YORK-SEWARD REGIONAL CONFERENCE  
SOUTHERN NEBRASKA DISTRICT

B. HOLM, *Secretary*

**ACTION**

Upon recommendation of Committee 6, Synod *adopted* the following resolution:

**Resolution 22**

*Resolved*, That this memorial be referred for study to the College of Presidents, which shall report its findings to the next convention of Synod.

**Referendum by Mail for Urgent Synodical Business**

(Memorial 517)

Because of the fact that Synod meets in general session only once every three years, and also because of the fact that the rapid movement of world events from time to time brings our beloved Synod face to face with urgent problems requiring prompt action, we respectfully request Synod at its meeting in Milwaukee in June, 1950, to elect a committee to study the following matters and to report on them before the meeting of Synod in 1953 so that the report may be acted upon at the 1953 meeting:

- a. The desirability and feasibility of establishing a system which would enable the congregations in Synod to vote by mail on specific matters submitted to them for action by the *Praesidium* and the Board of Directors of Synod;
- b. If such a plan is found practical and desirable, a recommendation as to what types of matters should be submitted for referendum by mail;
- c. All other matters concerned directly with the inauguration of such a system of referendum by mail for synodical business.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY  
DETROIT, MICH.

E. T. BERNTHAL, *Pastor*

GEO. F. OEHMKE, *President*

EDWIN NIELSEN, *Secretary*

**ACTION**

Upon recommendation of Committee 6, it was *resolved*:

**Resolution 23**

WHEREAS, The Constitution of Synod, Article XI, B, Section 9, provides for the issues here involved as follows:

"When business matters that permit of no delay turn up between conventions of Synod, the President is authorized to submit them to a vote of the congregations by means of the official synodical organs. In such cases at least one fourth of the synodical congregations must register their vote"; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That Synod *reject* the proposal of this overture.

## Develop Principles Governing District Formation and Dissolutions

(Memorial 518)

WHEREAS, The endless proliferation of new Districts of Synod increases the administrative machinery and overhead cost, threatens to encourage provincialism and sectionalism, makes the task of doctrinal and practical oversight almost impossible, may someday threaten the unity of Synod, and affects the availability of resources for synodical use adversely; and

WHEREAS, New Districts may need to be created in present foreign mission fields; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That the College of Presidents develop criteria to be applied to applications and petitions for the creating of new Districts and the combining of existing Districts territorially contiguous and in need of specialized services in stewardship, missions, and education, and that no new Districts be created until such criteria have been adopted by Synod.

YORK-SEWARD REGIONAL CONFERENCE  
SOUTHERN NEBRASKA DISTRICT

B. HOLM, *Secretary*

NOTE.—As far as the records show, no action was taken on this memorial.

## On English District Amalgamation

(Memorial 519)

Your Committee on Amalgamation met in Cleveland, Ohio, on April 25, 1949, and submits its report for your consideration and action:

4. In regard to the memorial of the Central Illinois District, which we have studied at great length, we wish to present the following resolution:

“WHEREAS, The Central Illinois District in convention assembled in Springfield, Ill., August 29—September 2, 1948, adopted the following report:

“A. That since a controversy has arisen between certain members of the Central Illinois District and certain members of the English District, it hereby be advised that the President of the Central Illinois District without delay continue action

- a. Relative to the establishing of the mission station in question, and
- b. With regard to the complaints of both parties in the controversy according to the procedure established by Synod for the adjudication of such cases; and

That such action be prosecuted with all diligence until the proper solution is arrived at.

"B. That the Central Illinois District petition Synod to protect it in its territorial rights and privileges which it has and should enjoy under the By-Laws of Synod.

C. That the Central Illinois District address an overture to Synod advising that it is the considered opinion of Synod that the agreement of 1911 between Synod and the former English Lutheran Synod, now the English District of our Synod, be reviewed and revised, since

- a. Conditions have definitely changed in these intervening 37 years, and all Districts of Synod in North America have become English-speaking Districts, and that therefore a separate English District has become unnecessary; and since
- b. The continued existence of a District which has no established boundaries and can therefore operate within the areas of other Districts which are territorially limited leads to frictions and controversies within Synod."

WHEREAS, Under the agreement of 1911 Synod agreed that the move toward amalgamation must originate within the English District; and

WHEREAS, Synod officially at a later date (*Proceedings of Synod 1923*, page 137) reaffirmed this position; and

WHEREAS, An agreement entered upon by two parties cannot be abrogated by one party without the consent of the other; and

WHEREAS, On June 1, 1937, Synod's representatives, Dr. F. L. Lankenau and the Rev. O. H. Schmidt, assured the English District "that no attempt is to be made to coerce our District in this matter nor to agitate for a decision on this vital question (1937 English District *Proceedings*, page 91 ff.); and

WHEREAS, Synod under its constitution protects its constituent Districts in the exercise of their duties, rights and privileges, therefore we claim the same protection as a District whose status as a non-territorial unit was recognized and guaranteed by the agreement of 1911; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we bring the above to the attention of Synod in connection with the memorial of the Central Illinois District under the confident conviction that The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod will continue to respect its agreement of 1911, and confirmed in 1923, to redeem the promise made by its official representatives in 1937, and to extend also to the English District the protection guaranteed to all under its constitution; and be it further

*Resolved*, That we sincerely regret the pressure upon our Dis-

trict, congregations, and pastors, from without the English District for amalgamation, which has been an irritant and seriously retarded the movement toward a natural amalgamation.

#### THE COMMITTEE ON AMALGAMATION

REV. A. F. BRUNN, <i>Chairman</i>	MR. W. H. KROEGER
REV. F. C. PROEHL	MR. E. F. SCHEUMANN
REV. E. H. BEHRENS, <i>Secretary</i>	MR. A. A. MAINA

#### Committee Report

We have seriously considered the report of the District Committee on Amalgamation, and we concur in its report found on pages 2 and 3 of the mimeographed memorials, and we heartily commend our District Committee for its consecrated work and fine evangelical spirit.

**Action:** The report was approved.

THE ENGLISH DISTRICT

C. F. DANKWORTH, *Secretary*

### Re English District

(Memorial 520)

WHEREAS, Conditions have definitely changed during the thirty-nine years since the signing of the agreement in 1911 between Synod and the former English Lutheran Synod, now the English District of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod; and

WHEREAS, All Districts of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod in North America have become English-speaking Districts, so that a separate English District has become unnecessary; and

WHEREAS, The continued existence of a District which has no established boundaries and can therefore operate within the areas of other Districts which are territorially limited leads to friction and controversies within Synod; therefore be it

**Resolved,** That the Central Illinois District address an overture to Synod advising that it is the considered opinion of the District that the agreement of 1911 between Synod and the former English Lutheran Synod, now the English District of our Synod, should be reviewed and revised.

THE CENTRAL ILLINOIS DISTRICT

H. E. ZIMMERMANN, *Secretary*

#### ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 6, Synod resolved:

#### Resolution 24

WHEREAS, The English District dissolution has been up for study again and again before Synod; and

WHEREAS, Conditions have changed drastically since the English District was received into membership of Synod; and

WHEREAS, There is no evangelical spirit behind the contention that nothing should be said or done unless the English District of its own volition makes recommendations; and

WHEREAS, When such an agreement has been made, then certainly Synod as a party to that agreement will take up a discussion of said agreement if it deems it necessary for the best interests of Synod at large; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That we deem it advisable to recommend to Synod to appoint a committee of two pastors, two laymen, and one teacher (to be appointed by the *Praesidium*) which would contact the English District with a view to formulating some definite plan for "the movement toward a natural amalgamation."

NOTE. — The English District member and the Central Illinois District member of Committee 6 disqualified themselves for the consideration of this matter.

### Division of Michigan District

(Memorial 521)

WHEREAS, Various memorials concerning division of the District were presented to the Michigan District Convention at Saginaw in 1949;

Therefore the Michigan District petitions The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod at its convention in 1950 to grant it permission to effect a division of the District if, when, and how said Michigan District deems such division advisable.

HENRY C. MILLER, *Secretary*

This memorial was endorsed by

THE GRAND RAPIDS PASTORAL CONFERENCE OF WEST MICHIGAN  
meeting at Holland, Mich., November 8—10

E. M. RUHLIG, *Chairman*      GEORGE MAHDER, *Secretary*

### ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 6, Synod *resolved*:

### Resolution 25

WHEREAS, Synod's Constitution, Article XII, states that "Synod is divided into Districts, the geographical boundaries of which are determined by Synod and are altered by it according to circumstances"; and

WHEREAS, The Michigan District has not clarified its proposed divisional boundaries; and

WHEREAS, No mention is made of the number of proposed divisions; and

WHEREAS, No one appeared before our Committee to give the necessary and desired information regarding the division of said District; and

WHEREAS, This is tantamount to imposing upon Synod the impossibility of acting with discretion and consideration in this matter; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we request full information at the next convention.

### Concerning Censorship in Synod

(Memorial 522)

St. Matthew Lutheran Church and Jehovah Lutheran Church, Detroit, Mich., herewith *petition* The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod to amend Section 6.163, paragraph "a," of the By-Laws of Synod to read as follows:

"a. The President and Vice-Presidents of Synod shall be Synod's official doctrinal censor of all manuscripts of a religious or theological nature before they are published by Synod or any of its agencies. The President and Vice-Presidents together may delegate the carrying out of this paragraph to any agency which they may appoint for that purpose, but the responsibility shall remain with the President and the Vice-Presidents."

And that Section 6.163, paragraph "b," be amended to read as follows:

"b. *The Lutheran Witness* and *Der Lutheraner* shall be the official organs of Synod and shall be under the responsible editorship of the President and Vice-Presidents, who shall appoint, and may terminate the appointment of, the editors or the editorial committee."

We feel that since the President and Vice-Presidents of Synod are held responsible for the doctrine and practice of Synod, they should be empowered to administer the right of censorship over all official publications of Synod, that this right or authority should not be vested in any group or body not *directly* elected by or responsible to Synod.

The present system of censorship and appointment of the editors and editorial committees is neither wise nor truly democratic. We believe that this right and authority *properly* belongs to the *responsible* administrators of Synod, namely, the President and Vice-Presidents.

ST. MATTHEW LUTHERAN CHURCH  
CAMERON A. MACKENZIE, Pastor

JEHOVAH LUTHERAN CHURCH  
I. M. BRACKEBUSCH, Pastor

## Relocate the Responsibility for Censorship

(Memorial 523)

WHEREAS, The present system of censorship proceeds under a code not publicly adopted by Synod; and

WHEREAS, Censorship in a democratic church body is an important matter; and

WHEREAS, The present censorship assignment detracts from the St. Louis faculty's main task of preparing professional church workers; and

WHEREAS, The President of Synod already has the responsibility for the oversight of doctrine and practice in Synod; be it therefore

Resolved, That the censorship function be removed from the St. Louis faculty and be made the responsibility of the Literature Board, and that the Board be held to report to the President of Synod.

YORK-SEWARD REGIONAL CONFERENCE  
SOUTHERN NEBRASKA DISTRICT

B. HOLM, *Secretary*

## Concerning a Change in Censorship

(Memorial 524)

WHEREAS, The St. Louis faculty in an opinion concerning Rom. 16:17 (dated May-June, 1946, and repeated in May, 1948) confesses that it does not know for certain what God actually says in that passage and thus denies that Rom. 16:17 is a clear word of God; and

WHEREAS, The St. Louis faculty has issued an opinion on engagement (dated May 26, 1949) which is contrary to the Word of God; and

WHEREAS, The St. Louis faculty has by the afore-mentioned opinions demonstrated its incompetence to judge doctrine by the Word of God; and

WHEREAS, The official organ of Synod, the *Lutheran Witness*, which is under the censorship of the St. Louis faculty, has repeatedly contained false doctrine (e.g. 1940, p. 275; 1944, p. 51; 1945, p. 277f.; 1947, p. 29; 1947, p. 59; 1948, p. 414); and

WHEREAS, The booklet *Prayer Fellowship*, published by Concordia Publishing House, under the censorship of the St. Louis faculty, contains error; therefore be it

Resolved, That the St. Louis faculty no longer shall exercise censorship concerning the publications of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod; and be it furthermore

Resolved, That the Springfield faculty shall be Synod's official doctrinal censor and that the synodical *Handbook* be changed accordingly.

PAUL G. KOCH



**ACTION**

Upon recommendation of Committee 6, Synod *resolved*:

**Resolution 13**

Inasmuch as no valid reason for new changes in the present setup are advanced in Memorials 522—524; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That Synod *reject* the proposed changes in the aforementioned three memorials and consider Section 6.163 a adequate.

**Change in Editorship of Official Synodical Organs**

(Memorial 525)

WHEREAS, It is the considered conviction of the undersigned that the suggested change in the editorship of *Der Lutheraner* and *The Lutheran Witness* as recommended in the following overture would be of benefit to the burdened members of the St. Louis faculty and to the subscribers of the official periodicals; be it respectfully

*Recommended* to the 41st Regular Convention of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod that *The Lutheran Witness* and *Der Lutheraner* shall be the official organs of Synod. Synod shall elect an editorial board for each of these organs, consisting of two professors, one from St. Louis and one from Springfield, two pastors, one teacher, and two laymen.

The members of the editorial boards shall be elected at the triennial convention of Synod for terms of six years. The first term of one professor, one clergyman, and one layman shall be for three years only. Thereafter all terms shall be for six years.

Vacancies occurring between regular meetings of Synod shall be filled for the unexpired term by the President, in conjunction with the Vice-Presidents (subject to the approval of the District Presidents).

All editorial policies shall be fixed by the respective editorial boards of our official organs in consultation with the President and the Vice-Presidents of Synod.

An editor in chief and associate editors for each organ shall be appointed by the respective board together with the President and the Vice-Presidents. Appointments may also be terminated in the same way. The position of editor of *The Lutheran Witness* shall be a full-time position—the salary of which shall be fixed by the editorial board with the approval of the Board of Directors..

The editor in chief and associate editors of *The Lutheran Witness* and *Der Lutheraner* shall be responsible to their respective editorial boards for the conduct of their offices.

Members of the editorial boards are not eligible to serve as either editor in chief or associate editors.

Censorship of doctrinal contents of the official organs of Synod

shall be the responsibility of the Faculty of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis.

Concordia Publishing House shall pay all expenses of the editors and editorial boards of Synod's official organs.

These By-laws, if adopted, automatically repeal By-Laws 6.163 and 11.23 h.

L. MEYER

### Full-Time Editor of "Lutheran Witness"

(Memorial 712)

The undersigned petition The honorable Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod as follows:

First, that Synod engage a full-time editor in chief for the *Lutheran Witness*.

Secondly, that the editor in chief be given a staff of associate editors necessary to cover the various phases of synodical work. These associate editors, together with the editor in chief, shall form the editorial committee. It is understood that these associates are not to be salaried men.

Thirdly, that the President and the Vice-Presidents of Synod, together with the presidents of Concordia Seminary of St. Louis, Mo., and of Concordia Seminary of Springfield, Ill., and the presidents of Concordia Teachers College of River Forest, Ill., and of Concordia Teachers College of Seward, Nebr., shall appoint (respectively dismiss) the editor in chief and his associates after consulting with Synod's mission secretaries and after accepting for consideration suggestions from Synod at large.

Fourthly, that the editorial committee be empowered to appoint the necessary staff of correspondents in the field.

Fifthly, in reference to the doctrinal contents, the *Lutheran Witness* shall be under the censure of a committee of four theological professors, two elected by the faculty of Concordia Seminary of St. Louis, Mo., and two elected by Concordia Seminary of Springfield, Ill.

Sixthly, that the status of the *Lutheraner* remain unchanged.

The above overture is a revision of Memorial 710 presented (but not accepted) at the Saginaw Convention in 1944 by the faculty of Concordia Theological Seminary of St. Louis, Mo., through Dr. Louis Sieck, its president.

Signed: CONRAD J. ENGELDER, Detroit, Mich.  
F. KOLCH, Highland Park, Mich.  
H. F. HENSICK, Dearborn, Mich.  
CAMERON A. MCKENZIE, Detroit, Mich.  
EWARD L. STERZ, Dearborn, Mich.  
EUG. FRIEDRICH, Garden City, Mich.

### Full-Time Editor of "Lutheran Witness"

(Memorial 713)

The East Oklahoma Mixed Conference in regularly assembled sessions at Cushing, Okla., passed the following resolution to be presented as a resolution at the next Synod meeting at Milwaukee in June of 1950.

WHEREAS, The present policy concerning the editorship of the *Lutheran Witness* places an undue burden on our Seminary professors and makes heavy demands upon their time; and

WHEREAS, This organ of our Church, because of its importance, should receive full-time activity; be it

Resolved, That Synod engage the services of a full-time editor for the *Lutheran Witness*.

G. W. GERDES, *Secretary*

### Full-Time Editor of "Lutheran Witness"

(Memorial 714)

The Pittsburgh District Pastoral Conference, assembled October 10—12, 1949, at First Saint Paul's Lutheran Church, 72 South 18th St., Pittsburgh 3, Pa., begs to submit to our honorable Synod, The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, the following resolution and overture:

WHEREAS, The two senior editors of the *Lutheran Witness*, Dr. Th. Graebner and Dr. M. S. Sommer, have retired after thirty years of faithful service; and

WHEREAS, By God's grace, under their editorship, the *Lutheran Witness* has grown from a relatively small church paper to the second-largest Protestant church paper in America; and,

WHEREAS, The large circulation of the *Lutheran Witness* and its attendant influence today warrants the services of a full-time editor; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod express its gratitude to the retiring editors, Drs. Graebner and Sommer, for their many years of competent service, giving thanks to God for His blessing upon their labors; and be it further

Resolved, That Synod secure the services of a full-time editor for the *Lutheran Witness*.

CARL B. SCHLUTZ, *Secretary*

Committee 6 brought in the following resolution:

(Report 101, Request I, p. 52, was also considered)

#### Resolution 6

WHEREAS, There is some merit in the clamor for a restudy of the matter of editorship of Synod's official organs; and

WHEREAS, Certain changes would be of unquestioned benefit to the burdened members of the St. Louis faculty; in view of the foregoing be it therefore

*Resolved*, That Synod act favorably on the following proposals:

1. That By-Laws 6.163 a are to read: "The faculty of Concordia Seminary at St. Louis shall be Synod's official doctrinal censor of all manuscripts of a religious or theological nature before they are published by Synod or any of its agencies";
2. That 6.163 b be deleted and the next three paragraphs be realigned accordingly, namely: 6.163 c become 6.163 b; 6.163 d become 6.163 c; and 6.163 e become 6.163 d;
3. That 11.23 h be deleted;
4. That a new section, 11.25, be added, as follows:

#### 11.25 EDITORSHIP OF OFFICIAL SYNODICAL ORGANS

A. *The Lutheran Witness* and *Der Lutheraner* shall be the official organs of Synod. Synod shall elect two editorial boards, one for each of these two organs. Each editorial board shall consist of two professors (one from St. Louis and one from Springfield), two pastors, one teacher, and two laymen. All editorial policies shall be fixed by the respective editorial boards in consultation with the President and the Vice-Presidents of Synod.

B. Members of the editorial boards shall serve for a term of three years. Vacancies occurring between regular meetings of Synod shall be filled for the unexpired term by the President in conjunction with the Vice-Presidents, subject to approval by the District Presidents.

C. An editor in chief as well as the necessary associate editors for each "Official Organ of Synod" shall be appointed by the respective editorial board together with the President and Vice-Presidents of Synod. Appointments may be terminated by those empowered to make such appointments. The position of editor in chief for *The Lutheran Witness* shall be fixed by the editorial board with the approval of the Board of Directors of Synod. The editor in chief of *Der Lutheraner*, as also the associate editors for both of the "official organs of Synod," may be a professor or a pastor. Members of the editorial board are not eligible to serve either as editor in chief or associate editor.

D. The editor in chief and associate editors of *The Lutheran Witness* and *Der Lutheraner* shall be responsible to their respective editorial boards for the conduct of their offices. Censorship of doctrinal contents of the "official organs of Synod" shall be the responsibility of the faculty of Concordia Seminary at St. Louis.

E. Concordia Publishing House shall pay all expenses of the editors and editorial boards of Synod's official organs.

**ACTION**

The resolutions relating to the editorship of the synodical organs were referred to the *Praesidium*, the faculty at St. Louis, and the Board of Directors for further study, with power to act.

**Discontinuing Publicity and Missionary Education  
Department**

(Memorial 527)

WHEREAS, Synod's Department of Publicity and Mission Education has from 1929 to 1949 spent a total of \$874,005.39 to inform the members of Synod regarding the work of Synod and to educate them to become more Synod and mission conscious (cf. Report of Synod's Treasurer, in *Proceedings*, 1932, 1935, 1938, 1941, 1944, 1947, in the *Lutheran Witness*, 1948 and 1949, and the Fiscal Conference Minutes of 1949); and

WHEREAS, The special publications *Go and Tell* and *See His Banners Go* cost an additional \$121,802.19 (cf. *Lutheran Witness*, 1949); and

WHEREAS, It cost Synod \$126,846.59 in 1947 to collect the Centennial Thankoffering of \$1,358,945.31 (cf. *Lutheran Witness*, 1948); and

WHEREAS, The budget for Publicity and Missionary Education has been set for 1950 at \$80,000 (cf. Fiscal Conference, February 2 and 3, September 7 and 8, 1949); and

WHEREAS, The expenditure of the enormous sum of one million, two hundred thousand dollars has evidently not had the desired effect of educating the members of Synod in regard to missions and of inducing them to contribute more for the work of Synod, as is seen from the fact that while Synod received about 12 cents of every "church dollar" in 1929, the contributions for Synod's budget in 1948 were only a little over 6 cents of every dollar raised for all church purposes within the congregations of Synod (cf. *Lutheran Witness*, 1949); now therefore be it

**Resolved**, That we request Synod earnestly to give consideration to the advisability of discontinuing the Publicity and Mission Department of Synod according to its present policy, and of substituting in its place an office which would merely supply the pastors of Synod with all necessary information; leaving it to the pastors, as the divinely called bishops of the flock, to convey this information to their respective congregations without further cost to Synod. The savings realized by discontinuing the practice of print-

ing and mailing a multitude of pamphlets and other pieces of literature for the individual members of the congregations could be more wisely used for direct mission work.

TRINITY EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH, CRETE, ILL.

A. T. KRETZMANN, *Pastor*

W. J. BRASE, *Chairman*

R. E. PIEPENBRINK, *Secretary*

The same memorial, with the exception of the following wording of the *Resolution*,

*Resolved*, That we request Synod earnestly to give consideration to the advisability of discontinuing the Publicity and Mission Education Department of Synod and thereby releasing such funds for direct mission work.

was submitted by

(Signed) (REV.) J. BERTRAM, Fort Dodge, Iowa

(DR.) P. E. KRETZMANN, Cuba, Mo.

ZION EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH, CHICAGO, ILL.

CARL G. KRUSE, *Pastor*

Signatures attested by (REV.) H. D. MENSING

Tinley Park, Ill., April 5, 1950

### **Decentralize Synodical Missionary Education and Publicity**

(Memorial 528)

WHEREAS, Synod has created a Department of Public Relations; and

WHEREAS, Synod is now asked to ratify the appointment of a synodical stewardship secretary; and

WHEREAS, The need for systematic internal public relations in Synod exists; and

WHEREAS, It now appears that the need for the Department of Missionary Education and Publicity has been superseded; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That this Department of Missionary Education and Publicity be abolished and that its remaining functions be assumed by the above.

YORK-SEWARD REGIONAL CONFERENCE

SOUTHERN NEBRASKA DISTRICT

B. HOLM, *Secretary*

## **Abolish Office of Director of Publicity and Missionary Education**

(Memorial 529)

WHEREAS, The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod has a Director of Publicity and Missionary Education; and

WHEREAS, The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod has now established a very expensive (\$37,000 allocated for 1950) Department of Public Relations with an Executive Secretary; and

WHEREAS, The creation of a new office for the emphasis of education in stewardship is contemplated; and

WHEREAS, The respective Executive Secretaries of missions are in a position to give our people firsthand information about Synod's mission program; and

WHEREAS, It is in the interest of economy and the realization of the desired objectives that there be no duplication of efforts; and

WHEREAS, Synod should give its constituent members an example of God-pleasing stewardship in the use of money and workers; and

WHEREAS, The exercise of a planned economy in organization will contribute to our ultimate objectives of reaching more people and saving more souls; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the office of Director of Publicity and Missionary Education be abolished.

PAUL G. KOCH

## **Establish Department of Christian Stewardship**

(Memorial 533)

At the annual convention of the Lutheran Laymen's League held in Los Angeles, Calif., June 30—July 2, 1949, the following memorial was adopted and is herewith presented for consideration and adoption:

WHEREAS, The need for a full-orbed program of Christian stewardship throughout Synod has long been keenly felt; and

WHEREAS, Our Church today is standing on the threshold of a golden era of missionary expansion; and

WHEREAS, The great task of marshaling the vast resources of time, talent, and treasure possessed by our people for Kingdom building needs to be fully and properly organized; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Lutheran Laymen's League, in national convention assembled at Los Angeles, does hereby memorialize Synod to create and establish a well-staffed Department of Christian Stewardship.

ALF. T. WILSON, *President*

OSCAR T. DOERR, *Secretary*

NOTE. — In this connection, point 4, page 729, in the Report of the Board of Directors was also considered.

**ACTION**

Upon recommendation of Committee 13, Synod *resolved*:

**Resolution 1**

**WHEREAS**, The need for special materials informing congregations of Synod on the work of the Church will continue for some time; and

**WHEREAS**, These materials need to be utilized economically and effectively, our congregations and pastors will be helped by special training and stimulus in the most effective methods of stewardship, and the Fiscal Conference, February 2 and 3, 1949, has urged the Board of Directors of Synod to provide for such service through the appointment of a stewardship secretary; and

**WHEREAS**, The functions of stewardship, missionary education, and promotion need to be kept separate from the activities assigned to the Board for Public Relations; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That all of Synod's work coming under the classification of stewardship, publicity, missionary education, and promotion be merged in a department to be called the Department of Stewardship, Missionary Education, and Promotion;

That the Board of Directors be empowered to create such secretaryships as are necessary adequately to staff this department;

That the Department of Stewardship, Missionary Education, and Promotion shall be responsible to the Board of Directors for the conduct of its work; and

That pastors and congregations of Synod be encouraged to put to use the activities and publications of this department to the fullest and most effective extent.

**Disapprove Appointment of Synodical Stewardship Secretary**

(Memorial 530)

**WHEREAS**, The Fiscal Conference of February, 1949, recognized the fact that "neither the Fiscal Conference nor the Board of Directors had the authority to create" an office of Synodical Stewardship Secretary; and

**WHEREAS**, Said Fiscal Conference adopted the Board of Directors' "compromise" resolution, "that instead of establishing the office of a stewardship secretary of Synod, which Synod alone can do, the duties which ordinarily devolve upon such a man be turned over to the Department of Publicity and Missionary Education, which can procure a man whose special duties shall be those



legally assigned to a stewardship secretary" ("Fiscal Conference Minutes," February, 1949, p. 12); and

WHEREAS, A Synodical Stewardship Secretary was appointed in 1949 without the authorization of Synod; and

WHEREAS, The Fiscal Conference of September 7 and 8, 1949, did thereupon allocate the sum of \$15,000 in the 1950 budget for the newly appointed Stewardship Secretary office" ("Fiscal Conference Minutes," p. 91, 127); and

WHEREAS, Synod's Publicity and Missionary Education Department has during the last twenty years spent over one million dollars (over half of the sum was spent in the last few years) to promote Christian stewardship and to induce the members of Synod to contribute more towards missions and synodical work; and

WHEREAS, In spite of this huge expenditure of over a million dollars, Synod in 1948 received only six cents of every "church dollar," while it received about twice that much, or twelve cents of every such dollar, in 1929; and

WHEREAS, The Constitution, Article XI, expressly says, "The officers of Synod must assume only such rights as have been expressly conferred upon them by Synod, and in everything pertaining to their rights and the performance of their duties they are responsible to Synod. . . . Synod at all times has the right to call its officers to account"; now therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the above violation of Synod's Constitution in appointing a Synodical Stewardship Secretary and in allocating \$15,000 in the 1950 budget for such an unauthorized office be called to the attention of Synod; and be it furthermore

*Resolved*, That we request Synod not to condone such unconstitutional and unauthorized procedure on the part of its responsible officials and not to grant its *post factum* consent or approval.

(Signed) (REV.) J. BERTRAM, Fort Dodge, Iowa

(DR.) P. E. KRETZMANN, Cuba, Mo.

ZION EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH, CHICAGO, ILL.

CARL G. KRUSE, *Pastor*

Signatures attested by (Rev.) H. D. MENSING

Tinley Park, Ill., April 5, 1950

#### **ACTION**

Upon recommendation of Committee 6, Synod *resolved*:

#### **Resolution 27**

WHEREAS, The "officers of Synod" herewith involved diligently consulted Synod's Fiscal Conference; and

WHEREAS, These "officers of Synod" did not exceed their authority but acted within the power and right set up by Synod in By-Law 2.79 b, "The Board of Directors shall balance the budget as nearly as possible and shall be authorized to do any and all things necessary or expedient to accomplish this end."

*Resolved*, That we support and commend the action of the Board of Directors for appointing and providing for a temporary Synodical Stewardship Secretary.

### Change Name of Synodical Radio Committee

(Memorial 531)

The second annual Radio and Television Conference, held at St. Louis, Mo., November 9—10, 1949, passed the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the General Synod at its next convention be asked to change the name of the Synodical Radio Committee to read: "The Radio and Television Committee of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod."

FRANCIS G. GYLE, *Secretary*

#### ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 6, Synod *resolved*:

#### Resolution 28

WHEREAS, There is apparently nothing contrary to Federal or State law in merely changing the name of the Synodical Radio Committee to The Radio and Television Committee of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod; be it therefore •

*Resolved*, That Synod change the name of the Synodical Radio Committee to The Radio and Television Committee of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the wording of Sections 2.05 a, 12.13 a, 12.13 b, and 12.13 c of the By-Laws be changed accordingly.

### Create Office of Secretary of Christian Charity

(Memorial 534)

The Board of Directors of the Atlantic District, in the meeting of March 27, 1950, upon instructions from the District, assembled at Bronxville, N. Y., June 28—July 1, 1948, to petition Synod to restudy the welfare field of the Lutheran Church, resolved to resubmit to the honorable Synod assembled in Milwaukee, Wis., June 21—30, 1950, its overture No. 526 of 1947 (*Proceedings*, p. 470), to wit:

*Resolved*, To petition the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Mis-

Missouri, Ohio, and Other States to consider the creation of the Office of Secretary of Christian Charity, covering the work of our institutions and agencies.

THE ATLANTIC DISTRICT  
CARL M. ZORN, *Secretary*

## **Create Office of Director of Inner Mission**

(Memorial 535)

The Board of Directors of the Atlantic District, in the meeting of March 27, 1950, upon instructions from the District, assembled at Bronxville, N. Y., June 28—July 1, 1948, to petition Synod to restudy the welfare field of the Lutheran Church, resolved to resubmit to the honorable Synod assembled in Milwaukee, Wis., June 21—30, 1950, its overture No. 526 of 1947 (*Proceedings*, p. 470), to wit:

*Resolved*, That we urge the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States to create the office of Director of Inner Mission, covering the work of our institutions and agencies in the blessed field of Christian charity in North America.

THE ATLANTIC DISTRICT  
CARL M. ZORN, *Secretary*

### **ACTION**

These memorials were taken care of under Part VIII under action on Memorial 801, point 8, Report of the Board of Directors.

## **Appointment of Statistician by President**

(Memorial 539)

WHEREAS, The *Statistical Yearbook* serves best as a staff service to the President of Synod; be it

*Resolved*, That the Statistician be appointed by him, and that the Statistical Bureau be responsible to him, also for prompt appearance of its *Yearbook* and special studies.

YORK-SEWARD REGIONAL CONFERENCE  
SOUTHERN NEBRASKA DISTRICT

B. HOLM, *Secretary*

### **ACTION**

Upon recommendation of Committee 6, Synod *resolved*:

### **Resolution 29**

WHEREAS, By-Laws, Section 2.97, amply provides for the appointment of a statistician and defines his duties; and

WHEREAS, No adequate reason for a change of this By-Law has come to our attention; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That this memorial be *rejected*.

## Filling Positions Not Requiring Specialized Training

(Memorial 540)

The following resolution was duly adopted by the voters of Luther Memorial Church of Richmond Heights, Mo., on April 2, 1950, for transmittal to Synod as a resolution to be adopted by Synod at the triennial convention in Milwaukee:

**WHEREAS**, There has been a growing shortage of qualified and trained personnel in the ministerial and teaching professions, resulting in the inability of Synod to supply men for the many urgent calls received; and

**WHEREAS**, Despite this acknowledged shortage, it appears that there has been a continuous practice of calling men so trained to occupy administrative and other positions in Synod and activities related thereto, which positions do not require either ministerial or teaching training and which could be as well filled by lay personnel; therefore be it

**Resolved**, That hereafter Synod and all Districts, boards, agencies, etc., related thereto, in filling positions not directly requiring ministerial or teaching training, refrain from calling persons with such training, unless, after diligent efforts, it be determined that no other qualified personnel is available; and be it further

**Resolved**, That the foregoing resolution be brought to the attention of all boards, agencies, institutions, etc., within the scope of Synod, but not directly administered or controlled by it.

JAMES A. BARTLETT, *Secretary*  
S. W. BUHRMANN, *Chairman*  
ALBERT A. BEHNKE, *Pastor*

### ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 4, Synod *resolved*:

#### Resolution 6

**WHEREAS**, There is no standing rule that administrative positions in Synod must be occupied by men with professional training for the ministry or teaching, allowing those who call to select qualified laymen who may be induced to accept such positions; and

**WHEREAS**, The Boards and agencies calling men to such positions are best qualified to set the requirements and to determine the skills and training they seek for the posts in question; and

**WHEREAS**, The Church so far has had very few lay people available who were sufficiently conversant with our corporate church life to serve acceptably as administrators; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That we urge all calling boards and agencies to genuinely seek lay leaders and administrators where this is feasible; and be it further

*Resolved*, That we encourage our Lutheran university, our colleges, and high schools to keep this need for lay administrators and leaders in mind in setting up their curricula.

## On Communing Lodge Members

(Memorial 542)

WHEREAS, Synod in 1947 declined to define procrastinating in dealing with lodge members, stating that "it would be legalistic to set a time limit when final action must be taken"; and

WHEREAS, It admonished brethren in the ministry to follow Matthew 18 when they feel that a brother is procrastinating; and

WHEREAS, In cases which the Cleveland Pastoral Conference had in mind Scriptural admonition had been applied ever since 1930; and

WHEREAS, This did not result in removal of the lodge evil, the communing of lodge members being continued; and

WHEREAS, This remained true even after cases were taken to the highest officials of the District in which offending brethren are members; and

WHEREAS, Officials of the District declined to take further action in these cases; and

WHEREAS, Synod has said: "Where there is a plain refusal to stamp out the lodge evil, the matter must be brought before Synod, and church fellowship must be denied the persistent offender. We can no longer fellowship with such an offending congregation" (Report of Special Committee of Synod to define the position of the Church toward the communing of members of secret societies, Aug. 10, 1927); and

WHEREAS, The undersigned are in doubt whether Synod still subscribes to the above principle and wishes such cases to be brought to its attention for correction; and

WHEREAS, Synod's refusal to define procrastinating in any way, though it had used this word itself in its 1929 resolutions, has created doubt in our minds as to how to proceed after due admonition of brethren who to us appear guilty of procrastinating; now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we, the undersigned, petition Synod in convention assembled to declare:

1. It was never the intention of Synod to give its consent to the communing of lodge members except, as it stated in 1929, "in

cases which present unusual features, rendering their classification difficult."

2. Even in such cases Synod warns the pastors earnestly to beware of procrastinating, and it is evident that this has been the case where lodge members have been communioned from 1929 until now, without decisive action.

3. Synod advises all members who know of cases where admonition was carried on until it had reached the District of the brethren without removal of the lodge evil, to bring them to its attention without delay, presenting all the evidence pertaining thereto.

KARL H. EHLERS	WALTER J. LUECKE
G. R. NAUMANN	WILLIAM SINGLE
A. R. REINKING	M. F. KRETZMANN

### **ACTION**

Upon recommendation of Committee 6, Synod resolved:

#### **Resolution 1**

WHEREAS, Synod in 1926 and 1929 again clearly defined its position with respect to lodges and summarized the same in the new synodical *Handbook* 13.01, which reads:

"a. Synod is firmly opposed to lodges or societies of an unchristian or anti-Christian character.

"b. It is the solemn, sacred, and God-given duty of every pastor properly to instruct his people on the sinfulness of such lodges as deny the Holy Trinity, the deity of Christ, the Vicarious Atonement, and other Scriptural doctrines, and to induce his congregation(s) to take action against all members who after thorough instruction refuse to leave such a lodge.

"c. It is the duty of every fellow Christian, fellow pastor, and especially of the officials of Synod, to admonish all pastors who neglect their duty in this respect; and if Christian admonition has been administered in the spirit of Matthew 18 without the proper results, the officials of Synod shall bring such cases to the attention of the respective District for further action.

"d. Synod instructs its officers to exercise vigilant care and urges all pastors and congregations to admonish such congregations and pastors as permit the 'lodge evil' to exist in their churches without counterevidence and decisive action. If after due investigation it becomes evident that such congregations and pastors refuse to change their attitude and practice, they shall be suspended and eventually expelled from Synod.

"e. Synod earnestly requests the various Districts to carry out these provisions and faithfully to assist their congregations in eradicating the lodge evil.

"f. Synod maintains a Lodge Information Bureau to furnish information, advice, and literature concerning lodges. This bureau shall consist of three members who shall be appointed by the President in conjunction with the Vice-Presidents.

"g. It is, and shall be, the practice in Synod not to administer Holy Communion to members of such lodges.

"h. A conscientious pastor may in cases which present unusual features, rendering their classification difficult, administer Holy Communion to a person who is still outwardly connected with such a lodge. But in such a case the pastor shall earnestly beware of procrastinating and giving offense, and to this end he shall freely and conscientiously consult with his church council and congregation, his brethren in the ministry, and with the officials of Synod, as the case may require." Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we reaffirm this position of Synod with respect to lodges;

That we urge all pastors and congregations to exercise great vigilance in this matter;

That such pastors and congregations as neglect their duty in this respect be properly admonished according to Matthew 18 by fellow Christians, fellow pastors, and District officials; and

That where all such evangelical dealing with offending pastors or congregations fails, the matter be taken to the *Praesidium* of Synod and finally to Synod itself, if necessary, for proper action.

### **Permit Broader Committee Assignments for District Presidents**

(Memorial 1013)

WHEREAS, The traditional concentration of District Presidents on Committee No. 1 at the convention of Synod unnecessarily restricts the general availability of their experience and judgment; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That the President of Synod appoint them to the convention committees according to their special competence and interest.

YORK-SEWARD REGIONAL CONFERENCE  
SOUTHERN NEBRASKA DISTRICT

B. HOLM, *Secretary*

#### **ACTION**

Upon recommendation of Committee 6, Synod *resolved*:

#### **Resolution 31**

WHEREAS, The College of Presidents encourages support of this memorial; and

WHEREAS, The advisability of such broader committee assignments for District Presidents has been demonstrated in the committee functions of this convention; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That the President of Synod may appoint them to the convention committees according to their special competence and interest.

### **New District for South Idaho and Utah**

(Memorial 1014)

WHEREAS, The congregations of South Idaho and Utah wish to form their own synodical District; and

WHEREAS, The Northwest District in convention at Snohomish, Wash., June 15—18, 1948, adopted the following resolution:

"It was voted overwhelmingly to grant a peaceful dismissal to the congregations of Circuit 4 (south of Salmon River in Idaho and east of the Pacific Time Zone in Oregon, requesting the privilege of establishing the Utah and Idaho District of Synod, pending the approval of the General Convention in 1950. Our District Board of Directors and Praesidium are to render every possible assistance to these congregations in their action to establish this new District and to work in harmony with the officials of the Colorado District (to which the Utah congregations now belong)"; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, in convention assembled at Milwaukee, Wis., June, 1950, grant the privilege of the formation of the Utah-Idaho District.

THE NORTHWEST DISTRICT

VICTOR A. SCHULZE, *Secretary*

### **ACTION**

Upon recommendation of Committee 6, Synod *resolved*:

#### **Resolution 26**

WHEREAS, There is sufficient evidence that the Utah congregations do not desire to form a new District; and

WHEREAS, Forming the proposed new District would create a terrific expense by adding another subsidized District to Synod; and

WHEREAS, No memorial from the Colorado District relative to the formation of a new District has been received; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That we regard the formation of a new District for South Idaho and Utah premature; and be it further

*Resolved*, That Synod *reject* this memorial.

**NOTE.**—The Colorado District member of our Committee disqualified himself in the consideration of this matter.



## Northwest District

(Unprinted Memorial 10)

Committee 6 brought in the following resolution, which was *adopted* by Synod:

### Resolution 41

WHEREAS, The Oregon and Washington District of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, in convention assembled at Snohomish, Wash., June 15, 1948, resolved "The new corporate name of our District, effective January 1, 1949, shall be "The Northwest District of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod"; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That Synod *ratify* this change of name.

## Censorship in Foreign Countries

(Unprinted Memorial 39)

Upon recommendation of Committee 6, Synod *adopted* the following resolution:

### Resolution 36

WHEREAS, The faculty of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, has made a special appeal to Committee 6 that we present to Synod the matter concerning censorship in foreign countries; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That Synod add the following sentence to By-Laws, Section 6.163 a: "The Faculty of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, may deputize theological faculties and/or other qualified persons in foreign countries to act as censors for religious and theological literature published in their respective countries."

## Changing Name of Portland Institution

(Unprinted Memorial 48)

Pursuant to an enabling resolution passed at the 1947 synodical convention, the Board for Higher Education in conjunction with the synodical Board of Directors has authorized the introduction of the junior college program at our Portland Concordia.

The Board of Control of Concordia Academy, in a meeting on May 12, 1950, resolved to change the name of this institution from *Concordia Academy* to *Concordia College*, subject to the approval of Synod. This change is necessary for the accurate designation of this school and is in conformity with the nomenclature employed by Synod in designating its other pretheological junior colleges.

We therefore respectfully request Synod, in its convention of 1950, to authorize this change of name.

BOARD OF CONTROL OF CONCORDIA ACADEMY  
PORTLAND, OREG.

ARTHUR H. RAASCH, *Chairman*

CARL F. NITZ, *Secretary*

### **ACTION**

Upon recommendation of Committee 6, Synod *resolved*:

#### **Resolution 38**

WHEREAS, Pursuant to an enabling resolution passed at the 1947 synodical convention, the Board for Higher Education in conjunction with the synodical Board of Directors has authorized the introduction of a junior college program at our Portland Concordia; and

WHEREAS, The Board of Control of Concordia Academy, in a meeting on May 12, 1950, resolved to change the name of this institution from Concordia Academy to Concordia College; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That Synod *ratify* this change of name.

### **Protesting a Candidacy for a Professorship**

(*Handbook*, Section 6.115. Unprinted Memorial 64)

### **ACTION**

Concerning this matter, Committee 6 brought in the following resolution, which was *adopted* by Synod:

#### **Resolution 39**

WHEREAS, This memorial calls your Committee's attention to certain dissatisfactions in connection with a candidacy for a professorship which have been voiced in our midst; and

WHEREAS, Your Committee is of the opinion, after giving this matter thorough consideration, that a sentence should be added to Section 6.115; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That By-Laws, Section 6.115, be made to read as follows: "Additional recommendations and statements of qualifications of any nominees, or objections to any nominee with reasons therefor, must be filed with the secretary of the Board of Control before the time fixed for the election. In the event that the charge of false doctrine or offensive life is registered, the Board of Electors shall be held to investigate and reach a decision on such charge before proceeding with the election."

## Irregularity Regarding the Calling of Candidates by the St. Louis Board of Electors

(Unprinted Memorial 66)

WHEREAS, Section 6.117 of the *Handbook* says regarding the election of professors: "The election shall be held on the day designated in the notice published in the official publications of Synod; and after due consideration of the recommendations and statements of qualifications submitted on behalf of any candidate, or objections to any candidate, there shall be elected from among the candidates that person best qualified for the position to be filled, or the Board of Control shall be requested to issue a new call for candidates"; and

WHEREAS, The directive of Synod, that the Board of Control shall be requested to issue a new call for candidates when the Board of Electors does not elect from the nominated candidates, was observed in a meeting of the St. Louis Board of Electors on February 9, 1949 (cf. *Lutheran Witness*, February 22, 1949, p. 63); and

WHEREAS, A call for candidates by the St. Louis Board of Control for the professorship of Systematic Theology, particularly Symbolics and Dogmatics, was published in the *Lutheran Witness*, April 5, 1949, p. 114; and

WHEREAS, A list of candidates nominated by congregations was published in the *Lutheran Witness*, May 31, 1949, p. 187, and the day of election was set for June 18, 1949; and

WHEREAS, Objection was raised against the candidacy of an individual nominated for that professorship; and

WHEREAS, The Board of Electors could not agree to call a candidate from among those nominated for that professorship; and

WHEREAS, The Board of Electors therefore did not carry through its published intention of calling a professor, as authorized by Synod, and thus nullified the efforts of congregations which nominated candidates and at the same time discouraged them from exercising the rights and duties which Synod urges them to exercise; and

WHEREAS, The Board of Electors, in place of the procedure which it had properly and officially inaugurated, "suggested to the Board of Control with the consent of the Board for Higher Education to engage an instructor to take care of the present emergency" (cf. *Lutheran Witness*, July 12, 1949, p. 235); and

WHEREAS, Upon recommendation of the president of the St. Louis Seminary, that individual against whose election objec-

tion had been raised was engaged as instructor at Concordia Seminary in St. Louis (cf. *Handbook* 6.51); and

WHEREAS, "Synod at all times has the right to call its officers to account" (Constitution, Art. XI, A. 2); and

WHEREAS, The directives of Synod, as laid down in the By-Laws, are futile unless these directives are scrupulously observed by the officials of Synod; now therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the above irregularity in the application of Synod's directive, as laid down in Section 6.117 of the *Handbook*, on the part of the St. Louis Board of Electors be called to the attention of Synod; and be it furthermore

*Resolved*, That we petition Synod to rescind the action of the St. Louis Board of Electors and the subsequent action of the St. Louis Board of Control in this matter and to order the St. Louis Board of Electors to proceed at once to complete its action in this matter according to *Handbook* 6.117.

(Signed)

G. ELBERT, Chicago, Ill.  
 A. M. SCHUPMANN, Chicago, Ill.  
 HOWARD BEHRENS, Altoona, Wis.  
 H. PREKEL, Chicago, Ill.  
 WALLACE H. McLAUGHLIN, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 W. R. AVE-LALLEMANT, Fall Creek, Wis.  
 THEO. DIERKS, Morrison, Ill.  
 H. C. GADE, Chicago, Ill.  
 R. A. FRICK, Grant Park, Ill.  
 ALB. H. MILLER, Oak Park, Ill.  
 ROBT. F. CORDES, St. Paul, Minn.  
 ARTHUR F. H. WIEGERT, Springfield, Ill.  
 E. A. LAABS, Plymouth, Ind.  
 GUSTAV SCHUPMANN, Chesterfield, Mo.  
 REV. C. J. SCHUTH, Freeport, Ill.  
 F. J. NIEBRUEGGE, Clayton, Mo.  
 WALTER M. AVE-LALLEMANT, Westville, Ind.  
 SIEGBERT W. BECKER, River Forest, Ill.  
 C. G. KRUSE, Chicago, Ill.  
 H. A. STRUMPLER, St. Louis, Mo.  
 IRVING B. KUNZ, St. Louis, Mo.  
 GARRY SCHOL, Morrison, Ill.  
 HENRY J. LUCKRITZ, Clinton, Iowa  
 F. E. BARTLING, Northlake, Ill.

Signatures attested by (REV.) H. D. MENSING  
 Tinley Park, Ill., May 16, 1950

**ACTION**

Regarding this matter, Committee 6 submitted the following resolution, which was *adopted*:

**Resolution 40**

WHEREAS, This memorial indicates the procedure required by 6.117 was followed; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That the request to rescind the appointment questioned be denied. If the complainants feel that they have any just cause of complaint, we refer them to the proper synodical procedure in By-Laws, Section 5.81: *Original Cases in Synod*.

**Time of Publication of the "Book of Memorials"**

(Unprinted Memorial 79)

This memorial, submitted by Zion Lutheran Church of Kalamazoo, Mich., advocated that the *Book of Memorials* be published not later than March 15.

**ACTION**

Upon recommendation of Committee 6, Synod *resolved*:

**Resolution 37**

WHEREAS, Publishing the *Book of Memorials* at a date earlier than is currently the practice of Synod would appreciably increase the number of unprinted memorials; and

WHEREAS, It would make it virtually impossible for the various boards of Synod to submit satisfactory reports; be it therefore  
*Resolved*, That Synod *reject* this unprinted memorial.

**Amending Charter of Synod**

(Unprinted Memorial 81)

Your Committee appointed to study the advisability of presenting a new charter for Synod begs leave to report that the Committee studied carefully the present charter of Synod and concluded that no new charter be recommended, but that the old charter be retained, however, with some amendments.

The amendments suggested are about as follows:

It is recommended that Article III be amended in such a manner that the number of delegates be provided for in the By-Laws as they are at this time, rather than to fix the number in the charter. The present Article III conflicts with the present *Handbook* in that the charter provides not less than five nor more than ten congregations which are entitled to one lay and one clerical delegate, whereas the *Handbook* 1.51 provides for not less than ten nor more than fifteen. By amending this article in such a way, it will avoid the necessity of amending the charter at a future date, should the Synod decide to change the number again.

It is further recommended that Article IV pertaining to the synodical meetings be amended. This article, as at present constituted, conflicts with Article VIII, B of the Constitution. The Constitution provides how special meetings may be called. The charter provides that they may be called by the President. Again we recommend that this Article be amended in such a way that these contingencies be provided for in the By-Laws rather than fixed in the charter.

It is further recommended that Article V be amended. This article pertains to the offices of the Association and the Board of Directors. It definitely fixes the number of persons that shall constitute the Board of Directors and who may be directors. It would be desirable to amend this also so that it would be provided for in the Constitution and By-Laws that if Synod at any time change the number of directors, the charter would not have to be amended.

It is further recommended that Article II be amended. It would appear from the present charter that when the corporation was formed, the primary object seemed to be to take over the college properties which were then in the name of local corporations. It is the opinion of your Committee that the charter is not broad enough to give Synod authority to do the many things it is doing now. There would almost seem to be limitation for holding and acquiring property for educational purposes only. It is therefore recommended that the charter be broadened and made more flexible. It must be remembered that each time the charter is amended, application must be made to the Circuit Court of the City of St. Louis for the amendment. After it is passed upon by the Circuit Court, it is then submitted to the Secretary of the State, and the amendment becomes effective. This takes time and entails court costs. If the recommendations of your Committee are adopted, future applications to the Circuit Court for amendments can be avoided, and under the law the matter can well be taken care of in the Constitution and By-Laws of Synod.

Respectfully,

GEORGE EIGEL, *Chairman*

#### **ACTION**

Committee 6 recommended the following resolution, which was adopted:

#### **Resolution 35**

WHEREAS, Certain clauses and paragraphs in the charter of Synod need to be changed; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That the Board of Directors, in consultation with the *Praesidium* and the Committee on Constitutional Matters, amend the By-Laws to conform to the projected revised charter.

## VI. INTERSYNODICAL AND DOCTRINAL MATTERS

### Report of the Committee on Doctrinal Unity

(Memorial 601)

The triennium since the Chicago Centennial Convention has seen increasingly zealous activity in the field of Lutheran Union by practically all Lutheran bodies in America, characterized by a strong determination to remove, if possible, the present disunity. There is manifestly a deep-seated dissatisfaction with the present situation. It will be helpful that we here briefly sketch the more significant steps taken to accelerate the labors required to unite the Lutheran Church.

In September, 1948, the meeting of the National Lutheran Editors Association passed a resolution calling upon the Lutheran synods to meet in free conferences. The editors recommended to the Lutheran church bodies to work toward the establishment of an all-Lutheran federation and suggested the holding of free fraternal conferences to further, by frank and open discussion, the union of all Lutheran churches in America.

The American Lutheran Church, at its convention in Fremont, Ohio, in October, 1948, passed several significant resolutions on Lutheran unity. One of these read "that in the next biennium our pastoral conferences and district meetings busy themselves with a thorough study of the problems of the future of Lutheranism in America; that we continue a Committee on Fellowship to be appointed by the President of the Church to negotiate with a Committee on Doctrinal Unity of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, toward the establishment of pulpit and altar fellowship or of fellowship commensurate with the existing degree of unity; that we empower this Committee, together with the Executive Committee of the Church, to discuss with any and all Lutheran church bodies possible approaches and methods to attain fuller unity and closer affiliation."

The American Lutheran Conference met at Detroit in November, 1948. It adopted some resolutions on Lutheran unity. Point two is pertinent for our purpose: "We recommend that the constituent bodies of the American Lutheran Conference petition the National Lutheran Council to call an all-Lutheran Free Conference, to be held under the auspices of the Council, with a view to the permanent organization of such a conference."

On January 4, 1949, a meeting of Lutheran leaders was held in Minneapolis. There were 34 church leaders present, from the United Lutheran Church in America, the Evangelical Lutheran

Church, the American Lutheran Church, the Augustana Lutheran Church, the Lutheran Free Church, the United Evangelical Lutheran Church, the Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church, and the Suomi Synod—eight bodies in all. At the first day's meeting it was "resolved that it is the sense of this group that a closer organizational affiliation of the participating bodies in the National Lutheran Council is desirable and should be sought by all proper means." The adoption of this resolution led to the appointment of a committee of 15, authorized to prepare a structural plan for the new organization.

On January 5, 1949, a meeting was held, also in Minneapolis, confined to the representatives of the five general bodies constituting the American Lutheran Conference. This meeting adopted the following resolution: "Resolved, That in view of the action proposing a closer organizational affiliation of the Churches participating in the National Lutheran Council as it was voted on January 4, 1949, it is the sense of this meeting that every effort should be made to bring about the consummation of this plan, but that no objection should be made to lesser approaches to unity within the framework of the American Lutheran Conference."

The Church Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church (Norwegian) met in Minneapolis on February 21, 1949. It appointed a Union Committee to begin unity negotiations "with the United Evangelical Lutheran Church (Danish) and with such other constituent bodies of the American Lutheran Conference as may officially express desire for such approach." The Church Council at this meeting also expressed regret "that at present there appear to be no plans under way for the calling of an all-Lutheran conference as proposed by the American Lutheran Conference, and expressed the hope that the proposal for this more inclusive conference may be realized."

The Executive Committee of the American Lutheran Conference next held a meeting in Chicago on March 30, 1949, and went on record in favor of the calling of an all-Lutheran free conference for the purpose of "widening the scope of present approaches to Lutheran unity."

A sequel to the meeting of January 4, 1949, mentioned above, was the meeting of 15 Lutheran leaders in Chicago, on April 26 and 27, 1949, from the general bodies participating in the National Lutheran Council. This meeting made the following report to its constituents: "In the deep conviction that our definite objective should be the organic union of all American Lutherans in one Lutheran Church, we recommend:

"I. That the Committee of Thirty-Four take action to place



before each of the eight bodies participating in the National Lutheran Council the following two questions:

"A. Whether it would be willing at this time to approve in principle complete and immediate organic union with other participating bodies of the National Lutheran Council which give similar approval; and

"B. Whether it would join in creating a joint ways and means committee to formulate a plan and to draw up a constitution for such a union.

"II. Pending the consummation of such organic union, we recommend that the Committee of Thirty-Four adopt the following proposals for the establishment of a National Lutheran Federation, and take action to place the same before the participating bodies of the National Lutheran Council for their approval:

"A. That there be established a National Lutheran Federation, meeting annually, its member churches to be the general bodies now or hereafter participating, in accordance with the provisions of the Council's constitution, in the work of the National Lutheran Council." Then follow stipulations B to I, delineating the function of this "National Lutheran Federation."

On May 6, 1949, the College of Presidents of our Synod passed the following resolutions, brought here in full:

"Recognizing that this critical period in the history of the world demands a realistic approach to the cultivation of unity in American Lutheranism, the College of Presidents of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod

"1. expresses profound distress over Lutheran disunity and declares its desire and willingness to co-operate in efforts to achieve Lutheran unity in doctrine and its application to the life and work of the Church;

"2. proposes that all Lutheran bodies in America join in free conferences of pastors and laymen, under the guidance of God's Holy Spirit, to establish existing agreement and to remove existing differences for the purpose of bringing about unity of Christian faith and fellowship;

"3. hopes that a practical result of the discussions will be agreement in doctrine and the eventual formation of a federation of Lutheran bodies designed for co-operative Lutheran action on the basis of the Word of God;

"4. resolves collectively and individually, in the various Districts of the Missouri Synod, to promote Lutheran unity through brotherly discussion, with the hope that such discussion will lead to mutual recognition and co-operation;

"5. requests the President of the Missouri Synod, in co-opera-

tion with the leaders of all other Lutheran bodies, to form a national inter-Lutheran committee for the purpose of arranging the proposed free conferences of Lutheran pastors and laymen."

Official delegations representing the American Lutheran Church, the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and the United Evangelical Lutheran Church met in Chicago on September 16, 1949, set up a subcommittee of six, and instructed this committee "to submit to a later meeting of these delegations steps toward organic union" of the three bodies. The delegations, in turn, are to submit a joint report to the 1950 conventions of the three churches. This proposed merger was "heartily endorsed" by the College of Presidents of the American Lutheran Church at a meeting held in Chicago on October 4.

The "Committee of 34" held a meeting in Chicago on January 5, 1950, in which it voted unanimously to submit three questions to the eight National Lutheran Council church bodies for consideration this year. Each church body will be asked: 1) if it is willing at this time to approve in principle complete organic union with other participating bodies in the National Lutheran Council; 2) if it will join in creating a joint ways and means committee to formulate a plan and to draw up a constitution for such a union; 3) if it approves in principle the transformation of the National Lutheran Council from a common agency to a federation. A committee of our Synod was invited and attended as observers.

Meanwhile Synod's Committee on Doctrinal Unity endeavored to carry out the assignment given it at the Centennial Convention, cf. *Proceedings*, 1947, page 510. After its appointment by the *Praesidium* of Synod, the Committee met in Chicago on January 9, 1948, to organize and to initiate steps in harmony with Synod's directives. On January 30 of the same year, at our invitation, a meeting was held with the Union Committees of the sister synods of the Synodical Conference, the purpose of which was to endeavor to formulate a mutually agreeable policy of procedure in future negotiations. No policy was adopted. All four Synods of the Synodical Conference were represented at this meeting.

On May 17, 1948, a joint meeting was held between our Committee on Doctrinal Unity and the Fellowship Commission of the American Lutheran Church, comprising eight representatives of the A. L. C. and eight of the Missouri Synod. Since the A. L. C. convention was to be held in October, it was the aim of the Fellowship Commission to evaluate the spirit and quality of our Centennial resolutions, cf. *Proceedings*, 1947, pages 510-511. At the same time we discussed the policy and principles guiding the A. L. C. in its Lutheran Union activity.

In June, 1948, a subcommittee of the two larger committees met to draw up recommendations for future negotiations.

At its Fremont Convention in 1948 the American Lutheran Church continued its Committee on Intersynodical Fellowship. However, "in the interest of prompter and more effective work," the Committee was divided into three subcommittees, one of which was charged to "work on a single statement of the faith of the church" with the Missouri Synod Committee. This subcommittee of the A. L. C. consists of Dr. Edward C. Fendt and Dr. Bernard J. Holm. On January 6 and 7, 1949, our Committee on Doctrinal Unity met in Chicago to study developments up to that time. On the 7th a meeting was held with Drs. Fendt and Holm, in which it was resolved to authorize two men of our Committee to work with these representatives of the American Lutheran Church in the drafting of a "single statement of the faith." Dr. Fritz and Pastor Jurgens were elected to represent our Synod in this subcommittee work. On February 12, in St. Louis, the topics and general principles of the single statement were agreed upon, as well as the mode of procedure, namely, that each man write a set of theses and bring them to the next meeting. This plan was followed.

On August 29 and 30, 1949, the twelve articles were drawn up, and a copy of the draft was sent to each member of the large committees for study and criticism. Each larger committee met to study the first draft, the American Lutheran Church committee in Chicago, September 15, our Committee on Doctrinal Unity in St. Louis, September 16. The criticisms were referred to the subcommittee which met on October 21, and a copy of the revised draft was again sent to each member of the larger committees. On December 5 and 6 a plenary session of the committees was held in which the document was once more thoroughly and conscientiously discussed as to its Scriptural accuracy, its historical implications, and its contemporary adequacy. At the conclusion of the second day's work it was unanimously approved by the two official committees as their report to their respective church bodies. It is herewith respectfully submitted to Synod for adoption.

### Common Confession

In order to give expression to our common Christian faith, we hereby declare the following to be our mutual conviction and testimony:

#### I. God

We believe and teach:

The one and only God is the God Who has revealed Himself to us as the Creator of the world and its Preserver, to Whom the entire creation and all creatures are subject, Who is Lord and Ruler over all things. Through the Holy Scriptures He has revealed Himself

to us as the Righteous and Holy One, and also as the God of our salvation from sin and death. He has designated and manifested Himself as the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit in the work of creation, redemption, and sanctification. We therefore confess our faith in this triune God, three distinct Persons in the one Godhead.

All men can know of the existence and activity of God, deriving such knowledge from the creation of the world, their own conscience, and history. But who God is, how He is minded toward man, and what He has done for man's salvation from sin, can be known only from God's revelation of Himself in Jesus Christ through the Holy Scriptures. In Jesus Christ, God became incarnate. "The Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us, and we beheld His glory, the glory as of the Only-Begotten of the Father, full of grace and truth," John 1:14.

Cf. Acts 14:15-17; 17:24-31; Romans 1:19-20; 2:14-15; I Cor. 2:10-14; Eph. 2; Col. 1; II Tim. 3:14-17; Heb. 1-2.

## II. Man

We believe and teach:

God in the beginning created man in His own image to live according to His law which God had written into man's heart; but man disobeyed God and thereby became a sinner, alienating himself from God, and bringing sin and death upon himself and all his posterity. "As by one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin; and so death passed upon all men, for that all have sinned," Rom. 5:12. Therefore all men are born into this world with original sin; and being unable to observe God's divine commands, they willfully continue to transgress God's holy law in thoughts, words, and deeds. Man as sinner has delivered himself into the bondage of sin and of the devil, from which man cannot free himself by his own powers. From this desperate condition and tyranny only God can set man free.

Cf. Genesis 1-3; Psalm 51 & 130; Romans 1-7; Eph. 4:24; Heb. 2:14-18.

## III. Redemption

We believe and teach:

God from eternity decreed to send, and in the fullness of time did send, His Son to fallen man as Savior, to fulfill the law in the sinner's stead and to suffer the sinner's punishment in his stead. Christ "was delivered for our offences, and was raised again for our justification," Rom. 4:25. God "laid on Him the iniquity of us all," Is. 53:6. Christ entered into death in order to bring man, held in the grip of death, unto life with Himself. In His victory over death He brings to man a life of freedom from death. God by raising Christ from the dead proclaimed to the world that He has accepted the atonement for man's sin as completed, and that Christ, the risen and exalted God-Man, shall reign as Lord forever.

Cf. Isaiah 53; Matt. 20:28; Luke 24; John 11 & 14; Acts 2:22-36; I Cor. 15; II Cor. 5:14-21; I Tim. 2:4-6; I Peter 1:18-25.

## IV. Election

We believe and teach:

God from eternity, solely because of His grace in Christ and without any cause whatever in man, elected as His own all those whom He makes and keeps members of His kingdom and heirs of

eternal life. The Holy Spirit by the Gospel has called us and assured us of our status before God, testifying to us that He has chosen us for Himself in Christ from the foundation of the world, and by the imputation of Christ's righteousness has given us the assurance that He will present us faultless before the throne of His glory.

Cf. Acts 13:48; Romans 8; Eph. 1; I Peter 1:1-9.

### V. Means of Grace

We believe and teach:

God has willed that the knowledge and benefit of Christ's redemption from sin be brought to man through His means of grace, namely through the Gospel in the Word and in the Sacraments. Through these means He not only offers but actually bestows His grace in Christ unto forgiveness of sins and a life of fellowship with Him.

*The Word.* Through the Holy Scriptures, which God caused to be written by men chosen and inspired by Him, God instructs and assures us regarding His will for us. The Holy Scriptures constitute His Word to men, centering in the revelation of Himself in the person and work of Jesus Christ for our salvation. Through the Holy Scriptures God continues to speak to men in all ages until the end of time. He speaks as the infallible and unchanging God, Whose message to mankind never changes. Since the Holy Spirit by divine inspiration supplied to the holy writers content and fitting word, therefore we acknowledge the Holy Scriptures in their entirety as the inspired Word of God. His Holy Spirit testifies in our hearts that His Word is true, that He will keep all His promises to us, and that our faith in Him is not in vain.

We therefore recognize the Holy Scriptures as God's inerrant Word, and this Word of God alone shall establish articles of faith (cf. Smalcald Articles, Part II, Art. II). We pledge ourselves to teach all things taught in the Holy Scriptures, and nothing but that which is taught us by God in the Holy Scriptures.

The Holy Scriptures teach both Law and Gospel, but the chief content of the Holy Scriptures is the Gospel. The Law enters into the service of the Gospel by bringing man to a knowledge of his sins and by convincing him that he is under God's judgment because of his sins, and by telling the believer what fruits of faith he should produce.

*Baptism.* In the Sacrament of Baptism God adopts men as His children. In Baptism God confers the benefits of Christ's redemption and graciously bestows the washing of regeneration and newness of life. We recognize it as the Lord's will that men should be baptized even in their infancy, knowing that the promise of God also applies to little children.

*The Lord's Supper.* In the Sacrament of the Altar Christ gives us His body offered up for us, and His blood shed for us, to eat and to drink for the forgiveness of sins, the strengthening of our faith, and the increase in holiness of life. In this Sacrament we receive Christ's body and blood orally as well as spiritually. All communicants receive Christ's precious body and blood together with the bread and wine but only the believers obtain the blessings of the

Sacrament. Christ is not only present at the celebration of the Sacrament, but in this Sacrament He enters into the most intimate communion with the members of His Church, bringing to them His body and His blood by which He made atonement for their sins.

Cf. The Word: I Cor. 1-2; II Tim. 3:14-4:5; I Peter 1; II Peter 1:12-21.  
Baptism: Matt. 28:18-20; John 3:1-13; Acts 2:37-39; Romans 6; Titus 3:4-7.

Lord's Supper: Matt. 26:26-28; Mark 14:22-25; Luke 22:19-20; I Cor. 10:16-17; 11:23-29.

## VI. Justification

We believe and teach:

By His redemptive work Christ is the propitiation for the sins of the whole world; hence, forgiveness of sin has been secured and provided for all men. (This is often spoken of as objective justification.) "God was in Christ, reconciling the world unto Himself, not imputing their trespasses unto them; and hath committed unto us the word of reconciliation," II Cor. 5:19. Hence no sinner need be eternally lost on account of his sins. God offers this propitiation and reconciliation freely to all men through His means of grace. There is nothing in sinful man or in what he may do to merit God's declaring him righteous. God justifies the sinner solely on the basis of Christ's righteousness, which He imputes to the sinner through the Gospel and which the sinner accepts by faith. Such faith is wrought in man by the Holy Spirit. Through this faith we not only receive from God but also retain the blessed assurance of our righteousness in His sight for Christ's sake.

Cf. Romans 3-5; 8; Gal. 2:16-3:29; Col. 1; I John 2:2.

## VII. Conversion

We believe and teach:

The sinner's conversion takes place when God brings the contrite sinner to faith in Christ as his Savior. This change of heart with respect to sin and this reliance upon Christ for salvation from sin is the work of God the Holy Spirit, without any co-operation whatsoever from sinful man. "No man can say that Jesus is the Lord, but by the Holy Ghost," I Cor. 12:3b.

Cf. Acts 5:31; 26:18; Eph. 2:1-9; Jer. 31:18-19; Ezek. 11:19-20.

## VIII. Sanctification

We believe and teach:

The believer in Christ can no longer enjoy living in sin, but he is prompted and enabled by the love of God in Christ and by the indwelling Holy Spirit to live according to God's commandments and to be minded towards all things as God is minded. "I am crucified with Christ; nevertheless I live; yet not I, but Christ liveth in me; and the life which I now live in the flesh, I live by the faith of the Son of God, Who loved me and gave Himself for me," Gal. 2:20.

We therefore, out of gratitude to God, seek to glorify Him by abounding in good works, without which faith is dead. In glorifying God we seek to serve Him and our neighbor in love, as He directs us in both tables of His Law.

In this present world the Christian can never attain perfect sinlessness because sin inheres in him until death. But we strive for

the goal that is set before us and by daily contrition and faith make progress in our Christian life. We look forward to the life to come, when we shall be cleansed of every defilement of sin and shall share with Christ His perfect life.

Cf. Rom. 12:2; I Cor. 6:9-11; II Cor. 5:14-15 & 7:1; Eph. 2:10; Phil. 2:13 & 3:12; Col. 1:10 & 2:6; I Thess. 4:3; Titus 2:11-14; I Peter 1:15; I John 3:6-9.

## IX. The Church

We believe and teach:

All believers in Christ constitute the one, holy, apostolic (in agreement with the Apostles' doctrine), and catholic (universal) Church. Jesus Christ is its Head. Through the means of grace He calls all its members into fellowship with Himself, and also unites the members in fellowship with one another.

To all members of His Church the Lord has given all the rights and prerogatives set forth in His Word. Every Christian has the right of direct access to God without a human mediator.

To the Church has been given the commission to preach the Gospel and to administer the Sacraments. It is therefore the duty of Christians to unite in local congregations for this purpose. In such local congregations the presence or activity of any unbelievers or hypocrites does not nullify the power of the Word of God. The efficacy of the means of grace does not depend on the faith of the administrant, but inheres in the Word of God itself.

In this present world Christ does not promise His Church any earthly reign over the affairs of men. His Church will remain a kingdom of the cross until His return for judgment; but He will sustain it according to His promise. "The gates of hell shall not prevail against it," Matt. 16:18b.

It is the duty of the Church to be faithful to its Lord and His Word in all its testimony, to be steadfast in its confession of His truth at all times, and to avoid and combat error. It is the duty of the Church to mold and keep its practice in conformity with the Lord's directives in the Holy Scriptures. Therefore we dare not condone error or have altar and pulpit fellowship and an unscriptural co-operation with erring individuals, church bodies, or church groups that refuse to be corrected by God's Word. We must also be alert and susceptible to the Lord's leading to establish and maintain fellowship with those whom He has made one with us in the faith, and to seek to win the erring and wayward for unity in the true faith. We are mindful of our Lord's intercessory prayer that we, who are His brethren, may be one, even as He and the Father are one.

Cf. Matt. 28; John 8:31-32; 15; 17; 20:22-23; Romans 12:3-8; 16; I Cor. 1:10; 3; 12; Eph. 2; 4:1-16; 5:6-11; Col. 1; I Tim. 6; I Peter 2:9-10; I John 4:1; II John 9-10.

## X. The Ministry

We believe and teach:

The ministry of the Word and Sacraments exists by divine ordinance. God continues to call men into this holy office and entrusts the spiritual welfare of His congregations to these pastors as His gifts to the Church. It is the will of God that congregations choose as their pastors only such men as have the qualifications outlined in the Holy Scriptures. Pastors are required by God to

be faithful and as faithful pastors are entitled to the love and respect of their congregations.

Cf. Acts 20:28; Rom. 10:12-18; I Cor. 4:1-2; II Cor. 4; Eph. 4:11-15; I Tim. 3; 5:17; Heb. 13:7-17.

### XI. The Lutheran Confessions

We believe and teach:

The Lutheran Confessions (Book of Concord 1580) are true exhibitions of the truths of the Holy Scriptures. Therefore it is rightly required that every pastor and congregation in the Lutheran Church subscribe to and uphold the doctrines taught in these Confessions without any omission, deviation, or reservation.

### XII. The Last Things

We believe and teach:

The Church of Jesus Christ will exist and endure on earth, according to the promises of Christ, until His return for judgment. When Christ returns for judgment He will raise up all the dead — all believers in Him to eternal life, and all others to everlasting damnation.

Among the signs of His approaching return for judgment the distinguishing features of the Antichrist, as portrayed in the Holy Scriptures, are still clearly discernible in the Roman papacy, the climax of all human usurpations of Christ's authority in the Church. We hold it to be an error to teach anything as a sign of Christ's second advent not promised or foretold in the Holy Scriptures, such as the expectation of a mass conversion of the Jews, a preliminary resurrection of martyrs, and a visible millennial reign of Christ on the earth before the Day of Judgment.

"Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, which according to His abundant mercy hath begotten us again unto a lively hope by the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead, to an inheritance incorruptible, and undefiled, and that fadeth not away, reserved in heaven for you, who are kept by the power of God through faith unto salvation ready to be revealed in the last time, wherein ye greatly rejoice, though now for a season, if need be, ye are in heaviness through manifold temptations; that the trial of your faith, being much more precious than of gold that perisheth, though it be tried with fire, might be found unto praise and honor and glory at the appearing of Jesus Christ; Whom having not seen, ye love; in Whom, though now ye see Him not, yet believing, ye rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory; receiving the end of your faith, even the salvation of your souls," I Peter 1:3-9.

"Beloved, now are we the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be; but we know that when He shall appear we shall be like Him, for we shall see Him as He is," I John 3:2.

Cf. Matt. 16:18; John 5:28-29; 6:40; 18:36; Romans 11; II Thess. 2:1-10; I John 2:18; Rev. 20.

Your Committee is conscious of the fact that before pulpit and altar fellowship can be declared to exist between these two bodies some other matters will have to be considered and adjusted, which are mentioned in the following.



Since the Constitution of the Synodical Conference provides that fellowship with another church body cannot be established by any one of its constituent synods without the consent of every synod in the Synodical Conference ("Without the consent of all the synods of the Synodical Conference of North America, none of its constituent synods can be permitted to enter into actual fellowship with any other church body"), and since the American Lutheran Church already in 1938 in its Sandusky Resolutions declared itself ready to place the agreement reached with the Missouri Synod before its sister synods for approval and acceptance: your Committee recommends that after favorable action has been taken by the American Lutheran Church and The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod on the confession of faith here submitted, this course, pertaining to sister synods on both sides, be followed.

Since the practice of the Church must agree with its doctrine, your Committee recommends that matters of church practice, especially the attitude of Lutheran congregations toward lodgery and unionism and similar issues, be carefully studied and that for this purpose the President, the Vice-Presidents, and the District Presidents of our Church endeavor to hold conferences with the President, the Vice-Presidents, and the District Presidents of the honorable American Lutheran Church to survey the problems in this field and to see how uniformity in church practice can be brought about.

Finally, your Committee recommends that a Committee on Doctrinal Unity be again appointed, in the manner prescribed by the regulations of Synod, to serve as a steering committee and clearinghouse. It is hoped that the honorable American Lutheran Church likewise will continue a Fellowship Committee for the same purpose.

THE COMMITTEE ON DOCTRINAL UNITY  
OF THE LUTHERAN CHURCH — MISSOURI SYNOD

DR. W. ARNDT, *Chairman* PASTOR W. H. JURGENS, *Secretary*

DR. JOHN H. C. FRITZ PASTOR GEORGE J. MEYER

DR. F. H. BRUNN MR. HERBERT W. KNOPP

PROF. WALTER BAEPLER

**Accept "Common Confession"**

(Memorial 602)

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to lead the Committee on Doctrinal Unity of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod and the Committee on Fellowship of the American Lutheran Church to a complete meeting of mind and spirit in the "Common Confession of Faith," dated December 6, 1949; and

WHEREAS, We believe that this "Common Confession" is in full accord with the teachings of Holy Scripture as expounded in the canonical books of the Old and New Testaments and the Confessional works of the Lutheran Church embodied in the Book of Concord of 1580; and

WHEREAS, We believe that the said "Common Confession" meets every point that has been historically in controversy between The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod and the constituent synods of the American Lutheran Church on a Scripturally sound basis; and

WHEREAS, This "Common Confession" meets with the instructions of the 40th Regular Convention of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod given in Parts 2 and 3 of the resolution on doctrinal unity (*Proceedings*, 1947, p. 510); and

WHEREAS, It has at all times been the expressed intention of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod to come to a God-pleasing unity with its fellow Lutherans based on a truly doctrinal unity; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church, 199th Street and Valentine Avenue in the City of New York, does hereby petition our honorable Synod to accept the afore-mentioned "Common Confession of Faith," dated December 6, 1949, as being Scripturally sound and in accord with the traditional teachings of the Lutheran Church; and be it further

*Resolved*, That we further petition Synod that it shall pass appropriate resolutions suggesting that all members of Synod shall pray that the American Lutheran Church may be led to also accept this "Common Confession" as its own expression of faith and that in God's own time He may lead all Lutherans in America to accept it as their confession of faith; and be it further

*Resolved*, That we further petition Synod that it shall continue the Committee on Doctrinal Unity, with instructions that the said committee shall initiate discussions with a like group in the American Lutheran Church looking toward the establishment of fellowship based on the said Confession; and be it further

*Resolved*, That copies of these resolutions, duly certified by the president of this congregation, be forwarded to the President and Secretary of Synod.

Attested by

WILLIAM A. MESSNER, *President*

GRACE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

## The Common Confession of Faith

(Memorial 603)

We, the undersigned members of the Missouri Synod, hereby reject the proposed "Common Confession of Faith" as a basis for church fellowship with the American Lutheran Church for the following reasons: —

### Plenary Verbal Inspiration

The "Common Confession" reads: "Since the Holy Spirit by divine inspiration supplied to the holy writers content and fitting word, therefore we acknowledge the Holy Scriptures in their entirety as the inspired Word of God." (Par. V.)

The expression that the Holy Spirit by divine inspiration "supplied to the holy writers content and fitting word" is taken from the "Declaration" of the A. L. C. and the "Pittsburgh Agreement" between the A. L. C. and the U. L. C. The late Dr. Reu, who was the chief exponent of this expression, taught a verbal inspiration in the sense that the holy writers wrote their words under the "guidance" or "influence" of the Holy Spirit. But he denied *plenary* verbal inspiration, that is, that *every* word of Scripture is inspired. Nor do the words "in their *entirety*" imply a plenary verbal inspiration. According to dictionaries in common use, the word "entirety" has the meaning of "whole" and does not "necessarily imply parts."

Over against this, our Catechism confesses: "By inspiration of God' means that God the Holy Ghost moved the holy men to write, and put into their minds, the very thoughts which they expressed and the *very words* which they wrote." (Qu. 10.) "Whose word, then, is every word of the Bible? *Every word* of the Bible is God's Word, and therefore the Bible is without error." (Qu. 11.)

The "Common Confession" does not confess the plenary verbal inspiration of Holy Scripture.

### Objective Justification

The "Common Confession" reads: "God by raising Christ from the dead proclaimed to the world that He has accepted the atonement for man's sin as completed." (Par. III.) Again it says: "By His redemptive work Christ is the propitiation for the sins of the whole world; hence, forgiveness of sin has been secured and provided for all men. (This is often spoken of as objective justification.)" (Par. VI.)

Over against this, our *Brief Statement* confesses: "Scripture teaches that God has already declared the whole world to be righteous in Christ, Rom. 5: 19; 2 Cor. 5: 18-21; Rom. 4: 25." (Par. 17.) Dr. Pieper, *Dogmatik*, II, p. 411, says: "God, then, already in His heart forgave the whole world its sin, justified the whole world."

In 1941 our Committee on Doctrinal Unity reported to our Synod: "We regret that the statement [of the A. L. C. at Detroit] does not include a definition of objective justification such as was before the joint meeting of the two commissions and found mutually acceptable, 'That God has already in Christ absolved all the world of its sins.'" (*Proceedings*, 1941, p. 280.) There is a vast difference between the statement that "forgiveness of sin *has been secured and provided* for all men," and the statement that "God *has already* in Christ absolved all the world of its sins." The former opens the door to work-righteousness, while the latter closes the door against it.

The "Common Confession" does not confess the Scriptural doctrine of an objective justification.

### Conversion

The "Common Confession" reads: "The sinner's conversion . . . is the work of God the Holy Spirit, without any co-operation whatsoever from sinful man." (Par. VII.)

The A. L. C. has taught, and does teach to this day, that all unconverted men "naturally" resist the converting grace of God. But whoever adds to his natural resistance a so-called "willful" resistance places an obstacle in the way of grace which the Holy Spirit cannot overcome.

The "Common Confession" does not rule out the false and unscriptural distinction between a "natural" and a "willful" resistance as a factor in man's conversion.

### Election

The "Common Confession" reads: "God from eternity, solely because of His grace in Christ and without any cause whatever in man, elected as His own all those whom He makes and keeps members of His kingdom and heirs of eternal life." (Par. IV.)

Our *Brief Statement* rejects this as a doctrine of election. "By election of grace, Scripture does not mean that *one* part of God's counsel of salvation according to which He will receive into heaven those who persevere in faith unto the end" (or as the "Common Confession" puts it: "whom He makes and keeps members of His kingdom and heirs of eternal life"). Our *Brief Statement* confesses: "But, on the contrary, Scripture means this, that God, before the foundation of the world, from pure grace, because of the redemption of Christ, has chosen for His own a definite number of persons out of the corrupt mass and has determined to bring them, through Word and Sacrament, to faith and salvation." (Par. 39.)

The "Common Confession" does not confess the Scriptural doctrine of election.

### The Holy Christian Church, the Communion of Saints

Our Catechism confesses: "What is the holy Christian Church? The holy Christian Church is the communion of saints, that is, the whole number of believers in Christ; for all believers, and only believers, are members of this Church." (Qu. 175.) "Why do you say, 'I believe' in the Church? I say, I *believe* in the Church, because the Church is *invisible*, since no man can look into another's heart and see whether he believes." (Qu. 176.) In other words, the Church in the true sense of the term consists of all believers, and only believers, who are known only to God.

Over against this, the A. L. C. to this day contends that the Church has also a "visible side—the use of the means of grace," and that the "use of the means of grace" must be included when defining its essence, or when answering the question what the holy Christian Church is.

The "Common Confession" makes no mention of the invisibility of the Church. Both Luke 17:20-21 and 2 Tim. 2:19 are conspicuous by their absence. Its language enables the A. L. C. to retain its old false teaching, that the one holy Christian Church is both invisible and visible.

The "Common Confession" does not confess the Scriptural doctrine of the invisibility of the holy Christian Church, the communion of saints.

### Church Fellowship

The "Common Confession" reads: "We dare not condone error or have altar and pulpit fellowship and unscriptural co-operation with erring individuals, church bodies, or church groups that refuse to be corrected by God's Word." (Par. IX.)

Note, first of all, that the "Common Confession" does not include "prayer fellowship" in the forbidden church fellowship. This is in conformity with Paragraph 8 of "A Statement," of which the chairman of our Committee on Doctrinal Unity is a signer. "We affirm our conviction that any two or more Christians may pray together to the Triune God in the name of Jesus Christ if the purpose for which they meet and pray is right according to the Word of God."

Note, in the second place, that "altar and pulpit fellowship" dare not be practiced only with such erring individuals, church bodies, or church groups "that refuse to be corrected." Which errorist does not say that he sincerely believes that he is teaching according to God's Word? And which errorist is so base as to declare that he is not willing to be corrected?

Scripture, on the other hand, commands us to mark and avoid those who persist in causing divisions and offenses contrary to

Apostolic doctrine, Rom. 16:17. Our *Brief Statement* therefore confesses: "We repudiate *unionism*, that is, church fellowship with the adherents of false doctrine, as disobedience to God's command, as causing divisions in the Church, Rom. 16:17." (Par. 28.)

The "Common Confession" does not confess the Scriptural doctrine of church fellowship.

### The Last Things

The "Common Confession" reads: "We hold it to be an error to teach anything as a sign of Christ's second advent not promised or foretold in the Holy Scriptures, such as the expectation of a mass conversion of the Jews, a preliminary resurrection of martyrs, and a visible millennial reign of Christ on the earth before the Day of Judgment." (Par. XII.) The "Common Confession" rejects as "an error to teach anything" such as the things there mentioned, for such things are "not promised or foretold in the Holy Scriptures."

No one will deny that millennialism is being taught and tolerated within the A. L. C. to this day. But such millennialism, as taught, for example, by Dr. Reu in his *Lutheran Dogmatics*, 1928 ed., pp. 305—310; 1941—42 ed., II, pp. 228—247; 1945 ed., pp. 373—383, is treated in the A. L. C. as an open question, that is, a question which need not disrupt church fellowship. This position is also held by the chairman of our Committee on Doctrinal Unity, who declared at the conventions of the California Districts that "church fellowship is not made impossible by the existence of error in the views of an individual or a church body, provided these errors are of a non-fundamental nature and the right attitude to Christ and the Word of God is maintained."

The "Common Confession" does not confess that millennialism is an error because of which it is necessary to sever church fellowship, if persistently advocated.

\* \* \*

The "Common Confession of Faith" does not confess the full truth of God's Word. It does not remove a single one of the doctrinal differences which have for decades existed between the American Lutheran Church and the Missouri Synod and which do exist to this day.

(Signed) (REV.) THEO. DIERKS, Morrison, Ill.

(REV.) WALLACE H. McLAUGHLIN, Pittsburgh, Pa.

(DR.) P. E. KRETZMANN, Cuba, Mo.

(REV.) H. D. MENSING, Tinley Park, Ill.

Signatures attested by (REV.) H. D. MENSING  
Tinley Park, Ill., April 5, 1950

## Memorial on the "Common Confession"

(Memorial 604)

WHEREAS, The "Common Confession," proposed by the Committee on Doctrinal Unity of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod and the Committee on Fellowship of the American Lutheran Church is being submitted to the convention of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod in June, 1950, for approval or revision or rejection; and

WHEREAS, The "Common Confession" falls short of meeting the requirements of the first object of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod as stated in its Constitution, Art. III, Sec. One; to wit:

"The conservation and promotion of the true unity of faith (Eph. 4:3-6; 1 Cor. 1:10) and a united defense against schism and sectarianism (Rom. 16:17)."

This object of Synod clearly states that it is not enough merely to confess the true doctrine, but that it is also necessary to defend the true doctrine of God's Word against any and every schism and, accordingly, to voice rejection of any and every error in clear and unmistakable terms; thus failure to do so is in effect toleration of false teaching; and

WHEREAS, The "Common Confession" fails in making mention of specific errors in points of doctrine heretofore in controversy between The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod and the American Lutheran Church, such as the doctrines of election and conversion, the verbal inspiration of Holy Scripture, the distinction between the invisible Church and visible church groups; and

WHEREAS, Quotation of John 17:20, 11-23 in Art. IX of the "Common Confession" is misapplied to the visible Church, while our Lord applies it to the spiritual unity in the invisible Church; and

WHEREAS, Ambiguous words are used in Art. XII of the "Common Confession" in identifying the Antichrist with the Roman Papacy, permitting various interpretations; and

WHEREAS, The "Common Confession" avoids special mention of Romans 16:17 and other Bible passages demanding of us not to enter into fellowship with such as teach otherwise than God's Word teaches, to remain separate (2 Cor. 6:14-18); and to withdraw ourselves from "any man that teaches otherwise and consents not to wholesome words, even the words of our Lord Jesus Christ, and to the doctrine" (1 Tim. 6:3-5); and

WHEREAS, The "Common Confession" makes no mention of the Brief Statement of the doctrinal position of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, the official confession of The Lutheran

Church — Missouri Synod, which confession not only in keeping with the Constitution of the Missouri Synod, Art. III, Sec. I, presents the true saving doctrine of God's Word, but also in definite unmistakable language points out and rejects all errors contrary to the true doctrine; and

WHEREAS, No reference is made in the "Common Confession" to Scriptural lodge practice and doctrinal discipline; therefore be it  
*Resolved,*

1. That The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod declare the "Common Confession" inadequate as a true confession of the doctrines of Holy Scripture;

2. That this "Common Confession" be referred back to the Committee of Doctrinal Unity for the purpose of including definite antitheses, rejecting specific errors with reference to election and conversion; (such as election in view of faith, contrary to Acts 13:48; Rom. 8:28-30, failure to distinguish between God's eternal decree of election and the universal plan of salvation, etc.); the Scriptural distinction between the invisible Church and visible church groups; and include the demands of God's Word, which teaches us to avoid religious fellowship with such as continue to teach false doctrine;

3. That in the revision of the "Common Confession" the correct teaching of Rom. 16:17, as stated in Synod's Constitution (Art. III, Sec. 1) and as stated in the *Brief Statement*, Par. 28, be maintained as part of the "Common Confession"; and be it further

*Resolved,*

1. That among the congregations of the Missouri Synod, Synod insist on practice in conformity with Rom. 16:17 and permit no fellowship with adherents of false doctrine, be it even in detail of doctrine, and to deal with such as persist in unionism according to Art. XIII, Sec. 1, of Synod's Constitution;

2. That no fellowship can be maintained with the American Lutheran Church as long as specific errors, taught heretofore, are not repudiated, and as long as the American Lutheran Church retains membership in the National Lutheran Council and tolerates religious fellowship contrary to the demand of God's Word, as stated in Rom. 16:17 and in the Constitution of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod in Art. VI, Sec. 2, and as long as Scriptural lodge practice and doctrinal discipline are not put into effect.

E. A. LAABS

G. H. NAUMANN

PAUL G. KOCH

A. V. KUSTER

WALTER M. AVE-LALLEMANT

M. F. KRETZMANN

PAUL L. KRETZMANN

Plymouth, Ind., March 23, 1950



## Decline the "Common Confession" of Faith as Basis for Fellowship

(Memorial 605)

The document beginning with the words "This common confession of faith" and submitted to the synods by the two committees, The Committee on Doctrinal Unity of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod and The Committee on Fellowship of the American Lutheran Church, shall be called in this memorial This Common Confession of Faith according to its first five words as quoted above.

The writing of the Formula of Concord had the aim and the purpose to cover and allay matters in controversy throughout some thirty years. Procedure for the document This Common Confession of Faith should have been as at that time, in this way, that every teaching called into question between the two church bodies or the one-time individual synods be stated in simple words, if true, and if in error be noted as false. This is not doctrinalism, or lovelessness, or the spirit of separatism, but the duty and obligation of parties concerned for the truth and with love for all mankind.

Thus it was done openly, frankly, and candidly in the writing of the Formula of Concord according to the following excerpts taken from the Formula of Concord:

*Triglotta*: Page 837, 22: "This is the brief and simple explanation of the controverted articles, which for a time have been debated and taught controversially among theologians of the Augsburg Confession. Hence every simple Christian, according to the guidance of God's Word, and his simple Catechism, can perceive what is right or wrong, since not only the pure doctrine has been stated, but also the erroneous contrary doctrine has been repudiated and rejected, and thus offensive divisions that have occurred are thoroughly settled (and decided)."

*Triglotta*: Page 1095, 94—95: "So much concerning the controverted articles which have been discussed for many years already among the theologians of the Augsburg Confession, in which some have erred and severe *controversiae* (controversies), that is, religious disputes, have arisen. From this our explanation, friends and enemies, and therefore every one, may clearly infer that we have no intention of yielding ought of the eternal, immutable truth of God for the sake of temporal peace, tranquillity, and unity (which, moreover, is not in our power to do). Nor would such peace and unity, since it is devised against the truth and for its suppression, have any permanency. Still less are we inclined to adorn and conceal a corruption of the pure doctrine and manifest, condemned errors. But we entertain heartfelt pleasure and love for, and are on our part sincerely inclined and anxious to advance, that unity according to our utmost power, by which His glory

remains to God uninjured, nothing of the divine truth of the Holy Gospel is surrendered, no room is given to the least error, poor sinners are brought to true, genuine repentance, raised up by faith, confirmed in new obedience, and thus justified and eternally saved alone through the sole merit of Christ."

*Triglotta*: Page 1103, 40: "Since now, in the sight of God and of all Christendom (the entire Church of Christ), we wish to testify to those now living and those who shall come after us that this declaration herewith presented concerning all the controverted articles aforementioned and explained, and no other, is our faith, doctrine, and confession, in which we are also willing, by God's grace, to appear with intrepid hearts before the judgment-seat of Jesus Christ, and give an account of it; and that we will neither privately nor publicly speak or write anything contrary to it, but, by the help of God's grace, intend to abide thereby: therefore, after mature deliberation, we have, in God's fear and with the invocation of His name, attached our signatures with our own hands."

The document *This Common Confession of Faith* on account and for reason of its brevity is inadequate to cover and allay all the items of the controversies engaging the two church bodies, or the one-time individual synods, during the past 70 years. Its brevity postulates the basis: in love to assume and tacitly take for granted that there is now full agreement in those matters which at one time were of such serious differences as to bring the charge of false teaching and as to demand and sustain separation for many years.

Furthermore, and also as an example, the paragraphs on the Holy Scriptures are too few and altogether too brief to do justice to this doctrine in view of the conditions now existing in this matter in Germany (Bad Boll), in some Lutheran bodies of America, and in Protestant circles in general. Under these circumstances it is a solemn and a sacred duty of trust, obligation, and service to set down at length in specific statements the various truths concerning Holy Scriptures, as these truths are in debate or under attack at the present time.

The method and procedure which were followed for the writing of the *Formula of Concord* take time and patience and love for the truth, in order to settle and stabilize matters of controversy, as it did by and through the writing of the comprehensive and lengthy *Formula of Concord*. The document *This Common Confession of Faith* through its brevity and wording leaves matters of controversy in doubt and uncertainty, such as concerning "The Inspiration of Holy Scriptures," "The Church," "The Eternal Election," "The Antichrist," "The Observance of Sunday."

The document *This Common Confession of Faith* is inadequate and cannot be regarded or accepted as a basis for establishing pulpit or altar fellowship between the two church bodies The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod and The American Lutheran Church. Therefore the document *This Common Confession of Faith* must be declined, and instead a resolution should be adopted requesting full coverage of all necessary items, so that such a thorough declaration may result in a document which in itself exhibits positive evidence and induces full confidence and engenders wholehearted thanksgiving and rejoicing that true unity of doctrine indeed unites the two church bodies.

As a suggestion for such a document, there should be included paragraphs on Higher Criticism, and an understanding should be reached in the matter of Membership in Certain Organizations, Societies, or Lodges.

"May Almighty God and the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ grant the grace of His Holy Ghost that we all may be one in Him and constantly abide in this Christian unity, which is well pleasing to Him. Amen." *Triglotta*: Page 837, 23.

J. R. SHEPPARD, *Pastor*

March 10, 1950

Emmaus Luth. Church, Tripp, S. Dak.

ARTHUR W. MEYER PHIL MUELLER

March 21, 1950

G. H. STEFFEN H. H. KUEHN

## Objections to Statement of Doctrinal Unity

(Memorial 606)

The Southwest Minnesota Pastoral Conference submits the following for consideration: We, the pastors of the Southwest Minnesota Conference, in session March 6, 1950, at Luverne, Minn., object to the "Unity Statement" prepared by members of the Missouri Synod and American Lutheran Church Committees, on the grounds that the "Statement" does not clearly state the *Antithesis*.

We recommend that the "Statement" of the Unity Committee be considered a document for further study rather than a matter of confession.

We, therefore, offer the following resolution: "Be it *resolved*, that The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod consider the "Statement of Unity" drawn up by the committees on Union of both The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod and The American Lutheran Church as a document for further study rather than a matter of confession." We urge adoption.

SOUTHWEST MINNESOTA PASTORAL CONFERENCE

REV. J. G. STEINMEYER, *Chairman*

REV. G. L. KATH, *Secretary*

## Re The Confessional Basis for Church Union and Fellowship

(Memorial 607)

WHEREAS, The first objective of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod is "the conservation and promotion of the unity of the true faith (Eph. 4:3-6; 1 Cor. 1:10) and a united defense against schism and sectarianism (Rom. 16:17)" (Constitution, Art. III); and

WHEREAS, The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, assembled in convention in Chicago in 1947, reaffirmed its loyalty to the doctrinal position of the *Brief Statement*, thereby asserting that 1. Christians are "to have church fellowship only with orthodox church bodies"; 2. "We repudiate *unionism*, that is, church fellowship with the adherents of false doctrine . . . as causing divisions in the Church, Rom. 16:17"; 3. "The orthodox character of a church is established . . . by the doctrine which is *actually* taught in its pulpits, in its theological seminaries, and in its publications" (*Brief Statement*, Par. 28 and 29); in accordance with the above,

We, the members of Trinity Lutheran Church, Westville, Ind., and the members of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Otis, Ind., hereby declare our unswerving and uncompromising loyalty to these truths and all other truths set forth in the following: 1. The canonical books of the Old and New Testaments; 2. The confessional writings contained in the *Book of Concord*; and 3. The *Brief Statement* adopted in 1932.

We respectfully memorialize The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, assembled in convention in Milwaukee, to restrict its church fellowship to those church bodies only which are willing to bind themselves to the *entire* doctrinal stand of the above Confessions, also with respect to the practical application of those doctrines (e. g., our official position with respect to the lodge).

*Resolved*, That we petition Synod, in harmony with its official doctrinal position (*Brief Statement*, Par. 29), to exercise evangelical doctrinal discipline, whenever necessary, in the interest of preserving the truth within our own Synod.

Adopted on March 28, 1950, by

TRINITY EV. LUTHERAN CONGREGATION  
OF WESTVILLE, IND.

ANDREW CARSON, *Chairman*

ELMER LUBS, *Secretary*

WALTER M. AVE-LALLEMANT, *Pastor*

Adopted on March 30, 1950, by

ST. PAUL'S EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH  
OF OTIS, IND.

L. R. SCHMIDT, *Chairman*

JONHENRY MILLER, *Secretary*

WALTER M. AVE-LALLEMANT, *Pastor*

## Unprinted Memorials on "Common Confession"

Concerning the Report of the Committee on Doctrinal Unity, particularly the "Common Confession," the following unprinted memorials were submitted: Nos. 3, 11, 14, 21, 50, 56, 58, 62, 65, 69. (Cf. Index.)

### ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 3, the following resolutions were adopted:

#### Resolution 14

WHEREAS, By the grace of God the Committee on Doctrinal Unity of Synod and the Committee on Fellowship of the American Lutheran Church have jointly produced the document known as the "Common Confession"; and

WHEREAS, We find in this document nothing that contradicts the Scriptures; and

WHEREAS, We are of the conviction that, under God, our Synod should seek a God-pleasing unity with all Lutherans; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we rejoice and thank God that the "Common Confession" shows that agreement has been achieved in the doctrines treated by the two committees; and be it further

*Resolved*, That we accept the "Common Confession" as a statement of these doctrines in harmony with Scriptures; and be it further

*Resolved*, That if the American Lutheran Church, in convention assembled, accepts it, the "Common Confession" shall be recognized as a statement of agreement on these doctrines between us and the American Lutheran Church.

### ADDITION

WHEREAS, Not all phases of the doctrines of the Scriptures are treated in the "Common Confession"; and

WHEREAS, Further study or future developments may show the need of clarification or expansion of the "Common Confession"; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That additional statements, originating in the same

manner as the present "Common Confession," may be submitted to future conventions of our Synod and the American Lutheran Church for adoption.

NOTE.—An amendment was offered, reading: "That it be understood that the acceptance of this document does not in any way affect our position as expressed in the *Brief Statement*." The amendment was rejected. The Chair then put the question: "Does anyone by his vote in favor of rejecting the amendment repudiate the *Brief Statement*?" No one arose in answer. (Cf. minutes of June 29, 1950.)

#### Resolution 15

WHEREAS, Our Committee on Doctrinal Unity states in its report "since the practice of the Church must agree with the doctrine, your Committee recommends that matters of church practice, especially the attitude of Lutheran congregations toward lodgery and unionism and similar issues, be carefully studied and that for this purpose the President, the Vice-Presidents, and the District Presidents of our Church endeavor to hold conferences with the President, Vice-Presidents, and District Presidents of the honorable American Lutheran Church to survey the problems in the field and to see how uniformity in church practice can be brought about"; and

WHEREAS, Our Committee further recommends that "a Committee on Doctrinal Unity be again appointed, in the manner prescribed by the regulations of Synod, to serve as a steering committee and clearinghouse"; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the recommendations of the Committee be accepted; and be it further

*Resolved*, That every effort be made to hold the suggested meetings for the purpose mentioned; and be it further

*Resolved*, That a Committee on Doctrinal Unity be again appointed, in the manner prescribed by the regulations of Synod, to serve as our steering committee and clearinghouse for all questions with regard to the "Common Confession" or any other aspect of the matters of fellowship between the two church bodies.

#### Resolution 16

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the Synodical Conference provides that fellowship with another church body cannot be established by any one of its constituent synods without the consent of every synod in the Synodical Conference; and

WHEREAS, The American Lutheran Church already in 1938 declared itself ready to place the agreement reached with the Missouri Synod before its sister synods for approval and acceptance; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we request our President to place this matter

before the Synodical Conference in order to secure the consent of the constituent synods to the action outlined in these resolutions; and be it further

*Resolved*, That our President inform the President of the American Lutheran Church of our action and request him, if the convention of the American Lutheran Church takes favorable action on the "Common Confession," to place the agreement reached with us before its sister synods for approval and acceptance.

#### Resolution 17

WHEREAS, Several steps remain to be taken before church fellowship can be established between us and the American Lutheran Church, as outlined in the foregoing resolutions; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That when by the grace of God everything necessary for fellowship has been accomplished, this fact is to be announced officially by the President of Synod. Until then no action is to be taken by any member of Synod which would overlook the fact that we are not as yet united.

#### Resolution 18

WHEREAS, Our Committee on Doctrinal Unity has worked conscientiously and its labors have been blessed by our gracious God; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we gratefully acknowledge this fact, thank the Committee for its work, and adopt its entire report.

### Where Does Synod Now Stand?

(Memorial 608)

We, the undersigned, members of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, having taken cognizance of the apparent increasing disunity in our Synod and being deeply concerned about the doctrinal position and the unionistic practices of leading members of this church body, herewith submit the following overture and respectfully request a clear and unequivocal reply *at this convention*, since the answers to our questions involve no need for further study, the truth being clearly presented in Holy Writ, the Lutheran Confessions, the exposition of the Small Catechism as in use in the Missouri Synod, and the *Brief Statement* of this body (as accepted in 1932 and reaffirmed in 1947).

1. Does the venerable Synod approve or does it reject the exposition of Rom. 16:17-18 contained in a St. Louis faculty opinion issued in 1946 and referred to in the *Lutheran Witness*, Vol. LXVII, p. 87, and footnote (cp. Vol. LXVI, p. 59, footnote 10)? This

"opinion" nullifies, in part, § 28 of the *Brief Statement* and contradicts the exposition of the Small Catechism, Question 186, D. See also Overture No. 607, as approved by the 1947 convention. (*Proceedings*, p. 514f.)

2. Does the venerable Synod approve or does it reject the teaching on Prayer Fellowship presented in Doctor Theodore Graebner's pamphlet bearing that name and as practiced in the unionistic meetings which are connected with the co-operation of our men in the welfare agencies of various large cities, in conference with National Lutheran Council representatives, in intersynodical laymen's organizations, etc.? See *Proceedings* of the 1947 convention, pp. 514—517, and earlier articles on the subject by Dr. Theo. Graebner, Dr. Wm. Arndt, and other teachers of the Church.

3. Does the venerable Synod approve or does it reject the unionism that is being practiced by virtue of the participation of St. Louis faculty members in celebrations, institutes, and seminars which are far from bearing a mere academic character, likewise the common devotions and the worship intimacy of the Association of Lutheran Seminarians? Such fellowshiping has taken place at Dubuque, at St. Louis, at Columbus, Ohio, at Maywood, Ill., and elsewhere, and the meetings had public recognition.

4. Does the venerable Synod approve or does it reject the teaching as found in the classrooms of the St. Louis Seminary, in conference discussions, and in the *Lutheran Witness*:

- a. That "there is a visible manifestation of the invisible Church," that "we do not declare invisibility to be an attribute of the Church"? See the *Brief Statement*, § 25; exposition of the Small Catechism, Question 176, A.
- b. That, as openly stated by at least one member of the St. Louis faculty, the declaration of our Lutheran Confessions of the Pope's being the Antichrist according to clear statements of Scripture is not acceptable?
- c. That the St. Louis faculty has openly stated, in a faculty "opinion" dated May 24, 1949, that the obligations of a valid engagement do not have the binding force of holy marriage? See the exposition of the Small Catechism, Question 61, and many statements of former teachers of the Church, particularly of Luther.
- d. That, as recently repeatedly stated by Dr. William Arndt, there are "doctrines" of Holy Writ which are not divisive of church fellowship? See the venerable doctor's essay at the convention of the Western District, 1948, and in the two California Districts, 1949.



5. Does the venerable Synod approve or does it reject the "co-operation in externals" with other church bodies even when it involves common endeavors in the field of Christian education, prayer fellowship, etc.?

We feel that we have the right to request and to expect a straight and unequivocal answer to every one of these questions at once, since these are not matters which require long and painstaking research, but are taught in the textbooks which have been recognized among us for many years.

Respectfully submitted, with our signatures duly recorded.

ST. PETER'S EV. LUTH. CHURCH, GOODHUE, MINN.

ARTHUR DREVLOW, *Pastor*

GOOD SHEPHERD LUTHERAN CHURCH OF BERWYN, ILL.

BY IRVING H. GRIMM, *Chairman*

THE BOARD OF ELDERS OF CHRIST EV. LUTH. CHURCH  
AT NORTHLAKE, ILL.

THOMAS BRUCE, ROBERT PARKER, OTTO SCHULTZ

PASTOR ARNOLD R. REINKING, Parma, Ohio

PASTOR F. E. BARTLING, Northlake, Ill.

PASTOR ADALBERT OESCH, Wausa, Nebr.

PASTOR F. L. TRESKOW, Dolton, Ill.

PASTOR J. R. SHEPPARD, Tripp, S. Dak.

PASTOR O. F. P. WEINBACH, Baltimore, Md.

PASTOR CARL J. GOETTE, Pittston, Pa.

PASTOR J. H. BECK, Fair Haven, Minn.

MISS ALMA E. LUSSKY, Detroit, Mich.

PASTOR EMER. H. PREKEL, Chicago, Ill.

TEACHER E. L. MARQUARDT, Chicago, Ill.

PASTOR ARTHUR F. H. WIEGERT, Springfield, Ill.

PASTOR GEO. SCHWEIKERT, Okabena, Minn.

PASTOR WALLACE H. McLAUGHLIN, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PASTOR A. C. DAHMS, Chicago, Ill.

PASTOR ERNEST T. LAMS, D. D., Oak Park, Ill.

PASTOR K. F. LOHRMANN, Berwyn, Ill.

PASTOR EMER. F. E. PASCHE, Hancock, Minn.

PASTOR EMER. H. GUCKENBERGER, Baltimore, Md.

P. E. KRETZMANN, Ph. D., Cuba, Mo.

## Correct Synodical District Essay

(Memorial 609)

We, the undersigned members of Synod, would hereby call the attention of Synod to the following facts and request remedial action.

### The Visible Side of the Church

In its *Declaration* the American Lutheran Church has said: "We declare that (to speak of a visible side of the Church when defining its essence) is not a false doctrine if by this visible side nothing else is meant than the use of the means of grace." (*Proceedings*, 1938, p. 223.)

*Lehre und Wehre* in 1904 designated this definition of the Church "unbiblical, contrary to the Confessions, and downright absurd," and showed how it can become "very detrimental to the faith." (Vol. 50, p. 443f.)

Our Synod therefore confesses in its *Brief Statement*: "In our day some Lutherans speak of two sides of the Church, taking the means of grace to be its 'visible side.' It is true, the means of grace are necessarily related to the Church, seeing that the Church is created and preserved through them. But the means of grace are not for that reason a part of the Church; for the Church, in the proper sense of the word, consists only of *believers*, Eph. 2:19-20; Acts 5:14. Lest we abet the notion that the Christian Church in the proper sense of the term is an external institution, we shall continue to call the means of grace the 'marks' of the Church." (Par. 25.) "Not to be included in the number of open questions are the following: the doctrine of the Church and the Ministry . . . these doctrines being clearly defined in Scripture." (Par. 44.)

But in an essay read to the 1949 convention of the Southern California and the California and Nevada Districts of Synod, Dr. W. A. Arndt says regarding this false teaching of the A. L. C.: "It is evident that here we are dealing with a question of terminology."

In short, what Missouri has always regarded as being a difference between truth and error and as a departure from the clear teaching of Scripture is regarded by Dr. Arndt and the A. L. C. merely as a "question of terminology."

### Antichrist

In its *Declaration* the American Lutheran Church has said: "We accept the historical judgment of Luther in the Smalcald Articles that the Pope is the very Antichrist, because among all the antichristian manifestations in the history of the world and the Church that lie *behind us in the past* there is none that fits the description given in 2 Thessalonians 2 better than the Papacy. . . .

The answer to the question whether in the future that is still before us, prior to the return of Christ, a special unfolding and personal concentration of the antichristian power already present now and thus a still more comprehensive fulfillment of 2 Thessalonians 2 may occur, we leave to the Lord and Ruler of the Church and world history." (*Proceedings*, 1938, p. 225.)

That the Pope is the Antichrist is not accepted by the A. L. C. as a doctrine of Scripture, but merely as an "historical judgment." The A. L. C. is willing to accept the opinion of Luther in this matter, because at present there is none that fits 2 Thessalonians 2 better than the Papacy. However, by adding the second statement quoted above, the A. L. C. makes the identity of the Antichrist an open question—Luther may be right, or he may be wrong. The A. L. C. thereby also makes room in its midst for the false teaching that prior to Christ's return (the Declaration does not specify which return of Christ—His return to Judgment or His supposed return before the millennium) THE ANTICHRIST will appear and will be vanquished at the first return of Christ. Christ will terminate Antichrist's rule, cause the "first resurrection," and then begin His millennial reign with the saints. (Reu, *Dogmatics*, 1945 ed., p. 375ff.)

*Lehre und Wehre* in 1904 said: "We confidently assert that it is the teaching of Scripture . . . that the Pope is the Antichrist. Here, too, it is a matter of accepting in faith or rejecting a clearly expressed doctrine of Scripture. . . . We do indeed reproach the theologians who still expect a future Antichrist that they do not understand these words of prophecy and refuse faith and obedience to the same." (Vol. 50, p. 492.)

Our Synod therefore confesses in its *Brief Statement* that it is a "doctrine clearly defined in Scripture" that "the prophecies of the Holy Scriptures concerning the Antichrist, 2 Thess. 2:3-12; 1 John 2:18, have been fulfilled in the Pope of Rome and his dominion. All the features of the Antichrist as drawn in these prophecies . . . are the outstanding characteristics of the Papacy." (Par. 44, 43. Our emphasis.)

But in the essay under consideration, Dr. Arndt, misunderstanding the A. L. C. position entirely, contends that those who hold that "the antichristian power now in the world will in the future reach a height which it has not yet attained" do not deny "anything that the Scriptures teach."

In short, what Missouri has always regarded as a rejection of a clearly expressed doctrine of Scripture is designated by Dr. Arndt and the A. L. C. as not being a denial of "anything that the Scriptures teach."

### Conversion of the Jews

In its *Declaration* the American Lutheran Church has said: "With reference to the question concerning the conversion of Israel, which some find indicated, especially in Rom. 11:25-26, we declare with Dr. Walther that to assume such a conversion 'must not be regarded as a cause for division' (Milwaukee-Colloquium, p. 156)." (*Proceedings*, 1938, p. 225.)

Dr. Walther did not say that. He did, however, say: "If it had been *only* in the doctrine of the conversion of the Jews that he [Schieferdecker] had been unable to agree with us, we would not have regarded that as a ground for severing relation with him." (Our emphasis.) But when the idea of the conversion of Israel before the end of the world is coupled with chiliasm (the A. L. C. in its *Declaration* puts "the question concerning the Antichrist, the future conversion of Israel, the resurrection of the martyrs, and the millennial reign of Christ" in the same category; cf. *Proceedings*, 1938, p. 224), then it must be rejected as false teaching.

Our Synod therefore confesses in its *Brief Statement*: "We reject every type of millennialism, or chiliasm, the opinions that . . . before the end of the world a universal conversion of the Jewish nation (of Israel according to the flesh) will take place. . . . Scripture clearly teaches, and we teach accordingly . . . that there will be no general conversion, a conversion *en masse*, of the Jewish nation, Rom. 11:7; 2 Cor. 3:14; Rom. 11:25ff.; 1 Thess. 2:16." (Par. 42.)

But in the essay under consideration, Dr. Arndt contends that the teaching of "a general conversion of the Jews" is "a question of interpretation which is not without its difficulties," and "has no bearing on our faith."

In short, what Missouri rejects as false teaching is not regarded as such by Dr. Arndt, but is by him and the A. L. C. designated as a "question of interpretation."

### Resurrection of the Martyrs

In its *Declaration* the American Lutheran Church has said: "With reference to the assumption of a physical resurrection of the martyrs, which some find indicated in Rev. 20:4, we declare that we are not ready to deny church fellowship to any one who holds this view, merely on that account." (*Proceedings*, 1938, p. 225.)

Over against this, our Synod has taught: "The teaching that a special physical resurrection precedes the so-called millennial kingdom has ever been regarded in our Church as a mark of gross and damnable chiliasm." (*Lehre und Wehre*, 18, p. 75.) "Let the chiliast be serious with the word 'souls,' and then the whole proof

of chiliasm from this passage collapses." (*Synodalbericht*, Western District, 1888, p. 19.) "Whoever insists that the believers will rise a thousand years before Judgment Day calls Christ a liar." (*Synodalbericht*, Central District, 1895, p. 90.)

Our Synod therefore confesses in its *Brief Statement*: "We reject every type of millennialism, or chiliasm, the opinions that . . . before the general resurrection on Judgment Day a number of departed Christians or martyrs are to be raised again to reign in glory in this world. . . . Scripture clearly teaches, and we teach accordingly . . . that there will be but one resurrection of the dead, John 5:28; 6:39-40." (Par. 42. Our emphasis.)

But in the essay under consideration, Dr. Arndt, contrary to the express words of Scripture that "the souls of them that were beheaded . . . lived and reigned with Christ," Rev. 20:4, contends: "There are some who say that these words must be taken in their native sense, as signifying an actual resurrection of the body. Now, if this is explained as signifying that their bodies will be taken into heaven and that they will be enjoying the happiness of the mansions above even before the Judgment, we need not protest."

In short, what Missouri rejects as a mark of gross and damnable chiliasm, as being a perversion of the text, and as contradicting other clear passages of Scripture — against that Dr. Arndt and the A. L. C. would not protest.

### Beginning of the Thousand Years

In its *Declaration* the American Lutheran Church has said: "With reference to the thousand years of Revelation 20 we declare with Dr. Walther (Milwaukee-Colloquium, p. 157) that 'it is not possible to say with absolute certainty either that the thousand years have already been fulfilled or that they still lie in the future.'" (*Proceedings*, 1938, p. 225.)

It is true, no one can definitely say when the thousand years of Revelation 20 began and when they will end, "however, as soon as someone today places these thousand years still in the future and in consequence teaches: 'Judgment Day does not come for a long time; first must occur a resurrection of the dead,' etc., etc. — as soon as this is taught, then the foundation of faith is subverted." (*Synodalbericht*, Syn. Conf., 1877, p. 31.) Such a one contradicts the clear teaching of Scripture that the time of Christ's coming to Judgment is, and will remain, unknown.

Our Synod therefore confesses in its *Brief Statement*: "Scripture clearly teaches, and we teach accordingly . . . that the time of the Last Day is, and will remain, unknown, Matt. 24:42; 25:13; Mark 13:32, 37; Acts 1:7, which would not be the case if the Last Day were to come a thousand years after the beginning of a millennium." (Par. 42.)

But in the essay under consideration, Dr. Arndt contends: "There are some who think the thousand years are still to be expected. In our Church a different view has generally been held, but no one has presumed to speak with finality. It is evident here that we are dealing with a problem, a real open question where opinions may differ without prejudice to anybody's orthodoxy."

In short, what Missouri regards as unscriptural and contrary to the analogy of faith is not regarded as such by Dr. Arndt, but is designated by him and the A. L. C. as "a problem, a real open question where opinions may differ without prejudice to anybody's orthodoxy."

*We therefore request Synod to correct Dr. Arndt's essay on "Present Hindrances to Lutheran Union" with respect to its presentation on the five non-fundamentals (pp. 19—20) so as to bring it into conformity with the Scriptural teaching and confession of our Synod.*

#### **A False Definition of Non-Fundamental Doctrines**

In the essay under consideration, Dr. Arndt improperly defines non-fundamental doctrines as having "no connection with the foundation of our faith." This is truly an amazing aberration. Every teaching of Scripture is somehow connected with the organic foundation (Scripture itself), the dogmatic foundation (the various articles of saving Christian doctrine), and the real foundation (Christ). Cf. Eph. 2:20; 1 Pet. 1:10-12; also 1 Tim. 5:8.

*We therefore request Synod to strike the assertion: "They are called non-fundamental because they have no connection with the foundation of our faith." In their stead we ask that the following be inserted: "They are called non-fundamental because they do not constitute the foundation or object of faith, in so far as faith apprehends the forgiveness of sins and makes us children of God." (Cf. Pieper, Dogmatik, I, p. 102.)*

#### **Non-Fundamental Doctrines and Church Fellowship**

The distinction between fundamental and non-fundamental doctrines comes into consideration when asking the question: How much of the divine truth must a person know in order to be saved? Or, who is a member of the one holy Christian Church and therefore a Christian? However, this distinction dare never be considered when determining the answer to the question: With whom may we establish or continue to practice church fellowship? Here we must demand submission to the *entire* Word of God. Only then first can we acknowledge such a one as a brother in the faith. (Cf. Synodalbericht, Syn. Conf., 1888, pp. 10—11; Central District, 1867, p. 10.)

Speaking of the requirements of confessional fellowship, our Church asserts in the Formula of Concord that it entertains heart-felt pleasure and love for, and is on its part sincerely inclined and anxious to advance, unity, but it must be a unity "by which His glory remains to God uninjured, nothing of the divine truth of the Holy Gospel is surrendered, no room is given to the least error." (*Triglotta*, p. 1095.)

Our Synod therefore confesses in its *Brief Statement*: "We repudiate *unionism*, that is, church fellowship with the adherents of false doctrine." (Par. 28; Our emphasis to show that the *Brief Statement* does not in any way qualify "adherents of false doctrine.")

But in the essay under consideration, Dr. Arndt, after referring to the distinction between fundamental and non-fundamental doctrines, contends: "Church fellowship is not made impossible by the existence of error in the view of an individual or of a church body, provided these errors are of a non-fundamental nature and the right attitude toward Christ and the Word of God is maintained."

That is the position of the former Iowa Synod. Distinguishing between "doctrines of faith" and "doctrines not necessary for salvation," it said: "There are doctrines, *even doctrines of the Bible*, concerning which members of our Church may hold different views and convictions without thereby being compelled to refuse each other church fellowship; and that these are the very doctrines for the sake of which the Missourians adjudge us to be heretical. In such matters unity should indeed be sought; but it is not absolutely required, as in the doctrines of faith." (Quoted in *Ebenezer*, p. 169. Emphasis by Dr. J. H. C. Fritz.)

That is the position of the American Lutheran Church, which declared: "It is neither necessary nor possible to agree in all non-fundamental doctrines." (*C. T. M.*, 1939, p. 59.) "Whoever thinks that he must, on account of non-agreement in non-fundamentals, sever or reject church fellowship with brethren who bow as sincerely as he does to the Word of God and who desire above all else to accord supreme authority to the Scriptures, should be made to understand that he separates himself from his brethren on account of something which has nothing to do with our salvation and stands far out in the periphery of Christian doctrine." (*In the Interest of Lutheran Unity*, p. 38.)

That is also the position of *A Statement*, of which Dr. Arndt is a signer. "Church fellowship is possible without complete agreement in details of doctrine and practice which have never been considered divisive in the Lutheran Church." (Par. 11.)

In short, what Missouri, in harmony with the Formula of

Concord, has always rejected as a determining factor in the question of church fellowship is regarded by Dr. Arndt and the A. L. C. as a deciding factor in that question.

*We therefore request Synod to correct Dr. Arndt's essay so as to rule out the distinction between fundamental and non-fundamental doctrines as a factor in the question of church fellowship and to bring it into harmony with the position of Synod, that "the term 'non-fundamental doctrines' . . . should not be made to convey the idea that anything clearly revealed in Scripture, although not absolutely necessary for salvation, may be denied." (Proceedings, 1941, p. 302; cf. also Memorial 604, p. 292.)*

### Those Weak in Faith

In the essay under consideration, Dr. Arndt also improperly and inadequately defines "those weak in faith" and the attitude to be taken toward them in the words: "Dr. Walther was right when he repeatedly stated that absolute unity cannot be achieved here on earth, human weakness being what it is. The question at once presents itself whether we do not have to insist on loyalty to everything that God has taught. We do indeed; but it does not follow that we cannot have church fellowship with people who in this or that point of doctrine are in error. Church fellowship is not made impossible by the existence of error in the views of an individual or of a church body, provided these errors are of a non-fundamental nature and the right attitude toward Christ and the Word of God is maintained. . . . We must deal gently with those weak in the faith and not reject them on account of the misconception under which they labor."

*We therefore request Synod to correct and amplify the paragraph which seeks to define "those weak in faith" so that the following Scriptural truths are included:*

a. That an individual or church body can only then be considered "weak" if the error which has arisen is "due to a deficiency of knowledge or of precipitancy" (*Lehre und Wehre*, 14, p. 105), and if the individual or church body *proves* that the proper attitude towards God's Word is being held by acknowledging and removing the error called to their attention by such as possess a correct knowledge of Scriptural truth. A church cannot be dealt with as "weak" when it has made these errors a part of its confession, clinging to them in spite of admonition through several generations, or if it insists that any points of doctrine deviating from God's Word be treated as a matter of indifference. (Cf. 1 Thess. 5:14; 1 Cor. 9:22; James 5:19-20; also *Lehre und Wehre*, 14, p. 107; *Brief Statement*, Par. 29.)

b. That our treatment of the "weak" is never to be limited to



those who err in non-fundamental doctrines, but applies also to fundamental doctrines. (Acts 15:1; cf. *Lehre und Wehre*, 14, pp. 105 and 106.)

Finally, in order that the first objective of our Synod, namely, the "conservation and promotion of the unity of the true faith," may be attained,

We therefore request Synod to require of Dr. Arndt that he agree to these corrections of his essay.

We herewith advise Synod that in a contrary case Synod must be viewed as a body which has forfeited its orthodox character according to its own official confession. (*Brief Statement*, Par. 29; Cf. *Lehre und Wehre*, 36, p. 262: "We Missourians consider a church body, as a body, orthodox only when the true doctrine resounds from all its pulpits and lecture chairs and in all writings which appear in public within such church body; when every erroneous teaching is stopped in the manner prescribed by God as soon as it makes its appearance. We Missourians must and want to be judged according to the doctrine which is taught by our individual pastors, be it in San Francisco or in New York, St. Paul or New Orleans, or in our publications, immaterial whether they appear officially or unofficially. If it were shown us that even but one pastor were preaching false doctrine, or that even one periodical were in the service of false doctrine, and we would not put a stop to this false doctrine, we would thereby have ceased to be an orthodox synod and would have become a unionistic fellowship.")

Signed by Theo. Dierks in behalf of himself and the following:

REV. A. A. BRAUER

DR. P. E. KRETZMANN

REV. PAUL H. BURGDOFF

REV. W. H. McLAUGHLIN

REV. A. T. KRETZMANN

THEO. DIERKS

Morrison, Ill., April 1, 1950

## Regarding the President's Theses on the Church

(Memorial 610)

WHEREAS, The President of Synod has submitted a number of sets of theses pursuant to the Agreement made with the signers of "A Statement" and a resolution of the Chicago Convention that he "continue to submit to pastors and congregations material for the Scriptural study of the questions at issue" raised by "A Statement" and memorials referring to "A Statement"; and

WHEREAS, The President of Synod asked that members of Synod point out anything in the theses that is unsatisfactory; and

WHEREAS, The theses on the Church in the last paragraphs on

page ten do not clearly state the distinction between the *Una Sancta* and the Visible Church and lend themselves to misunderstanding and abuse; and

WHEREAS, Such erroneous statements have been pointed out to the President in at least two conferences where he was present, in correspondence with him, and in public print; and

WHEREAS, It is in the interest of the preservation of the truth and in conformity with Scripture that all doctrine in the Church be stated in a clear manner to avoid misunderstanding and to ward off false teaching; therefore

We, the undersigned, respectfully petition Synod, assembled in convention at Milwaukee, to order a correction of all unsatisfactory and unclear doctrinal statements contained in the President's theses on the Church.

E. A. LAABS

A. V. KUSTER

M. F. KRETZMANN

G. H. NAUMANN

WALTER M. AVE-LALLEMANT

PAUL G. KOCH

PAUL L. KRETZMANN

Plymouth, Ind. March 23, 1950

### Memorial Concerning Synodical Discipline

(Memorial 611)

WHEREAS, The faith of our fathers, as it is set forth in the Book of Concord and the *Brief Statement* of the doctrinal position of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, is in full agreement with Scripture (1 Pet. 4:11; 2 Cor. 4:13); and

WHEREAS, It is the privilege and duty of every member of Synod to confess and defend this faith (Jude 3; Phil. 1:27) in order to achieve and maintain true Scriptural unity in doctrine (Acts 2:42; Rom. 15:5-6); and

WHEREAS, "Avoid them" in Rom. 16:17 clearly and directly forbids church fellowship with all heterodox teachers and their adherents (Formula of Concord, Thor. Decl. X, 22; synodical Constitution, Art. III; *Brief Statement*, Par. 28; synodical Catechism, Qu. 186, D and 326, D); and

WHEREAS, The passages of God's Word which prohibit church fellowship with the heterodox compel us to "tell everyone who champions a different doctrine: 'We can no longer walk together. Hence we can no longer pray together'" (*Proceedings* of Missouri Synod, 1881, p. 31), since "persistent adherence to false teaching or to a sinful life form a barrier against joint prayer" (*Proceedings* of Oklahoma District, 1937; Rom. 16:17; 2 Thess. 3:6); and

WHEREAS, All church fellowship by participation in joint re-

ligious work or worship with those who advocate and support false doctrine is UNIONISM, 1 Cor. 1:10; Rom. 16:17, even though there be no denial of the truth or approval of error in express words; and

WHEREAS, Every error, also in details of doctrine, persistently advocated, is divisive of church fellowship (Matt. 28:20; 2 John 10; 1 Cor. 1:10; Matt. 5:17-19); and

WHEREAS, Our Lord Jesus Christ has given us the great commission to "make disciples of all nations," Matt. 28:19, and at the same time gives no one the right to disregard any teaching of His Word or to deviate from it, Matt. 28:20, and no "crisis" (the mounting tide of atheism, Communism, Romanism, secularism, worldwide distress, etc.) excuses anyone from this directive; and

WHEREAS, In order to retain God's Word in all purity, we must promptly correct any erroneous teaching in our fellowship (Jer. 23:31-32; 2 Tim. 1:12; 4:1-5); and

WHEREAS, When we hold fast these Scriptural principles, insist upon their application, and in true love for God and man earnestly contend for the faith once delivered to the saints, the blessing of our Lord and Savior rests upon us and our work, as He has promised John 8: 31-32; Matt. 28:19-20; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the President of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod and the Presidents of the several Districts of the Missouri Synod, as obligated under Articles XI and XII (especially 7 and 8), promptly and without respect of persons admonish any member of Synod who teaches error and if necessary (according to our Constitution) suspend such person from membership; and be it furthermore

*Resolved*, That if the afore-mentioned responsible officials of Synod do not act according to the Constitution of Synod, they deal honestly with Synod and tender their resignation.

PAUL G. KOCH

## **Remove Leaven of False Doctrine and Practice**

(Memorial 612)

We are deeply worried and seriously troubled in our consciences because of the lamentable doctrinal disunity which has been permitted to continue in our beloved Synod, especially since the publication of "A Statement" almost five years ago. We tremble when we think of what it will mean to us and especially to our children and children's children, if Synod will not AT THIS CONVENTION purge itself of this leaven of false doctrine by rejecting in no uncertain terms the doctrinal aberrations that are expressed in "A Statement," and if it will not likewise AT THIS CONVENTION institute immediate and effective measures to put a stop to

antiscrptural statementarian practice that is found and that is increasing at an alarming rate in many sections of our beloved Church. We refuse to believe that the Missouri Synod is willing to yield the field to Satan and to forfeit the precious treasure of purity of doctrine, which we have by the grace of God enjoyed for 100 years and through which the Lord has blessed us so abundantly.

In order that thousands of troubled souls in our Synod might be put at ease, we

1. *Respectfully request the Hon. Synod to give us clear and unequivocal answers to the following questions:*

- A. Do you accept or do you reject "A Statement" with its doctrinal aberrations?
- B. Do you accept or do you reject the St. Louis Faculty opinion on Rom. 16:17-18, which reads: "We shall never be able to say with absolute certainty whether Paul is here issuing a general warning or is speaking of a special group, and if the latter is the case, what particular group he has in mind." ("Church Fellowship," Opinions by the Faculty of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo., Manuscript for Course in Dogmatics, Concordia Publishing House, 1946, page 19), an opinion which casts serious doubts upon the clarity of the Scriptures and especially upon a passage which our Synod has recognized and used as a *sedes doctrinae* for 100 years?
- C. Do you accept or do you reject the position taken in Dr. Theo. Graebner's *Prayer Fellowship*, page 4: "Rom. 16:17 deals with enemies of the truth who come with the *sinister purpose of deceiving* innocent hearers," a position which for all practical purposes removes Rom. 16:17 from the Scriptures, which are "profitable for doctrine, for reproof, etc."?
- D. Do you accept or do you reject the unscriptural position, taken in an essay delivered before two synodical Districts, where Dr. W. Arndt, in speaking of *establishing* fellowship says: "Church fellowship is not made impossible by the existence of error in the views of an individual or a church body, provided these errors are of a non-fundamental nature and the right attitude toward Christ and the Word of God is maintained"? — Southern California and California and Nevada Districts, 1949.
- E. Do you accept or do you reject the unscriptural opinion of the St. Louis Faculty "that betrothal or engagement must not be regarded as tantamount to marriage"? — May 24, 1949.
- F. Do you approve of or do you condemn the unionism which

with the sanction of the Faculty is practiced by some of the students of our St. Louis Seminary in the Association of Lutheran Seminarians? *Lutheran Witness*, November 18, 1947.

- G. Do you approve of or do you condemn the unionism practiced by some of our Youth leaders at All-Lutheran Youth Conferences, as well as their efforts to arrange an All-Lutheran Youth Congress, an All-Lutheran Youth Magazine, All-Lutheran Study Topics, etc.? — *Lutheran Standard*, July 2, 1949 — *Lutheran Witness*, February 11, 1947, November 16, 1948 — *American Lutheran*, October, 1948.
- H. Do you approve of or do you condemn the unionism that is practiced brazenly in many sections of our Synod by both pastors and laymen in actual worship services and in opening and closing devotions at All-Lutheran meetings, All-Lutheran councils, All-Lutheran welfare organizations, etc.? Examples are so numerous and so well known that an enumeration is not necessary.
- I. Do you approve of or do you condemn the publishing in the *Lutheran Witness* without a word of condemnation or warning of such incidents? March 11, 1947— March 25, 1947 — March 9, 1948 — Dec. 14, 1948.
- J. Do you approve of or do you condemn the use of our official publication, the *Lutheran Witness*, to make propaganda for the unscriptural principles of fellowship urged in "A Statement"? December 16, 1947— March 23, 1948— December 14, 1948 — May 18, 1948 — May 3, 1949.

2. Plead in deep earnestness that the Hon. Synod institute effective measures AT THIS CONVENTION to remove without delay this dangerous leaven of false doctrine and practice from our body.

ST. PAUL'S EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH  
WALTER SCHECKPEPER, *Chairman*  
RALPH BRAUER, *Secretary*  
ARTHUR A. BRAUER, *Pastor*

## Reject "A Statement"

(Memorial 613)

In 1947 Trinity Congregation laid before Synod a memorial on doctrine which rose out of the issuance of "A Statement" and its companion documents (the accompanying letter and *Speaking the Truth in Love*). The memorial was not printed in the *Book of Overtures*, and the 1947 convention was not acquainted with its text. The overture was listed as "similar" to Memorial 616 (*Proceedings*,

1947, p. 522). We hold that our congregation's communication to Synod may not be characterized simply as "similar" to Memorial 616, since it contained a specific declaration of a member congregation of Synod on doctrine and practice challenged within our fellowship and embodied specific requests for action which are not contained in Memorial 616. Therefore the congregation reiterates its memorial, with the request that it be printed in the *Book of Overtures* for the 1950 convention.

Also, we note the following facts: 1) The "Agreement" reached by the Presidency and signers of "A Statement" in January, 1947, provided that "A Statement" be "withdrawn as a basis of discussion." Nevertheless, *Speaking the Truth in Love*, a booklet containing "A Statement" and essays defending it, was sold on the campus of our St. Louis Seminary as late as December, 1948. We face the possibility that copies are still being sold. 2) In the 1949-50 course sheets provided for our students at the St. Louis Seminary *Speaking the Truth in Love* is listed for collateral reading (Orientation II, 4). Since Synod has not clearly and unequivocally declared its position over against the documents involved, we face the possibility that our theological students may gain the impression that the principles and judgments contained therein are acceptable to Synod and are a correct presentation of its doctrine and practice. 3) Signers of "A Statement" have publicly declared, after the issuance of the "Agreement," that they fully support "A Statement." 4) In the three years and two months since the "Agreement" was announced, the two sets of "Theses," sponsored and prepared by the Presidency, have not covered the issues raised by "A Statement," and it is manifest that the issues involved have not been resolved by the "Theses" provided.

In view of these considerations, for the sake of those hereinafter mentioned, and in order that Synod's confessional fellowship and unity may be maintained, we resubmit the following overture, originally adopted March 25, 1947, and request that the 1950 convention take definite action upon its petitions:

Because the Word of God commands us to scrutinize and judge all doctrine and requires that the practice of church fellowship be regulated by full agreement in doctrine and confession, the members of Trinity Congregation, Oak Park, Ill., have examined "A Statement" and its accompanying documents. We have taken note of the announcement of the President of Synod that "A Statement" and its accompanying letter are withdrawn by representatives of the signers only "as a basis of discussion" and that this "shall not be interpreted as a retraction." We have also noted the assurance given that the signers hold Synod's Scriptural position on unionism and the divisiveness of any error persistently held, and, on the other hand, we have taken cognizance of the statement that "issues" remain and that "the issues involved" shall not now "be glossed over or ignored."

We hold that it is the inalienable right and duty of Synod and its members to express a judgment on the documents in question, since they still exist unwithdrawn as public statements of members of Synod and since, irrespective of the *intent* of supporters of the document, they in plain language present teachings in conflict with clear Scripture, advocate positions contrary to the Scriptural position of Synod and its Confessions, raise unsub-

(E. g., "Statement," Propositions 5, 8, 11. Compare: Ps. 119:105; John 8:31-32; Rom. 16:17-18; Titus 3:10; Matt. 7:15; Prov. 28:9; Jer. 23:28-31; Formula of Concord (Trigl., 1095): "no room is given to the least error"; Syn. Constitution, Art. III, 1: "a united defense against schism and sectarianism (Rom. 16:17)"; *Brief Statement*, Sec. 28-29: "Since God ordained that His Word *only*, without admixture of human doctrine, be taught and believed in the Christian Church, 1 Pet. 4:11; John 8:31-32; 1 Tim. 6:3-4, all Christians are required by God to discriminate between orthodox and heterodox church-bodies, and, in case they have strayed into heterodox church-bodies, to leave them, Rom. 16:17. We repudiate *unionism*, that is, church-fellowship with the adherents of false doctrine, as disobedience to God's command, as the real cause of the origin and continuance of divisions in the Church, Rom. 16:17; 2 John 9-10, and as involving the constant danger of losing the Word of God entirely, 2 Tim. 2:17 ff. 29. The orthodox character of a Church is established not by its mere name nor by its outward acceptance of, and subscription to, an orthodox creed, but by the doctrine which is *actually* taught in its pulpits, in its theological seminaries and in its publications. On the other hand, a Church does not forfeit its orthodox character through the casual intrusion of errors, provided these are combated and eventually removed by means of doctrinal discipline, Acts 20:30; 1 Tim. 1:3."

*Lehre u. Wehre*, XXXVI (1890), 262: "We Missourians consider a church body an orthodox body only when the true doctrine is proclaimed from all pulpits and professors' chairs and in all writings which appear publicly within the organization, and on the other hand, every erroneous teaching is *put away*, in the manner indicated by God, *as soon* as it makes its appearance. . . . Were it established that only one pastor were preaching false doctrine or only one periodical were in the service of false doctrine, and we did not put a stop to this false doctrine, we would have ceased to be an orthodox Synod and would have become a unionistic fellowship."

*Lehre u. Wehre*, XIV (1868), 68 (Walther): "We . . . maintain that in the orthodox church no error contrary to God's clear Word dare be tolerated; that in the orthodox church it dare not be made a matter of liberty to depart from God's clear Word even in the least point, be it positively or negatively, directly or indirectly; that every such departure from God's clear Word within the orthodox church, even if it consisted only in the denial that Balaam's ass spoke, demands that steps be taken against it, and that when all instructions, admonitions, warnings, threats, and all patience that has been shown have proven themselves fruitless and ineffectual in persuading the respective person or communion to give up their contradiction of God's clear Word, finally nothing but excommunication or schism can result."

Syn. Catechism, Qu. 186: "We use the doctrine of the Church properly—D. When we avoid all false churches and all other organizations that profess a religion that is false. . . . Rom. 16:17"; Qu. 326: "The Lord's Supper must be denied—D. To those of a different faith, since the Lord's Supper is a testimony of the *unity of faith*. . . . Rom. 16:17."

*Concordia Cyclopedia*, "Unionism": "Religious unionism consists in joint worship and work of those not united in doctrine. Its essence is an agreement to disagree. In effect, it denies the doctrine of the clearness of Scripture. It would treat certain doctrines as fundamental or essential and others as non-essential to Christian unity." Syn. Proceedings, 1941,

p. 303, 11: "That in the meantime it be understood that no pulpit-, altar-, or prayer-fellowship has been established between us and the American Lutheran Church."

*Letter of Pres. J. W. Behnken to the clergy, April 30, 1946, pp. 9-10:* "But there are some points [in "A Statement"] with which we were not then and are not now in agreement. This holds true also of the "deplorations" and also of the accompanying letter . . . we voiced our disagreement with some of the points in "A Statement" as well as with the accompanying letter and insisted that these be corrected or withdrawn.")

stantiated charges against Synod and its members past and present, without proof presented that all processes of orderly Christian admonition and discipline had been exhausted, and embody misrepresentations of teaching and practice within Synod.

(E. g., "Statement," Deplorations 2, 4, 5, 8, 9; "Accompanying Letter," paragraph 5; *Speaking the Truth in Love*, p. 11: "Fears, suspicions, tyrannized consciences, perversions of Scripture, the binding of souls through human interpretations — how can a Church so afflicted with the manifestations of legalism do her work in a manner befitting her opportunities . . . ?"; p. 16: "The over-all picture is that of a body infested for many years with a legalistic spirit."; p. 17: "There is an entire, yes, a complete and absolute ignoring of the doctrine of the *Una Sancta* (the One Holy Christian Church)"; p. 18: "Every call for repentance from President H. C. Schwan's time to our own has been (largely) ignored"; p. 20: "Finally, one of the most pernicious effects of a legalistic judging of brethren is the premium which it places on theological illiteracy. The thorough student is bound to get himself into trouble. My correspondence shows that this is a Synod-wide condition"; p. 21: "To what extent some theologians will use their learning and ingenuity to arrive at certain desired interpretations is evidenced in a recent tract issued against the 'Statement.'")

Because the "Statement" documents present such principles and charges as here set forth, Trinity Congregation rejects these papers as containing antisciptural, unproved, and slanderous allegations, and earnestly petitions the Centennial Convention, for the sake of the preservation and defense of the truth of God's Word and of true unity in teaching and spirit within Synod:

1. To adopt the five declarations requested by ten appointees of the President of Synod in an overture submitted under date of February 25, 1947;
2. To declare its rejection of the "Statement" documents for the reasons adduced above;
3. To direct the Presidency of Synod to solicit from the signatories of the "Statement" papers an unequivocal withdrawal of the documents for the reason stated;
4. To take action in the 1947 convention on the petitions here made, in harmony with the declaration of the Preface to the Book of Concord (*Trigl.*, p. 25): "We will also take pains, if either controversies already composed should be renewed, or new controversies concerning religion should arise, to remove and settle them betimes, for the purpose of avoiding offense, without long and dangerous digressions."

TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH, OAK PARK, ILL.

E. L. KREFT, *Secretary*



## Concerning "A Statement"

(Memorial 614)

WHEREAS, "A Statement," a document sent to all pastors of Synod in September, 1945, and subsequently given wider publication, sets forth the following doctrines, namely: 1. That deviation in doctrine or practice from certain teachings of the Bible ("details of doctrine") is not divisive of church fellowship (Point 11 of "A Statement"). 2. That not all acts of joint religious work and worship with persistent teachers of false doctrine or their adherents are to be regarded as religious unionism forbidden by God's Word (Point 9). 3. That any two or more Christians may meet and pray together if they do so for a good purpose (Point 8). 4. That Rom. 16:17-18 is not to be applied to all Christians who differ from us in certain points of doctrine, but that this passage is limited in its application to those who are not Christians (Point 5); and

WHEREAS, The above-mentioned doctrines are *false doctrines*, in disagreement with, and in opposition to, God's clear Word, the Lutheran Confessions, our synodical Catechism, the Constitution of our Synod, and the *Brief Statement* of the doctrinal position of our Synod (see Rom. 16:17-18; The Formula of Concord, Concluding Statement, Concordia Triglotta, p.1095; Revised Synodical Catechism, Question 186 D; Constitution of Synod, Articles II and III; *The Brief Statement*, Par. 28); and

WHEREAS, The agreement of Synod's President, in 1947, with the signers of "A Statement" specifically declares that this document is not retracted, in the words: "The withdrawal of 'A Statement' as a basis of discussion shall not be interpreted as a retraction"; and

WHEREAS, This agreement was reported to Synod in convention assembled in 1947 but not corrected by the convention, Synod in convention assembled thus permitting the doctrinal errors set forth in the *unretracted* "A Statement" to stand side by side with the truth within our fellowship; and

WHEREAS, As a result of this failure of Synod specifically to reject the errors set forth in "A Statement," these errors have *continued* to be taught officially and practiced within our Synod in numerous instances; and

WHEREAS, The only God-pleasing way to remove doctrinal differences which have arisen in a confessional church body is to require the specific public disavowal and retraction of all errors publicly disseminated in its midst (1 Cor. 5:6-7; cf. Gal 5:9; 1 Tim. 5:20; Titus 1:11, 13); and

WHEREAS, By the failure to exercise doctrinal discipline a

church body imperils and eventually forfeits its orthodox character (*Brief Statement*, Par. 29) and substitutes for confessional orthodoxy a unionistic principle which permits divergence in doctrine without disruption of church fellowship, thus compelling orthodox congregations, in obedience to God's Word in Rom. 16: 17-18, to *leave its fellowship*; therefore

We, Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church of Crete, Ill., now respectfully *entreat* and earnestly implore the honorable Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, at its convention assembled in Milwaukee, 1950,

1. Not merely to reaffirm its true Scriptural position in a positive way, but also by definite action specifically to reject and disavow the afore-mentioned doctrinal errors.

2. To require, as a condition for continued membership in Synod (Constitution of Synod, Art. IV, 2) that the signers of "A Statement" as well as all other pastors, professors, teachers, and employees of Synod conform to this rejection and disavowal of the errors set forth in "A Statement," ceasing henceforth to teach and practice them.

TRINITY EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH OF CRETE, ILL.

A. T. KRETZMANN, *Pastor*

W. J. BRASE, *Chairman*

R. E. PIEPENBRINK, *Secretary*

The same memorial was submitted by

TRINITY EV. LUTH. CHURCH OF TINLEY PARK, ILL.

H. D. MENSING, *Pastor*

ALBERT KOEHLER, *Chairman*

OTTO G. BECCUE, *Secretary*

IMMANUEL EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH  
PITTSBURGH, PA.

WALLACE H. McLAUGHLIN, *Pastor*

### Concerning "A Statement"

(Memorial 615)

WHEREAS, We, the undersigned congregation, were grieved that our reasonable request for a declaration of principles, concerning the issues raised by "A Statement" of 1945, was apparently by-passed by The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod in convention, 1947 (cp. Unprinted Memorials, *Proceedings*, p. 522); and

WHEREAS, None of the issues involved have been clarified or resolved during the past three years; and

WHEREAS, On the contrary, doubt and confusion concerning the doctrine of Christian fellowship and other matters are on the increase in Synod, and the spirit of unconcern seems to be growing apace; and

WHEREAS, God's abiding blessing cannot remain with any synod which refuses or hesitates to act decisively against those who teach or practice anything contrary to His Word, but permits all manner of contradictions to flourish:

Now, therefore, we respectfully entreat Synod assembled —

First, to state its position with special reference to the issues raised by "A Statement" positively, briefly, unequivocally, as, for instance, is done in the document called "A Reaffirmation," to which we subscribe in full, and which reads in part:

"We confess 3) That 'avoid them' in Rom. 16:17 clearly and directly forbids church fellowship with all heterodox teachers and their adherents. (Formula of Concord, Thor. Decl., X, 22; Synodical Constitution, Art. III; *Brief Statement*, Par. 28; Synodical Catechism, Qus. 186-D and 326-D.)

"4) That the passages of God's Word which prohibit church fellowship with the heterodox compel us to 'tell everyone who champions a different doctrine: "We can no longer walk together. Hence we can no longer pray together"' (*Proceedings of the Missouri Synod*, 1881:31), since 'persistent adherence to false teaching or to a sinful life forms a barrier against joint prayer' (*Proceedings of Oklahoma District*, 1937). Rom. 16:17; 2 Thess. 3:6.

"5) That all church fellowship by participation in joint religious work or worship with those who advocate and support false doctrine is *unionism*, 1 Cor. 1:10; Rom. 16:17, even though there be no denial of the truth or approval of error in express words.

"6) That every error, also in details of doctrine, persistently advocated, is divisive of church fellowship. Matt. 28:20; 2 John 10; 1 Cor. 1:10; Matt. 5:17-19.

"7) That our Lord Jesus Christ has given us the great commission to 'make disciples of all nations,' Matt. 28:19, and at the same time gives no one the right to disregard any teaching of His Word or to deviate from it, Matt. 28:20. No 'crisis' (the mounting tide of atheism, Communism, Romanism, secularism, world-wide distress, etc.) excuses anyone from this directive.

"8) That in order to retain God's Word in all purity we must promptly correct any erroneous teaching in our fellowship. Jer. 23:31-32; 2 Tim. 1:13; 4:1-5."

Secondly, in the manner of the Lutheran Formula of Concord

(*Trigl.*, pp. 855 and 857), to reject as false the following expressions related to the issues involved:

A. Any assertion to the effect that "avoid them" in Rom. 16:17 applies only to non-Christians or only to those who are trying to deceive Christians or only to enemies of the Cross.

B. Any assertion to the effect that "avoid them" in Rom. 16:17 cannot be applied to a person or a church group which bears the name "Lutheran."

C. Any assertion that there are details or points of doctrine which are not divisive of church fellowship though they conflict with or add to the teachings of Scripture and are persistently advocated.

D. Any opinion that sinful unionism does not take place unless those who participate in joint religious work or worship with persistent errorists explicitly deny the truth or approve of error by positive word or action.

E. Any assertion which advocates or condones public joint prayer with Christians who persistently advocate false doctrine.

*Thirdly*, to enjoin the President (or District Presidents, as the case may be) to suspend forthwith any members of Synod who continue to cause divisions and offenses by promulgating the false principles rejected by Synod.

We believe the action we recommend to be Scriptural and evangelical. We believe it to be entirely fair, not only to offenders, but also to that vast majority within Synod who still want the forthright Catechism truths and good Missourian practice to stand unsullied by theological vagaries and disputing interpretations. We must inform our Synod, which we have loved so long and so well, that our membership in it is and will remain a membership under protest so long as it fails to take action as outlined above. Continued inaction will deprive us (and all other congregations) of that distinctive blessing which is our primary reason for belonging to Synod and rendering our loyalty to it. Cp. Constitution, Art. III, Objects, No. 1: "The conservation and promotion of the unity of the true faith (Eph. 4:3-6; 1 Cor. 1:10) and a united defense against schism and sectarianism (Rom. 16:17)."

ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, WANATAH, IND.

REV. A. V. KUSTER, *Pastor*

WILLIAM BRESEKE, *Secretary*

FIRST LUTHERAN CHURCH, HANNA, IND.

REV. A. V. KUSTER, *Pastor*

RUSSELL LONG, *Secretary*

## Synod Reject False Teachings in "A Statement"

(Memorial 616)

WHEREAS, There is great confusion in our beloved Synod at the present time because of new doctrines and teachings disseminated through the mails and also in the official and unofficial religious magazines, and since our body is in great danger of losing its orthodox character as a true visible church faithful to the Word of God, and since the welfare of many souls is at stake because of this unfortunate situation; be it therefore

Resolved That our honorable Synod reject the false teachings in "A Statement" disseminated in our midst in the year 1945; that it determine whether a Scriptural engagement is tantamount to marriage or not; and that it answer all other questions of doctrine raised in the last decade. Also that it declare all major and minor teachings which are contrary to the Scriptures, such as unionistic worship, prayer fellowship, joint prayer, and common Communion with those who differ in doctrine; that Romans 16:17-18 does not refer to all false and heterodox teachers; that there is a visible side of the Invisible Church; that the Holy Scriptures are not inspired verbally; as well as the denial of the Scriptural proof against the Antichrist; to be false and soul-destroying and request the authors of such false doctrines to retract them.

That the honorable Synod pray God by His Holy Spirit to purge all false doctrines from our midst by His almighty power.

ZION EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH  
OF KAPPA, HOWARD COUNTY, IND.

HARRY HARTMAN, *Chairman*  
ROBERT POHLMAN, *Secretary*  
ELMER I. MILLER, *Pastor*

March 22, 1950

### 1. Reject and Disavow Doctrinal Errors in "A Statement"

### 2. President Admonish District Presidents Who have Departed from True Doctrine

### 3. Require District President to Admonish Pastors, Professors, Teachers, etc.

(Memorial 617)

WHEREAS, The marks by which a unionistic fellowship can be recognized and identified have been clearly laid down in our synodical literature (*Lehre und Wehre*, Vol. 36, p. 261; *Brief Statement*, par. 29; Mueller, *Christian Dogmatics*, p. 557; Pieper, *Christ-*

*liche Dogmatik*, Vol. 3, pp. 491, 487—488; Lutheran Confessions, *Concordia Triglot*, pp. 21—23, 855, 857; Luther, St. Louis Edition, XVII:1180). Accordingly a church body has become a unionistic fellowship when it does not without delay reprove, combat, and insist upon the retraction of every unscriptural teaching which arises within its midst, as well as when it does not expel from its fellowship persistent teachers of false doctrine who refuse to retract their error, but permits the leaven of false doctrine, unretracted, to continue working in its midst. In such a body the demands for doctrinal discipline made by minority groups bring no results ("Know ye not that a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump? Purge out therefore the old leaven." 1 Cor. 5:6-7; cf. Gal. 5:9. "Now I beseech you . . . avoid them," Rom. 16:17. NOTE: A unionistic body does not always as such formally resolve to permit false teachings to remain within its fellowship. The membership as such is often ignorant of what is going on, because responsible officials keep the full facts from the membership as such, e. g., the U. L. C. A., as described by Dr. Theo. Graebner in *The Problem of Lutheran Union*; the General Council, as described in the *Proceedings of the Synodical Conference*, 1875, p. 13 ff.); and

WHEREAS, The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod now has the distinctive characteristics of a unionistic fellowship, as is shown by the following facts:

1. "A Statement," September, 1945, in conjunction with its explanatory brochure, *Speaking the Truth in Love*, sets forth the following false doctrines:

A. That deviation in doctrine or practice from certain teachings of the Bible ("details of doctrine") is not divisive of church fellowship.

B. That not all acts of joint religious work and worship with persistent teachers of false doctrine or their adherents are to be regarded as religious unionism forbidden by God's Word.

C. That any two or more Christians may meet and pray together if they do so for a good purpose.

D. That Rom. 16:17-18 is not to be applied to all Christians who differ from us in certain points of doctrine, but that this passage is limited in its application to those who are not Christians. (Cf. *Speaking the Truth in Love*.) (The above-mentioned doctrines are contrary to God's Word in Rom. 16:17-18; Matt. 7:15; 1 Tim. 6:1-5; etc. Compare also the Scriptural position of the Missouri Synod set forth in: *The Formula of Concord*, *Concordia Triglotta*, p. 1095; Pieper, *Chr. Dogm.*, pp. 486—492; Mueller, *Chr. Dogm.*, pp. 556—560; Synodical Catechism, Qu. 186 D and 326 D; *Brief Statement*, Par. 28—29; Constitution of Synod, Articles XI and 1.11.)

2. These doctrinal errors have been allowed to stand unretracted within our fellowship. Note the following facts:

A. Although he has admitted publicly that "A Statement" contains doctrinal aberrations as the words read, the President of Synod nevertheless made an "Agreement" with the signers of "A Statement" which declares: "'A Statement' shall be withdrawn as a basis of discussion" and further: "This withdrawal shall not be interpreted as a retraction."

B. Synod, in convention assembled in 1947, did not correct this "Agreement," reported to it by its President.

C. The mere reaffirmation of Synod's *Brief Statement*, which sets forth the true doctrine in a positive way, did not remove the errors introduced into our Synod by "A Statement." Since this action was not followed by a specific rejection of the errors which conflict with the doctrine of church fellowship set forth in the "Brief Statement," *truth and error now stand side by side within our synodical fellowship*; the truth by a formal resolution of Synod, the error by a lack of God-pleasing action against it.

3. As a result of the fact that "A Statement" has been allowed to stand unretracted within our fellowship, the doctrinal errors set forth therein have continued to be taught officially within our Synod. Note the following facts:

A. The *Lutheran Witness*, official publication of the Missouri Synod, has made propaganda for the false doctrines set forth in "A Statement," in the following instances: February 25, 1947, p. 59, Footnote 10; December 30, 1947, p. 427; December 14, 1948, p. 414.

B. Dr. Theodore Graebner's *Prayer Fellowship*, sold by Concordia Publishing House, with official approval, teaches contrary to what the plain words of Rom. 16:17 say, limiting the application of this passage to "enemies of Christ," p. 4.

C. In an essay read at the Southern California and the California and Nevada Districts of Synod Dr. W. Arndt declared that the false positions held by the American Lutheran Church on the "visible side" of the Church, the Antichrist, the Resurrection of the Martyrs, and the Conversion of the Jews are merely questions of interpretation or terminology in the face of the fact that Synod in its *Brief Statement* rejects these teachings as unscriptural. In the same essay he also continues to advocate the unscriptural position of Point 11 of "A Statement" that "church fellowship is possible without complete agreement in details of doctrine and practice which have never been considered divisive in the Lutheran Church."

4. As a result of the fact that "A Statement" has been allowed to stand unretracted within our fellowship, the doctrinal errors

set forth therein have also continued to be practiced within our fellowship. Note the following facts:

A. In 1946 a Reformation service, participated in by pastors and congregations of various Lutheran Synods (Missouri, A. L. C., U. L. C. A.) was held in New York and was reported in the *Lutheran Witness*, December 3, 1946, p. 411, without disapproving comment.

B. An "All-Lutheran Youth Conference," attended by representatives of the Walther League, together with National Lutheran Council youth leaders, was held at Valparaiso University on August 26—30, 1948. What this means is pointed out by the Rev. O. A. Anderson in the *Lutheran Herald* of October 5, 1948, p. 930 ff.: "... these young people and their leaders proved without a doubt that, at least on the youth level, all Lutherans can worship and work together. . . ." "The unity of the conference was achieved not only through discussion and lectures, but very evidently through recreation and worship."

C. A joint U. L. C. A. and Missouri Easter Sunrise Service was held on April 17, 1949, in Charlotte, N. C., as the first of a projected series. (See *Lutheran Companion*, May 18, 1949.)

D. The students of our St. Louis Seminary are united in the Association of Lutheran Seminarians, drawing together seminarians of all Lutheran bodies for such purposes as "to encourage the spiritual life of Lutheran seminarians"; and this in the face of the objections of students attending the various seminaries of the Synodical Conference.

E. "Lutheran seminars" are still being held periodically at which members of our Synod practice church fellowship with members of other church bodies not united with us in doctrine. These seminars are not being held for the purpose of discussing and removing doctrinal differences.

F. In accordance with the false principle set forth in "A Statement" that certain details of doctrine are not divisive, books containing false doctrine on the Lord's Supper, written by pastors of Synod, continue to be sold by our Concordia Publishing House. (*Thy King Cometh* and *The Presence*.)

G. In accordance with the same false principle, two conflicting doctrines on engagement and marriage are being advocated within Synod, one by the faculty of our Seminary at St. Louis and the other by the faculty of our Seminary at Springfield. The latter is in agreement with the Scriptural teaching in our synodical Catechism; the other is in disagreement therewith.

H. Note also the following: Among the signers of "A Statement" are at least 250 pastors, four professors at our St. Louis Seminary, a newly appointed Vice-President of Synod, the Director



of Public Relations, the president of one of our preparatory schools, the president of Valparaiso University and several of its professors, two editors of the *Lutheran Witness*, and one or more Presidents of synodical Districts. It can be seen that men in these positions wield a potentially very great influence not only upon the members of their congregations within our fellowship, but also upon the future pastors in Synod and the general public in America and abroad. The continued toleration and/or appointment of these men to such positions of influence is another indication that our Synod now has the characteristics of a unionistic fellowship; and

WHEREAS, It is of utmost importance that the distinctive characteristics of a unionistic fellowship which our Synod has at the present time be removed in order that orthodox pastors and congregations may not be forced to renounce the Missouri Synod as a *persistently* unionistic church body and withdraw from its fellowship (Rom. 16:17; *Brief Statement*, par. 28 and 29; Synodical Catechism, Qu. 186 D); therefore we, the undersigned members of Synod, now

*Respectfully request and urgently require* the honorable Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, at its convention assembled in Milwaukee, 1950:

1. Not merely to re-state its true Scriptural position in a positive manner, as it did in 1947 by its reaffirmation of the *Brief Statement*, but also by resolution specifically to reject and disavow the afore-mentioned doctrinal errors:

2. That Synod, through its President, in accordance with Synod's Constitution, Article XI, b. 2, continue to admonish the District Presidents, all officers of Synod, and all such as are employed by Synod, who, as shown in this memorial, have departed from the true doctrinal position required in Synod's Constitution, Articles XI and 1.11;

3. That Synod, in accordance with its Constitution, Article XII, 8, require its District Presidents, after due admonition, to suspend from membership until the next regular meeting of Synod the pastors, professors, and teachers in their respective Districts who persistently adhere to the afore-mentioned doctrinal errors, and also publish such proceedings.

(Signed) (REV.) A. T. KRETZMANN, Crete, Ill.

(REV.) WALLACE H. McLAUGHLIN, Pittsburgh, Pa.

(REV.) H. D. MENSING, Tinley Park, Ill.

Signatures attested by (REV.) H. D. MENSING

Tinley Park, Ill., April 5, 1950

## Issues Raised by "A Statement"

(Memorial 618)

WHEREAS, The resolution to adopt the five doctrinal statements found on pages 401 and 402 of the 1947 *Reports and Memorials* was ruled out of order by the chairman, because he held that such resolution conflicted with a previous resolution of the Chicago convention to study the questions at issue (cf. *Proceedings*, 1947, p. 523); and

WHEREAS, This ruling of the chairman, sustained by the convention, can only mean that until a study of these matters has been completed, Synod does not know what God actually teaches on these five points; and

WHEREAS, Such action is a suspension of the Scriptural position consistently held by Synod and a deplorable failure to confess the truth of God; and

WHEREAS, Synod, being a confessional fellowship, at all times owes to its member congregations and its individual members a clear and unmistakable definition of its doctrinal position and confession; and

WHEREAS, The Preface of the Book of Concord specifically warns that "The result of these things, at length, is that the pure doctrine is obscured and lost, and nothing is transmitted to posterity except academical opinions and suspensions of judgment" (*Triglotta*, p. 23); now therefore be it

Resolved, That we petition our sister congregations in convention assembled at Milwaukee to adopt the five doctrinal statements found on pages 401 and 402 of the 1947 *Reports and Memorials*, to wit:

"1. In conformity with its position on church fellowship expressed in *A Brief Statement of the Doctrinal Position of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States*, paragraphs 28 and 29, Synod rejects as antisciptural any assertion that there are details of doctrine which are not divisive of church fellowship though they conflict with or add to the teachings of Scripture and are persistently advocated.

"2. In conformity with its position on unionism, which is defined in Paragraph 28 of the *Brief Statement* as 'church fellowship with the adherents of false doctrine,' Synod rejects as untenable any opinion that unionism does not take place unless those who participate in joint religious work or worship with persistent errorists explicitly deny the truth or approve of error by positive word or action, because such an opinion disregards the Scriptural truth

basic to this teaching that every act of church fellowship with persistent adherents of false doctrine is *in itself* forbidden by Scripture.

"3. Because the Scriptural principles governing church fellowship govern also public prayer and prayer fellowship, Synod rejects any assertion which condones public joint prayer with Christians who persistently advocate false doctrine.

"4. Synod holds that the errors referred to in points 1, 2, and 3, if persistently advocated, are divisive of church fellowship. Rom. 16:17-18; Titus 3:10; Matt. 7:15.

"5. Since every doctrine or teaching of Holy Scripture is clearly and directly taught in a specific passage or passages, Synod holds that to be 'apt to teach' within Synod one must be able to expound the Scriptural teaching which prohibits church fellowship with all persistent errorists, Christian or non-Christian, on the basis of such passages as directly forbid such fellowship."

(Signed) (REV.) W. F. ROLF, St. James, Minn.

Signature attested by (REV.) H. D. MENSING

Tinley Park, Ill., April 5, 1950

## Issues Raised by "A Statement" — President to Exercise Doctrinal Discipline

(Memorial 619)

WHEREAS, The "Agreement" entered into by the President of Synod with the signers of "A Statement" has had the effect of keeping those who still uphold the former official doctrinal position of Synod busy *studying* and *correcting* the material submitted by the President, while the signers of "A Statement," unhindered by the officials of Synod, continue to uphold and carry out the unscriptural principles advocated by "A Statement"; and

WHEREAS, The President of Synod has again and again appointed to key positions in Synod those who uphold the unscriptural principles of "A Statement"; now therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we petition Synod to put an end to this intolerable situation and to state in plain and unequivocal words what it regards as the teaching of Scripture in the issues raised by "A Statement"; and be it furthermore

*Resolved*, That we petition Synod to declare that it will not tolerate the contrary teaching and practice in its midst; and be it furthermore

*Resolved*, That we petition Synod to remind *all* synodical

Presidents of their solemn duty diligently to observe that the teaching and practice of all professors, pastors, and officers of Synod be in harmony with Synod's official doctrinal position, and to exercise evangelical discipline, whenever necessary, without respect of persons and without procrastination.

(Signed) (REV.) W. F. ROLF, St. James, Minn.

Signature attested by (REV.) H. D. MENSING  
Tinley Park, Ill., April 5, 1950

### Issues Raised by "A Statement" — Synod Purge Itself of Halting Between Two Opinions

(Memorial 620)

WHEREAS, Synod confesses, "The orthodox character of a church is established not by its mere name nor by its outward acceptance of, and subscription to, an orthodox creed, but by the doctrine which is *actually* taught in its pulpits, in its theological seminaries, and in its publications. On the other hand, a church does not forfeit its orthodox character through the casual intrusion of errors, provided these are combated and eventually removed by means of doctrinal discipline, Acts 20:30; 1 Tim. 1:3" (*Brief Statement of the Doctrinal Position of the Missouri Synod*, Par. 29); and

WHEREAS, Synod by its failure in 1947 to confess the truth of God on the issues raised by "A Statement" has during these three years permitted truth and error to stand side by side in its midst; and

WHEREAS, By permitting truth and error to stand side by side in its midst, Synod has not only given grievous offense to Christians both within and outside of Synod, but has also caused Synod to be on the verge of forfeiting its orthodox character, according to its own confession in the *Brief Statement*, quoted above; now therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we earnestly implore Synod to purge itself of all halting between two opinions and boldly to confess the truth of God's Word in this matter and to combat and remove all error from its midst by means of doctrinal discipline.

(Signed) (REV.) W. F. ROLF, St. James, Minn.

Signature attested by (REV.) H. D. MENSING  
Tinley Park, Ill., April 5, 1950

## Issues Raised by "A Statement" — Every Departure Also in Non-Fundamentals, Divisive

(Memorial 621)

WHEREAS, The first object of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod is "The conservation and promotion of the unity of the true faith (Eph. 4:3-6; 1 Cor. 1:10) and a united defense against schism and sectarianism (Rom. 16:17)" (Constitution, Art. III); and

WHEREAS, This objective is being frustrated by not settling the issues raised by "A Statement"; and

WHEREAS, The contrary teaching has always been rejected within The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod in all its official pronouncements and confessional statements as being contrary to Scripture; and

WHEREAS, Contrary teachings are being publicly advocated in spite of Synod's reaffirming its loyalty to the *Brief Statement*; now therefore be it

Resolved, That The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod reaffirm its adherence to the following truths of Scripture:

1. That Rom. 16:17 clearly and directly forbids joint religious work or worship with all heterodox teachers and their adherents, even though there be no denial of the truth or approval of error in *express words* in such religious work or worship;

2. That every departure from the clear Word of God, also in the so-called non-fundamental doctrines as well as in details, or points, of doctrine, if persistently advocated, is divisive of church fellowship;

3. That persistent adherence to false teaching forms a barrier against joint prayer; and be it furthermore

Resolved, That The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod hereby repudiates all statements or expressions not in conformity with the above declarations which have appeared in public print within the Missouri Synod.

(Signed)

(REV.) A. T. KRETZMANN, Crete, Ill.

(DR.) P. E. KRETZMANN, Cuba, Mo.

(REV.) ERNEST T. LAMS, Oak Park, Ill.

(REV.) H. D. MENSING, Tinley Park, Ill.

(REV.) H. PREKEL, Chicago, Ill.

Signatures attested by (REV.) H. D. MENSING

Tinley Park, Ill., April 5, 1950

### **"A Statement"**

(Memorial 622)

WHEREAS, The Synodical convention of 1947, in answer to a question of Pastor McLaughlin "relative to the action on the five doctrinal declarations in Memorial 616," advised Pastor McLaughlin "that he give his congregation the assurance that Synod has again declared its doctrinal position by unanimously reaffirming its loyalty to the Holy Scriptures, the Lutheran Confessions, and the Brief Statement" (*Proceedings*, 1947, p. 524); and

WHEREAS, The resolution to adopt the five doctrinal statements found on pages 401 and 402 of the 1947 REPORTS AND MEMORIALS was ruled out of order by the chairman, because he held that such resolution conflicted with a previous resolution of the Chicago Convention to study the question at issue (cf. *Proceedings*, 1947, p. 523); and

WHEREAS, The material submitted by the President has not restored unity of doctrine and faith in our midst, but has even more confused the question at issue; and

WHEREAS, Synod cannot, and must not, if it would be and remain an orthodox church body, tolerate two opposing teachings in its midst; now therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we petition Synod not to delay the settling of the issues raised by "A Statement" any longer, but boldly confess the truth of God's Word in this matter and remove all error from its midst by means of doctrinal discipline.

REDEEMER LUTHERAN CHURCH

FREEPORT, ILL.

JOHN N. SANDER, *President*

ROBERT V. LOEWE, *Recording Secretary*

REV. C. J. SCHUTH, *Pastor*

### **Re Appointment of Fourth Vice-President**

(Memorial 623)

WHEREAS, In the past year Dr. E. J. Friedrich has been appointed as a Vice-President of Synod; and

WHEREAS, He has signed "A Statement" and has been the chairman of the committee which drafted, issued, and defended the document; and

WHEREAS, "A Statement" contains doctrinal aberrations as the words read, as was declared by the President of Synod, who also wrote to the clergy of Synod (April 30, 1946) with regard to the document that "there are some points with which we were

not then and are not now in agreement. . . . We voiced our disagreement with some of the points of "A Statement" as well as with the accompanying letter and insisted that these be corrected or withdrawn"; and

WHEREAS, The "Agreement" between the Presidency and the signers of "A Statement," in which Dr. Friedrich participated, specifically declares that "the withdrawal of "A Statement" as a basis of discussion shall not be interpreted as a retraction"; and

WHEREAS, The President is charged with "supervision regarding the doctrine and the administration" of Synod's servants (Constitution, XI, B); and

WHEREAS, The Vice-Presidents of Synod may at any time be called upon to discharge the President's functions (Constitution, XI, C); and

WHEREAS, Only he who is firmly and fully grounded in the pure doctrine of God's Word can properly discharge these functions; and

WHEREAS, In spite of the synodical President's stipulation on August 16, 1946, that there should be no further organizational solicitation of adherents while the meetings of the committees dealing with "A Statement" were being held, Dr. Friedrich on September 28, 1946, by letter requested signers of "A Statement" to "accelerate the distribution of *Speaking the Truth in Love*, a booklet which explains, defends, and propagandizes for "A Statement," and added the comment that "it should be an easy matter to secure additional signatures"; and

WHEREAS, As chairman of the "A Statement" committee Dr. Friedrich tendered apology to Dr. E. W. Koehler for a statement in *Speaking the Truth in Love* which questioned the latter's honesty in using Scripture, and yet thereafter, in his letter of September 28, 1946, urged brethren to "accelerate the distribution" of the booklet containing the accusation for which apology had been made; and

WHEREAS, No provision of Synod's Constitution and By-Laws may be construed or so applied as to nullify the clear precepts of God's Word (see, for example, the Second and Eighth Commandments); therefore be it

Resolved, That Trinity Congregation inform Synod that it does not and cannot recognize Dr. Friedrich as qualified to be a Vice-President of Synod, in which it holds membership, as long as the considerations here detailed are not resolved in harmony with Scripture's directions, and that the congregation must, therefore, protest his Vice-Presidency; and be it further

Resolved, That we request that this overture be printed in the BOOK OF MEMORIALS for the 1950 convention.

TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH  
OAK PARK, ILL.

E. L. KREFT, *Secretary*

### Protesting Against Appointment of Fourth Vice-President

(Memorial 624)

WHEREAS, A certain District President, as chairman of a committee, in 1945 addressed a letter to all the clergy of the Missouri Synod, in which the following false and unwarranted accusations were raised against certain unnamed brethren within Synod: "In recent years, especially since the Saginaw Convention, a strange and pernicious spirit, utterly at variance with the fundamental concepts of the Gospel and the genius of the Lutheran Church, has lifted its ugly head in more than one area of our beloved Synod. This spirit has its origin in a wrong approach to the Holy Scriptures and in a tragic misconception of the very essence of the Gospel and the nature, functions, and mission of the Church. It is characterized by barren, negative attitudes, unevangelical techniques in dealing with the problems of the individual and the Church, unsympathetic legalistic practices, a self-complacent and separatistic narrowness, and an utter disregard for the fundamental law of Christian love. One need not be a prophet to forecast what the results will be if this unevangelical and intolerant spirit is left unrestrained and to its own devices. Spiritual life will be blighted. The organism of the Church will be paralyzed. Ecclesiastical persecution will occur with increasing frequency. The onward march of the Gospel will be obstructed, and one open door after another will be closed to us"; and

WHEREAS, The said District President was an original signer of "A Statement"; and

WHEREAS, The President of Synod in a public meeting held in Chicago on July 1, 1947, declared "that there are doctrinal aberrations in 'A Statement' as the words read"; and

WHEREAS, The President of Synod in a letter dated January 18, 1947, informed the members of Synod that an Agreement had been made between the Praesidium and the signers of "A Statement," to wit: that "'A Statement' and 'The Accompanying Letter' be withdrawn as a basis of discussion. . . . The withdrawal of 'A Statement' as a basis of discussion shall not be interpreted as a retraction"; and



WHEREAS, THE SAID DISTRICT PRESIDENT HAS NOT TO THIS DAY RETRACTED EITHER HIS FORMER UNSCRIP-TURAL VIEWS OR HIS PUBLIC DEFAMATION OF HIS BRETHREN IN SYNOD; and

WHEREAS, The President of Synod offered the said District President the appointment as Fourth Vice-President of Synod (cf. *Lutheran Witness*, 1949, p. 346); and

WHEREAS, The President seeks to justify such offer on the basis of Section 2.37 of the *Handbook*; and

WHEREAS, "Where the defense of the honor of God and His Word and the truth of the Confession of the Church, based there-upon, is at stake, there the witness of the truth should both orally and in writing tread boldly under foot every article of the Constitution of a synod which stands in the way of his testimony and should make no confession of sin" (*Lehre und Wehre*, Vol. 24, p. 291); and

WHEREAS, The President, acting according to the Constitution (Art. XI, B. 2: "It is the President's duty to see to it that all the aforementioned act in accordance with Synod's Constitution, to admonish all who in any way depart from it."), did admonish said District President (cf. Letter to Clergy, April 30, 1946, pp. 9, 10); and

WHEREAS, The President did not follow through the procedure laid down in the Constitution (Art. XI, B. 2: "and, if such admonition is not heeded, to report such cases to Synod.") and did not report this case to the 1947 convention of Synod; and

WHEREAS, "Synod at all times has the right to call its officers to account and, if circumstances require it, to remove them from office in accordance with Christian procedure" (Constitution, Art. XI, A. 2); now therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the undersigned, call this matter to the attention of Synod in convention assembled; and be it furthermore

Resolved, That we hereby protest the appointment of said District President to the Vice-Presidency of Synod as being contrary to the first object of Synod: "the conservation and promotion of the unity of the true faith (Eph. 4:3-6; 1 Cor. 1:10) and a united defense against schism and sectarianism (Rom. 16:17)." (Constitution, Art. III.)

TRINITY EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH, CRETE, ILL.

A. T. KRETZMANN, *Pastor*

W. J. BRASE, *Chairman*

R. E. PIEPENBRINK, *Secretary*

The same memorial was submitted by

(Signed) (DR.) P. E. KRETZMANN, Cuba, Mo.

(REV.) E. T. LAMS, Oak Park, Ill.

(REV.) H. D. MENSING, Tinley Park, Ill.

(REV.) W. F. ROLF, St. James, Minn.

Signatures attested by (REV.) H. D. MENSING

Tinley Park, Ill., April 5, 1950

### **Repudiate the St. Louis Faculty Opinion**

**(Rom. 16:17)**

(Memorial 625)

WHEREAS, The first object of Synod is "the conservation and promotion of the unity of the true faith (Eph. 4:3-6; 1 Cor. 1:10) and a united defense against schism and sectarianism (Rom. 16:17)"; and

WHEREAS, the *Brief Statement*, reaffirmed at the Chicago Convention as a correct expression of Synod's doctrinal position, expressly declares: "All Christians are required by God to discriminate between orthodox and heterodox church-bodies, Matt. 7:15, to have church-fellowship only with orthodox church-bodies, and, in case they have strayed into heterodox church-bodies, to leave them, Rom. 16:17. We repudiate *unionism*, that is, church-fellowship with the adherents of false doctrine, as disobedience to God's command, as causing divisions in the Church, Rom. 16:17" (Par. 28); and

WHEREAS, The faculty of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo., in an Opinion dated May-June, 1946, and reiterated in May, 1948, has stated: "We shall never be able to say with absolute certainty whether Paul is here issuing a general warning or is speaking of a special group, and if the latter is the case, what particular group he has in mind" ("Church Fellowship," Opinions by the Faculty of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo., Manuscript for Course in Dogmatics, Concordia Publishing House, 1946, p. 19); and

WHEREAS, The St. Louis faculty in the above-quoted words confesses that it does not know for certain what God actually says in this passage, thus denying that Rom. 16:17 is a clear Word of God; and

WHEREAS, The St. Louis faculty, clearly showing its own disagreement in this matter, says in this same Opinion, "Some would hold that v. 18 shows definitely that Paul is pointing to people who are not Christians; others deny this. . . . Many hold that St. Paul here inculcates that *all* false teachers must be avoided" (p. 20); and

WHEREAS, The St. Louis faculty does not regard disagreement between those two conflicting positions (the one position holding that Rom. 16:17 applies also to heterodox Christians; the other holding that Rom. 16:17 is not to be applied to Christians, but only to non-Christians) as a difference between truth and error, but regards such disagreement as a difference of opinion in exegetical matters and would grant tolerance to both positions within the Church by stating, "We are all agreed that where differences of opinion pertain to purely exegetical matters, brethren must be willing to bear with one another" (p. 20); and

WHEREAS, This Opinion of the St. Louis faculty therein follows the pattern of all unionistic compromising of the truth of God: First contending that it is not clear what God says in His Word; then insisting that the existing differences represent mere differences of opinion in exegetical matters; and finally pleading that brethren should be charitable and bear with one another; and

WHEREAS, The St. Louis faculty in this Opinion nowhere confesses that either one of the above-mentioned positions is Scriptural and nowhere rejects either one of them as unscriptural, thus leaving the Scripturalness, or respectively, the unscripturalness of either position undecided and in doubt; and

WHEREAS, By its failure to confess that the position which applies Rom. 16:17 also to heterodox Christians is Scriptural, and by its failure to reject as unscriptural the contrary position, which holds that Rom. 16:17 dare not be applied to Christians and must be applied only to non-Christians, the St. Louis faculty has challenged the *Brief Statement's* use of Rom. 16:17 as a prooftext for the teaching that Christians should leave heterodox church bodies and that church fellowship with the adherents of false doctrine is disobedience to God and causes divisions in the Church; and

WHEREAS, The St. Louis faculty has thereby also challenged the use of Rom. 16:17 as a prooftext for the Catechism truth that "we use the doctrine of the Church properly . . . when we avoid all false churches" (New Catechism, Qu. 186), and the truth that "the Lord's Supper must be denied . . . to those of different faith, since the Lord's Supper is a testimony of the unity of faith" (*Ibid.*, Qu. 326); and

WHEREAS, By challenging the pertinency of Rom. 16:17 as prooftext in the *Brief Statement* and in the synodical Catechism the St. Louis faculty has undermined the official doctrinal position and confession of the Missouri Synod on church fellowship, and the teaching of its Catechism; and

WHEREAS, The above-quoted Opinion of the St. Louis faculty grants tolerance to a teaching which has been steadfastly rejected

as unscriptural within the Missouri Synod from the very beginning to this day (Cf. Constitution, the *Brief Statement*, and the Catechism, quoted above), and makes room in our midst for unionistic practices forbidden by this text; now therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the undersigned, petition The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod in convention assembled, in conformity with its reaffirmation of the *Brief Statement* in 1947, to repudiate the above-quoted Opinion of the St. Louis faculty as a rejection of what God clearly and unmistakably commands in Rom. 16:17, as being out of harmony with Synod's official position, as being a unionistic perversion of the text, and as opening the door to unionistic practices.

(Signed) (REV.) F. E. BARTLING, Northlake, Ill.  
(REV.) J. BERTRAM, Fort Dodge, Ia.  
(REV.) J. F. BOERGER, SR., Racine, Wis.  
(REV.) E. A. BRAUER, Joliet, Ill.  
(REV.) PAUL H. BURGDORF, Clinton, Ia.  
(REV.) ROBERT F. CORDES, St. Paul, Minn.  
(REV.) A. C. DAHMS, Chicago, Ill.  
(REV.) H. W. DEGNER, Lewisville, Minn.  
(REV.) THEO. DIERKS, Morrison, Ill.  
(REV.) MARTIN FRICK, Chicago, Ill.  
(REV.) R. A. FRICK, Grant Park, Ill.  
(REV.) A. C. HALLMANN, Maywood, Ill.  
(REV.) E. T. HEYNE, Truman, Minn.  
(REV.) PAUL G. KOCH, La Crosse, Ind.  
(REV.) A. T. KRETZMANN, Crete, Ill.  
(REV.) PAUL L. KRETZMANN, Michigan City, Ind.  
(DR.) P. E. KRETZMANN, Cuba, Mo.  
(REV.) C. G. KRUSE, Chicago, Ill.  
(REV.) A. V. KUSTER, Wanatah, Ind.  
(REV.) O. H. LINNEMEIER, Rochelle, Ill.  
(REV.) K. F. LOHRMANN, Berwyn, Ill.  
(DR.) H. O. LUSSKY, Evanston, Ill.  
(REV.) H. D. MENSING, Tinley Park, Ill.  
(PROF.) ALBERT H. MILLER, Oak Park, Ill.  
(REV.) EDW. H. MILLER, PH. D., Warwick, N. Y.  
(REV.) ELMER I. MILLER, Kokomo, Ind.  
(REV.) ELDOR MUELLER, Sterling, Ill.  
(REV.) M. H. MUELLER, Dwight, Ill.

(REV.) WALLACE H. McLAUGHLIN, Pittsburgh, Pa.

(REV.) ARTHUR W. OETTING, Sterling, Ill.

(REV.) C. F. PAUL, Corder, Mo.

(REV.) H. PREKEL, Chicago, Ill.

(REV.) ALBERT C. ROLF, Ambia, Ind.

(REV.) W. F. ROLF, St. James, Minn.

JOHN C. RUSCH, Chicago, Ill.

(REV.) GUSTAV SCHUPMANN, Chesterfield, Mo.

(REV.) OTTO G. SCHUPMANN, Minneapolis, Minn.

(REV.) C. J. SCHUTH, Freeport, Ill.

(REV.) ANDREW SZEGEDIN, Blackburn, Mo.

W. WEGENER, Forest Park, Ill.

(REV.) ARTHUR F. H. WIEGERT, Springfield, Ill.

(REV.) HAROLD J. WUNDERLICH, Beecher, Ill.

Signatures attested by (REV.) H. D. MENSING

Tinley Park, Ill., April 5, 1950

The same memorial was submitted by

REV. BUNDE SKOV, Pastor

April 8, 1950

TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH, STERLING, COLO.

M. H. ELMSHAUSER, Wray, Colo.

R. P. SCHULZ, Yuma, Colo.

REV. T. PEDERSON, Akron, Colo.

## Application of Rom. 16:17

(Memorial 626)

WHEREAS, The first object of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod is "the conservation and promotion of the unity of the true faith (Eph. 4:3-6; 1 Cor. 1:10) and a united defense against schism and sectarianism (Rom. 16:17)" (Constitution, Art. III); and

WHEREAS, *The Brief Statement*, re-affirmed at the Chicago Convention in 1947 as a correct expression of Synod's doctrinal position, expressly declares: "All Christians are required by God to discriminate between orthodox and heterodox church bodies, Matt. 7:15, to have church fellowship only with orthodox church bodies, and in case they have strayed into heterodox church bodies, to leave them, Rom. 16:17. We repudiate *unionism*, that is, church fellowship with adherents of false doctrine, as disobedience to God's command, as causing divisions in the Church, Rom. 16:17" (Par. 28); and

WHEREAS, Contrary teachings are being publicly advocated in spite of Synod's re-affirming its loyalty to the *Brief Statement* (cf. *The Lutheran Witness* of Dec. 14, 1948, page 414, quoting without disapproval: "To apply the passage [Rom. 16:17] to fellow Christians with whom we do not agree in all points or, to put it the other way, who, we are certain, err from the truth of God's Word in some particulars, is a misapplication of the Word of God, an affront to children of God; and an insult of which we ought not to make ourselves guilty";) therefore be it

Resolved, That The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod re-affirm its adherence to the following truths of the Scripture:

- (1) That Rom. 16:17 clearly and directly forbids joint religious work or worship with all heterodox teachers and their adherents, even though there be no denial of the truth or approval of error in *express words* in such religious work or worship;
- (2) That every departure from the clear Word of God, also in the so-called non-fundamental doctrines as well as in details, or points, of doctrine, if persistently advocated, is divisive of church fellowship;
- (3) That persistent adherence to false teaching forms a barrier against joint prayer; and be it furthermore

Resolved, That The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod hereby repudiates all statements or expressions not in conformity with the above declarations, which have appeared in public print within the Missouri Synod.

IMMANUEL EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CONGREGATION

MISSOURI SYNOD

MICHIGAN CITY, IND.

CHARLES E. OLMSTEAD

*Recording Secretary of the Congregation*

REV. PAUL L. KRETZMANN, *Pastor*

The same memorial (with the addition of the following WHEREAS as second paragraph: WHEREAS, This objective is being frustrated by not settling the issues raised by "A Statement";) was submitted by

ADOLPH WESCHE, *President*

R. E. KREYLING

RUDOLPH KUELMANN

ARNOLD BESTKE

FRED A. BAUMGARTH

E. B. SCHAEFER

E. H. NIEBRUEGGE

Our Redeemer  
Luth. Church  
Overland, Mo.

TRINITY LUTH. CHURCH, CHESTERFIELD, MO.

FRED H. MERTZ, *President*

ROLAND E. HOFFMANN, *Secretary*

March 22, 1950

H. A. STRUMPLER, Emmaus Luth. Church, St. Louis, Mo.  
 O. E. REIMNITZ, Emmaus Luth. Church, St. Louis, Mo.  
 FRED J. NIEBRUEGGE, Trinity Luth. Church, Chesterfield, Mo.  
 MARTIN F. SCHUPMANN, Hope Luth. Church, Overland, Mo.  
 WILLIAM A. KOSLOWSKE, Hope Luth. Church, Overland, Mo.  
 AUG. MERTZ, Trinity Luth. Church, Chesterfield, Mo.  
 IRVING B. KUNZ, Emmaus Luth. Church, St. Louis, Mo.  
 H. W. NIEBRUEGGE, Trinity Luth. Church, Chesterfield, Mo.  
 CLARENCE H. METZLER, Emmaus Luth. Church, St. Louis, Mo.  
 LEO. HOFFMANN, Trinity Luth. Church, Chesterfield, Mo.  
 F. WM. HOFFMANN, Trinity Luth. Church, Chesterfield, Mo.  
 LEONARD F. LOEHR, Trinity Luth. Church, Chesterfield, Mo.  
 GEORGE STRAUB, St. John's Luth. Church, Ellisville, Mo.  
 A. A. KOCH, St. John's Luth. Church, Ellisville, Mo.  
 LOUIS STRAUB, St. Paul's Luth. Church of Orrville, Mo.  
 FRED H. MERTZ, Trinity Luth. Church, Chesterfield, Mo.  
 NORMAN RETHMEIER, Trinity Luth. Church, Chesterfield, Mo.

**Rom. 16:17**

(Memorial 627)

WHEREAS, "The issues raised by 'A Statement'" have not been settled but have only been studied "on the basis of materials supplied by direction of the President" (cf. *Proceedings*, 1947, p. 523); and

WHEREAS, The members of Synod have had three long years to study these matters; and

WHEREAS, Some of the material supplied by direction of the President has been publicly rejected and repudiated in some circles as not being in harmony with the Word of God; and

WHEREAS, Further postponement of not stating its official position can only create further confusion and contentions within the Missouri Synod; now therefore be it

*Resolved*, That Synod be requested to give a clear-cut, unequivocal answer to the following questions:

1. Does Synod hold that Rom. 16:17 forbids church fellowship, that is, joint religious work or worship, with all persistent adherents of false doctrine?

2. Does Synod reject the assertion that Rom. 16:17 forbids church fellowship only with unchristian enemies of the truth?

3. Does Synod reject the assertion that Rom. 16:17 does not forbid joint work or worship with heterodox Christians as long as a person does not explicitly deny the truth or approve of error by positive word or action?

4. Does Synod hold that any departure from the clear Word of God, be it in fundamental or non-fundamental doctrines or merely in details or points of doctrine, is divisive of church fellowship if persistently advocated?

ST. PETER'S EV. LUTHERAN CONGREGATION  
MORRISON, ILL.

HERMAN BEVEROTH, *Chairman*

MARVIN BEVEROTH, *Secretary*

Adopted March 12, 1950

The same memorial was submitted by

(Signed) (REV.) W. F. ROLF, St. James, Minn.

Signature attested by (REV.) H. D. MENSING  
Tinley Park, Ill., April 5, 1950

### On Rom. 16:17-18

(Memorial 628)

WHEREAS, The faculty of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, in an opinion dated May-June, 1946, reiterated in 1948, has stated: "We shall never be able to say with absolute certainty whether Paul in Rom. 16:17-18 is issuing a general warning or is speaking of a special group, and, if the latter is the case, what particular group he has in mind" (Church fellowship opinions by the faculty of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo., manuscript for course in dogmatics, Concordia Publishing House, 1946, page 19); and

WHEREAS, That which is not particular is of necessity general; and

WHEREAS, The warning against false teachers in Rom. 16:17-18 is not particular and therefore is general, being directed against all who teach falsehood contrary to the true doctrine of God's Word; and

WHEREAS, It appears to us that more is here involved than a difference in interpretation of one Scripture passage, namely, the doctrine whether all false teachers are to be avoided, after due admonition, whether or not they may still be regarded as Christians; and

WHEREAS, Rom. 16:17-18 is sorely needed to combat the union-



ism of our times, in which also members of our Synod are becoming involved; now therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we, the undersigned, petition The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, in convention assembled in June, 1950, at Milwaukee, Wis., to declare anew that Rom. 16:17-18 is plainly a condemnation of all who teach false doctrine, persist in their error, and make propaganda for it; and be it also

*Resolved*, That Synod reaffirm its acceptance of the interpretation of Rom. 16:17-18 as found in Stoeckhardt's *Roemberbrief*, long a textbook at our seminaries, page 642:

"Here we have God's commandment, teaching us that Christians are not only to avoid false doctrine, but also false teachers, including church bodies in which false doctrine and false teachers are tolerated. All unionism, which unites truth and error in the same church organization, is condemned by this word of the Apostle, which is the Word of God."

WM. SINGLE	WALTER J. LUECKE
G. R. NAUMANN	KARL H. EHLERS
A. R. REINKING	M. F. KRETZMANN

## On Rom. 16:17

(Memorial 629)

WHEREAS, Synod's Constitution, Art. III, applies Rom. 16:17 also to such errorists as may yet be Christians; and

WHEREAS, Synod's Catechism, Question 186-D, quotes Rom. 16:17 to prove that we must "avoid all false churches and all other organizations that profess a religion that is false"; and

WHEREAS, Synod's *Brief Statement*, reaffirmed in 1947, cites Rom. 16:17 to prove that "all Christians are required by God to have church fellowship only with orthodox church bodies, and, in case they have strayed into heterodox church bodies, to leave them," and, again, refers to the passage to prove that we must avoid "church fellowship with the adherents of false doctrine," and thus uses the passage without in any way limiting its application to non-Christians only; and

WHEREAS, On the other hand, the *Lutheran Witness*, an official periodical of Synod, has declared (February 25, 1947, p. 59): "We incline to the notion . . . that Rom. 16:17 f. refers to un-Christian enemies of the Church who by their deceitful tactics are trying to seduce Christians"; and

WHEREAS, The *Lutheran Witness* on December 14, 1948 (p. 414), quoted these words without disapproving comment: "To apply the passage [Rom. 16:17] to fellow Christians with whom we do not agree in all points, or, to put it the other way, who, we are certain,

err from the truth of God's Word in some particulars, is a misapplication of the Word of God, an affront to such children of God, and an insult of which we ought not to make ourselves guilty"; and

WHEREAS, These statements raise the accusation that in its Constitution, Catechism, and *Brief Statement*, as well as in many books and articles published under official censorship, Synod has misinterpreted and misapplied the Word of God; and

WHEREAS, Synod is responsible for every doctrinal statement made in its official organs (*Handbook* 11.23 i); therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we request our Synod in its 1950 convention to inform us whether it still holds the position on Rom. 16:17 taught in its Constitution, Catechism, and *Brief Statement*; whether it rejects the contrary teaching; and whether it will require repudiation of the contrary teaching; and be it further

*Resolved*, That we request that this overture be printed in the BOOK OF MEMORIALS for the 1950 convention.

TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH, OAK PARK, ILL.

E. L. KREFT, Secretary

### On Rom. 16:17-18

(Memorial 630)

WHEREAS, God in Rom. 16:17 clearly and unmistakably commands us to mark and avoid those who cause divisions and offenses contrary to Apostolic doctrine; and

WHEREAS, Rom. 16:18 is GOD'S judgment on those whom we are to mark and avoid, because they cause divisions and offenses contrary to Apostolic doctrine, and is not serviceable to us for the purpose of identification; and

WHEREAS, It has been falsely contended (1) that Rom. 16:18 must always be consulted for the purpose of identifying those whom we are to mark and avoid, (2) that Rom. 16:18 can be applied only to a false teacher who shows by his teaching that he destroys the fundamentals and is truly an enemy of Christ, and (3) that therefore Rom. 16:17 can be applied only to those who by their false teaching destroy the fundamentals and are the enemies of Christ; now therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we petition Synod to declare that it holds:

1. That all the marks necessary for identifying those whom we are to mark and avoid are given in Rom. 16:17;
2. That the command of Rom. 16:17 to mark and avoid those who cause divisions and offenses contrary to Apostolic doctrine

must be obeyed in every instance where the marks there given are present; and be it furthermore

*Resolved*, That we petition Synod to reject the contrary teaching as being contrary to the clear Word of God and to declare that the contrary teaching shall not be tolerated within Synod.

(Signed) (REV.) J. BERTRAM, Fort Dodge, Iowa

(REV.) A. C. DAHMS, Chicago, Ill.

IMMANUEL EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH, PITTSBURGH, PA.

WALLACE H. McLAUGHLIN, *Pastor*

J. KENSEY CLARKSON, *Secretary*

(REV.) H. D. MENSING, Tinley Park, Ill.

(REV.) ERNEST T. LAMS, Oak Park, Ill.

(REV.) A. T. KRETZMANN, Crete, Ill.

ZION EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH, CHICAGO, ILL.

CARL G. KRUSE, *Pastor*

Signatures attested by (REV.) H. D. MENSING

Tinley Park, Ill., April 5, 1950

The same memorial was submitted by

IMMANUEL EV. LUTH. CONGREGATION

Town Rich, Matteson, Ill.

E. HIEBER, *Pastor*

MARTIN BRUDER RAYMOND VOLLMER

EDWIN MARQUARDT

March 26, 1950

## Withdraw Rom. 16:17-18 from Official Doctrinal Statements

(Memorial 631)

WHEREAS, The consistent application of Rom. 16:17-18 to other Christians requires that we regard them as "belly-servers," and, furthermore, that we instruct all who read the Bible that this passage requires the application of this epithet to any who disagree with them concerning any doctrine of Scripture, which would require all not in fellowship with us to apply such terms to us; and

WHEREAS, The application of this passage to others than the heathen among whom the Roman Christians were living is not based on considerations inherent in the Book of Romans itself, but is based on reasoning and deductions made centuries after the time of St. Paul; and

WHEREAS, The possession of such harsh attitudes toward other

Christians and the teaching of them to apply such harsh terms toward ourselves is not the practice among our clergy and laity, is repugnant to Christian common sense, and is in contradiction to other passages of Scripture (Gal. 6:1; 1 Cor. 4:21; 1 Tim. 5:1); and

WHEREAS, The application of Rom. 16:17-18 to other Christians was avoided in our historic Lutheran Confessions; and

WHEREAS, The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod is not under the curse of a popish doctrine of infallibility; and

WHEREAS, The greatest glory of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod has been its readiness to review the decisions of church councils in the light of Scripture and to adjust its actions accordingly; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That Rom. 16:17-18 be withdrawn as a proof-text from all official doctrinal statements of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod in which it is made to refer to other Christians.

EDGAR P. H. MEIBOHM

## Position of Synod on Engagement

(Memorial 632)

WHEREAS, Our synodical Catechism reads: "What is marriage? Marriage is the lifelong union of one man and one woman unto one flesh. Marriage was instituted by God and is entered into by rightful betrothal, or engagement." (Question 61.) See Matt. 1:19-20, 24.

WHEREAS, In conformity with the Catechism, the Springfield faculty has declared in an opinion, dated December 19, 1949: "If God instituted the state of marriage, or wedlock, He also instituted the salient part of it, the mutual consent or betrothal. . . . We are bound by God's Word, therefore, to give as our firm conviction that 'betrothal' and 'marriage' as spoken of in the Word of God, are identical in essence and differ only as does the possession of privileges and their use."

WHEREAS, The St. Louis faculty contends in an opinion, dated May 26, 1949: that betrothal, or engagement, is "of human origin." It declares in effect that the mutual promise given at a wedding ceremony dare not be broken, except for fornication or malicious desertion, but that the mutual promise given in a rightful betrothal may be broken when "such serious situations should arise as would at once preclude a happy married estate between the betrothed." The St. Louis faculty would therefore grant a dispensation from truce-breaking, where God has not given such dispensation.

WHEREAS, It is intolerable that the Springfield faculty should teach one thing to some future pastors of our congregations, while the St. Louis faculty teaches the exact opposite to others; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we ask The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, in convention assembled at Milwaukee, Wis., June 21 to 30, 1950, to state what it confesses and teaches concerning this matter.

Signed by the Pastor and Board of Elders of Christ Ev. Luth. Church, Northlake, Ill.

F. E. BARTLING, *Pastor*

R. PARKER

T. BRUCE

O. SCHULTZ

The same memorial was submitted by

ADOLPH WESCHE, *President*

R. E. KREYLING

RUDOLPH KUHLMANN

ARNOLD BESTKE

FRED A. BAUMGARTH

E. B. SCHAEFER

E. H. NIEBRUEGGE

Our Redeemer  
Luth. Church  
Overland, Mo.

H. A. STRUMPLER, Emmaus Luth. Church, St. Louis, Mo.

O. E. REIMNITZ, Emmaus Luth. Church, St. Louis, Mo.

FRED J. NIEBRUEGGE, Trinity Luth. Church, Chesterfield, Mo.

MARTIN F. SCHUPMANN, Hope Luth. Church, Overland, Mo.

IRVING B. KUNZ, Emmaus Luth. Church, St. Louis, Mo.

H. W. NIEBRUEGGE, Trinity Luth. Church, Chesterfield, Mo.

WILLIAM A. KOSLOWSKE, Hope Luth. Church, Overland, Mo.

AUG. MERTZ, Trinity Luth. Church, Chesterfield, Mo.

CLARENCE H. METZLER, Emmaus Luth. Church, St. Louis, Mo.

LEO. HOFFMANN, Trinity Luth. Church, Chesterfield, Mo.

F. WM. HOFFMANN, Trinity Luth. Church, Chesterfield, Mo.

LEONARD F. LOEHR, Trinity Luth. Church, Chesterfield, Mo.

GEORGE STRAUB, St. John's Luth. Church, Ellisville, Mo.

A. A. KOCH, St. John's Luth. Church, Ellisville, Mo.

LOUIS STRAUB, St. Paul's Luth. Church of Orrville, Mo.

FRED H. MERTZ, Trinity Luth. Church, Chesterfield, Mo.

NORMAN RETHMEIER, Trinity Luth. Church, Chesterfield, Mo.

## On Engagement

(Memorial 633)

WHEREAS, Synod's Catechism, Question 61, teaches on the basis of Scripture that "Marriage . . . is entered into by rightful betrothal, or engagement"; and

WHEREAS, In harmony with this definition the faculty of our Springfield Seminary has declared (December 19, 1949): "We are bound by God's Word, therefore, to give as our firm conviction that 'betrothal' and 'marriage,' as spoken of in the Word of God, are identical in essence and differ only as does the possession of privileges and their use"; and

WHEREAS, On the other hand, the faculty of our St. Louis Seminary has asserted (Opinion of May 24, 1949): "It is our opinion that betrothal, or engagement, must not be regarded as tantamount to marriage"; therefore be it

Resolved, That we request Synod at its 1950 convention to declare what it holds to be the teaching of the Word of God on engagement, to reject the contrary teaching, and to require that any contrary teaching be retracted; and be it further

Resolved, That we request that this overture be printed in the BOOK OF MEMORIALS for the 1950 convention.

TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH

OAK PARK, ILL.

E. L. KREFT, Secretary

## Investigation of the St. Louis Faculty

(Memorial 634)

WHEREAS, A communication, signed by 127 pastors of our Synod, was in 1946 addressed to the Board of Electors of the St. Louis Seminary, requesting an investigation of five professors of that Seminary; and

WHEREAS, The then chairman of the Board of Electors, who was also the chairman of the St. Louis Board of Control at that time, in a letter dated May 29, 1946, rejected the request in these words:

"Pastor — — —, a member of the Board of Electors of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, has forwarded to me as chairman of the Board of Electors the 23 mimeographed documents signed by 127 pastors of our Synod, asking the Board of Electors to proceed with an investigation of five professors of Concordia Seminary.

"According to synodical *Handbook*, 1945 edition, p. 76, IV, 2 a, the signers must address themselves to the Board of Control of the Seminary before they approach the Board of Electors. If the Board of Control finds the charges to be true and valid, the Board

of Control is to ask the Board of Electors to weigh the finding of the Board of Control and decide whether the charges have been proved, same edition, p. 82, 11.

"Accordingly the Board of Control must prove to the Board of Electors that the accused are guilty of the accusations made against them. If the Board of Electors, then, upholds the findings as sufficient cause for the removal of one or all, the Board of Electors proceeds to do so.

"In speaking for the Board of Control may I state that at no time has an OFFICIAL document been addressed to the Board of Control, making charges against any of these five members of the faculty. The Board of Control has been apprised of the fact that charges have been lodged against five men to other officials of Synod and has filed these to await further development.

"Should the signers decide to address themselves to the Board of Control, the accusers will be asked to prepare a brief in which their charges are fully and clearly stated and in which proof for these charges has been furnished. The *accusers* must furnish the proof so that the Board of Control may examine the same to determine whether or not sufficient evidence has been submitted to call a meeting of the Board of Electors and to ask said Board to remove those who are accused. It is therefore evident that the Board of Control must present proof to the Board of Electors of the guilt of those accused.

"May I also state that I have also consulted the President of Synod as well as Synod's Committee on Constitutional Matters, to make sure that the above outlined procedure is the correct one.

"The President as well as the Committee on Constitutional Matters, consisting of Doctors — — — and — — — agree that this is the proper procedure.

"The Constitutional Committee even holds that the protest ought first be addressed to the president of the Seminary, who is responsible for all matters pertaining to the institution. See Synodical *Handbook*, same edition, p. 74, 'II. The President of Faculties'; and

WHEREAS, The synodical procedure outlined above is not in harmony with Synod's *Handbook* (neither on p. 76, IV, 2 a, nor anywhere else in the 1945 *Handbook* is it prescribed that "the signers must address themselves to the Board of Control of the Seminary before they approach the Board of Electors," or that protests "ought first be addressed to the President of the Seminary"). **SYNOD HAS MADE NO SUCH RULE OF PROCEDURE.** It is purely an invention which effectually evades and eventually stifles all synodical discipline. Synod, however, has decreed: "The Board of Control of an institution shall diligently observe a) Whether the doctrine

taught in the institution be that of the Word of God and therefore in accordance with the Confessions of our Church (Book of Concord of 1580); b) Whether the instructors are found to be faithful in the discharge of their duties." (*Handbook*, 1945 edition, p. 76, IV, 2 a-b.) In these words Synod has imposed a special obligation on the Board of Control. Synod has given the President of Synod the obligation of supervising the doctrine and administration of all officers of Synod and of all those employed by Synod. (Cf. Constitution. Art. XI, B, *Handbook*, 1945, p. 7.) Synod also holds the president of an institution "first of all" responsible as to all matters pertaining to an institution. (Cf. *Handbook*, 1945, p. 74 II, 1.) But in the above-quoted words Synod has specifically and expressly charged the Board of Control diligently to observe that all instruction is according to the Word of God. The Board of Control is therefore in a special sense the guardian of the truth of God in the institution under its control. It is to keep a close watch that no false doctrine is taught at any time. To this end it must continually investigate conditions within the institution: "The Board shall ask at least one of its members annually to visit a few of the classes of the various instructors." *Handbook*, 1945, p. 77, IV, 9; and that even without a formal request for such investigation, and even without receiving "an OFFICIAL document addressed to the Board of Control." For a Board of Control to take no action whatsoever, but to "file" charges "to await further development," after it "has been apprised of the fact that charges have been lodged . . . to other officials of Synod," can by no stretch of the imagination be regarded as diligently observing "whether the doctrine taught in the institution be that of the Word of God" and "whether the instructors are found to be faithful in the discharge of their duties." It must be condemned as a flagrant evasion of a voluntarily accepted obligation. For a chairman of the Board of Electors to reject a request of 127 pastors because such request was addressed to him as chairman of the Board of Electors, when according to his own ruling, which is in no wise supported by the *Handbook*, it should have been addressed to him as chairman of the Board of Control—such action can only be repudiated as an evasion of the issue and legalism of the worst kind); and

WHEREAS, According to the new *Handbook* (6.83), "the Board of Control shall duly investigate all the facts and circumstances and shall refer its findings to the electors when a member of the administration or teaching staff of an institution appears to be guilty . . . of promulgation of and adherence to false doctrine"; and

WHEREAS, According to the new *Handbook* (6.101), "for the purpose of considering final action relevant to the suspension or the removal from office . . . there shall be present and voting as



electors: The Board of Control as a group, with one vote (the President of the synodical District, not voting with his Board of Control); the President of the synodical District in which the institution is located or his official representative; the President of Synod or his official representative; the chairman of the Board for Higher Education or his official representative"; and

WHEREAS, Of the four above-mentioned electoral votes three are at present in the hands of those officials who in the past have taken no action in this matter, but have with the Board of Control "filed" such charges and requests "to await further development"; and

WHEREAS, According to the new *Handbook* (5.81), "The original jurisdiction of Synod's Board of Appeals shall include controversies about membership in Synod and eligibility for service in a particular field of work or in the Church in general which arise in connection with activities directly under the control of Synod. However, the plaintiff in such cases shall first present the case to the President of Synod, who shall make every effort to settle it. Only when all administrative efforts have been exhausted shall the President of Synod refer the case to Synod's Board of Appeals"; and

WHEREAS, The President of Synod has during these past years taken no effective action in this matter and has not referred these charges to Synod's Board of Appeals; now therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we, the undersigned, hereby petition Synod, in convention assembled, to order the President of Synod immediately to refer all charges which have been raised against any member of the St. Louis faculty since 1945 to Synod's Board of Appeals or to a special committee of six clergymen and five laymen, two of whom may be teachers, to be elected by the convention. Synod's Board of Appeals or the special committee shall without long and dangerous digressions investigate all the facts and circumstances. If it finds the accused innocent of the charges brought against them, it shall publicly exonerate them. If it finds the accused guilty as charged, it shall then report its findings to the responsible officials of Synod, who shall then without further delay carry out the judgment of the Board or Committee and promptly remove the offenders from office.

(REV.) F. E. BARTLING, Northlake, Ill.

(REV.) J. BERTRAM, Fort Dodge, Iowa

(REV.) PAUL H. BURGDOFF, Clinton, Iowa

(REV.) A. C. DAHMS, Chicago, Ill.

(REV.) H. W. DEGNER, Lewisville, Minn.

(REV.) THEO. DIERKS, Morrison, Ill.

(REV.) ARTHUR DREVLLOW, Goodhue, Minn.

- (REV.) PAUL G. KOCH, La Crosse, Ind.
- (REV.) A. T. KRETZMANN, Crete, Ill.
- (DR.) P. E. KRETZMANN, Cuba, Mo.
- (REV.) C. G. KRUSE, Chicago, Ill.
- (REV.) A. V. KUSTER, Wanatah, Ind.
- (REV.) ERNEST T. LAMS, Oak Park, Ill.
- (REV.) O. H. LINNEMEIER, Rochelle, Ill.
- (REV.) H. D. MENSING, Tinley Park, Ill.
- (REV.) WALLACE H. McLAUGHLIN, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- (PROF.) ALBERT H. MILLER, Oak Park, Ill.
- (REV.) ELMER I. MILLER, Kokomo, Ind.
- (REV.) ELDOR MUELLER, Sterling, Ill.
- (REV.) M. H. MUELLER, Dwight, Ill.
- (REV.) ARTHUR W. OETTING, Sterling, Ill.
- (REV.) C. F. PAUL, Corder, Mo.
- (REV.) H. PREKEL, Chicago, Ill.
- (REV.) ALBERT C. ROLF, Ambia, Ind.
- (REV.) GUSTAV SCHUPMANN, Chesterfield, Mo.
- (REV.) C. J. SCHUTH, Freeport, Ill.
- (REV.) ANDREW SZEGEDIN, Blackburn, Mo.
- (REV.) ARTHUR F. H. WIEGERT, Springfield, Ill.

Signatures attested by (REV.) H. D. MENSING  
Tinley Park, Ill., April 5, 1950

### Special Committee to Investigate St. Louis Faculty

(Memorial 635)

WHEREAS, The faculty of our St. Louis Seminary has issued an "opinion" on engagement which is not in harmony with Synod's Catechism and the consistent Scriptural teaching of Synod on the subject; and

WHEREAS, This faculty has censorially approved a booklet by Dr. Th. Graebner, *Prayer Fellowship*, and expressions on doctrine in the *Lutheran Witness* which limit the application of Rom. 16: 17-18 to non-Christians only, and thus stands at variance with Synod's Constitution, Catechism, and *Brief Statement*, as well as the historic Lutheran Confessions; and

WHEREAS, This faculty has permitted and encouraged the Saint Louis student body to hold membership in the Association of Lutheran Seminarians, an organization composed of Lutheran students of varying confessions which engages in spiritual work and fosters joint worship; and

WHEREAS, This faculty has met with silence letters seeking pertinent information on its attitude toward the Association of Lutheran Seminarians and requesting a God-pleasing resolution of

the issues involved in our student body's membership in the organization; and

WHEREAS, Members of this faculty signed "A Statement" and espouse its erroneous principles; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we request Synod in its 1950 convention to direct that a thorough investigation of the doctrine and practice taught in our St. Louis Seminary be promptly made; and be it further

*Resolved*, That, since the officers of Synod now charged with supervision of the institution have not found it possible to resolve the matters in issue, the 1950 convention be requested to instruct a special committee to make this investigation, to take such action promptly and from time to time as it may find necessary to safeguard the Scriptural teaching of the Missouri Synod, as it has been declared in the historic Confessions and the *Brief Statement*, and to report its findings and action to the next convention of Synod or to a convention specially called through the President, if the committee finds such a meeting necessary; and be it further

*Resolved*, That it be suggested to the 1950 convention that the last St. Louis Electoral Board which was elected directly by a synodical convention, or a group of persons, elected by the present convention, who have not had previous connection with supervision of the institution, compose the investigating committee, with the provision that the committee shall not include persons who have subscribed to "A Statement"; and be it further

*Resolved*, That we request that this overture be printed in the BOOK OF MEMORIALS for the 1950 convention.

TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH, OAK PARK, ILL.

E. L. KREFT, *Secretary*

## Demanding an Investigation of the Faculty of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis

(Memorial 636)

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of South Branch Twp., Watonwan Co., Minn., in lawful meeting assembled on January 8, 1950, earnestly *petitions* The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod to seriously consider the following overture:

WHEREAS, The first object of our Synod is "the conservation and promotion of the unity of the true faith (Eph. 4:3-6; 1 Cor. 1:10) and a united defense against schism and sectarianism (Rom. 16:17)" (Constitution, Art. III); and

WHEREAS, That objective cannot be attained unless there is true

unity of faith among the teachers of the future pastors of our Synod; and

WHEREAS, Charges of a very serious nature (promulgating and adhering to false doctrine) have during the past years been publicly raised against certain members of the St. Louis Faculty by various members of Synod (individuals and conferences); and

WHEREAS, Such charges have not been adjudicated by the responsible officials of Synod; and

WHEREAS, Not adjudicating these matters is giving grievous offense to members of Synod, causing them to lose confidence in the orthodoxy of the whole St. Louis Faculty; and

WHEREAS, Failure on the part of responsible synodical officials to exercise effective doctrinal discipline in this case is contributing towards a complete breakdown of all synodical discipline, so that there is grave danger that the Missouri Synod is forfeiting its orthodox character; and

WHEREAS, Such inaction on the part of responsible synodical officials is destroying the unity of the true faith within the Missouri Synod and is frustrating the very purpose for which the Synod was organized; now therefore be it

*Resolved*, That The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, in convention assembled, shall order Synod's Board of Appeals or a special committee elected by the convention to investigate all the charges raised against any member of the St. Louis Faculty during the past years and shall without procrastination adjudicate these charges in a God-pleasing manner.

ST. JOHN'S EV. LUTH. CONGREGATION

HERMAN HECKMAN, *Chairman*

M. B. RAABE, *Secretary*

The same memorial was submitted by

ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, WANATAH, IND.

A. V. KUSTER, *Pastor*

WILLIAM BRESEKE, *Secretary*

FIRST LUTHERAN CHURCH, HANNA, IND.

A. V. KUSTER, *Pastor*

RUSSELL LONG, *Secretary*

ST. PETER'S EV. LUTHERAN CONGREGATION

Morrison, Ill.

HERMAN BEVEROTH, *Chairman*

MARVIN BEVEROTH, *Secretary*

Adopted January 9, 1950.

IMMANUEL EV. LUTH. CONGREGATION  
Town Rich, Matteson, Ill.

E. HIEBER, *Pastor*

MARTIN BRUDER RAYMOND VOLLMER

EDWIN MARQUARDT

March 26, 1950

REDEEMER LUTHERAN CHURCH

FREEPORT, ILL.

JOHN N. SANDER, *President*

ROBERT V. LOEWE, *Recording Secretary*

REV. C. J. SCHUTH, *Pastor*

## Public Correction of Public Error

(Memorial 637)

WHEREAS, Our Synod has always held to the principle that error publicly stated and defended must be publicly corrected (cp., e. g., *Lutheran Witness*, 1919, p. 188; *Lehre und Wehre*, XXIV, 10, p. 289ff.); and

WHEREAS, This principle is Scriptural (1 Tim. 5:20: "Them that sin rebuke before all, that others also may fear"; Gal. 2:11ff.: When Peter in public did not walk "uprightly according to the truth of the Gospel," Paul "withstood him to the face" and rebuked him "before them all"); and

WHEREAS, "He that teaches and lives otherwise than God's Word teaches profanes the name of God among us," and therefore sins grievously, giving offense; and

WHEREAS, Christians who are guilty of such sin and repent of it, should also then be anxious to counteract the evil effects of their error, keeping God's honor and glory uppermost in mind, and not their own reputation before men; and

WHEREAS, Any error in any point of Scripture teaching, in either the so-called fundamental or non-fundamental doctrines, is detrimental to the Christian faith and fellowship, eats "as doth a canker," 2 Tim. 2:17, "leaveneth the whole lump," Gal. 5:9; and

WHEREAS, of late years there has been much confusion with regard to this simple Scriptural principle;

Now, therefore, we respectfully request The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, in convention at Milwaukee, to declare that it holds it to be a Scriptural principle that every error publicly taught and propagated must be retracted and corrected as publicly and as extensively as its influence for evil may extend.

A. V. KUSTER

PAUL L. KRETZMANN

PAUL G. KOCH

G. H. NAUMANN

WALTER M. AVE-LALLEMANT

E. A. LAABS

M. F. KRETZMANN

## Public Correction of Public Error

(Memorial 638)

WHEREAS, Every teaching which is not in harmony with the clear Word of God is a grievous sin which robs God of His honor and glory ("He that teaches and lives otherwise than God's Word teaches, profanes the name of God among us" — explanation of the First Petition of the Lord's Prayer) and makes God a liar ("He that believeth not God, hath made Him a liar," 1 John 5:10); and

WHEREAS, Every departure from the clear Word of God (in major or in minor details or points of Scripture teaching, in so-called fundamental or non-fundamental doctrines) is detrimental to the Christian faith: It eats "as doth a canker," 2 Tim. 2:17; "leaveneth the whole lump," Gal. 5:9; causes offense, Rom. 16:17; and may rob man of his salvation, 2 Tim. 4:3-4; 2 Thess. 2:11-12; Matt. 5:19; and

WHEREAS, Error publicly stated or defended must be publicly corrected, 1 Tim. 5:20; and

WHEREAS, God's name ought always be hallowed among us ("Hallowed be Thy name," Matt. 6:9), even though this should require the abasement of men ("He must increase, but I must decrease," John 3:30); now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we petition Synod to declare that it holds it to be a Scriptural principle that every error publicly taught and propagated must be retracted and corrected as publicly and as extensively as its influence to evil may extend.

ST. PETER'S EV. LUTHERAN CONGREGATION  
MORRISON, ILL.

HERMAN BEVEROTH, *Chairman*

MARVIN BEVEROTH, *Secretary*

Adopted March 12, 1950

The same memorial was submitted by

(Signed) (REV.) J. BERTRAM, Fort Dodge, Iowa

(REV.) A. T. KRETZMANN, Crete, Ill.

(DR.) P. E. KRETZMANN, Cuba, Mo.

ZION EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH, CHICAGO, ILL.

CARL G. KRUSE, *Pastor*

Signatures attested by (REV.) H. D. MENSING  
Tinley Park, Ill., April 5, 1950

## Purge "Lutheran Witness" of Error

(Memorial 639)

WHEREAS, The *Lutheran Witness* of February 25, 1947, p. 59, footnote 10, has declared: "We incline to the notion, supported by more than 30 commentaries which we have consulted, that Rom. 16:17f. refers to un-Christian enemies of the Church who by deceitful tactics are trying to seduce Christians"; and

WHEREAS, The *Lutheran Witness* of December 14, 1948, p. 414, quotes without disapproval: "To apply the passage (Rom. 16:17) to fellow Christians with whom we do not agree in all points, or, to put it the other way, who, we are certain, err from the truth of God's Word in some particulars, is a misapplication of the Word of God, an affront to such children of God, and an insult of which we ought not to make ourselves guilty"; and

WHEREAS, The *Lutheran Witness* in the above-quoted words contradicts and denies the clear and unmistakable COMMAND OF GOD in Rom. 16:17 and declares the official doctrinal position and confession of the Missouri Synod (*Brief Statement*, Par. 28; synodical Catechism, Qus., 186, 326) to be a misapplication of the Word of God"; and

WHEREAS, A correction of the *Lutheran Witness* is not obtainable from the responsible editors under the present circumstances; and

WHEREAS, Synod in 1947 has reaffirmed the declaration that it "is responsible for every doctrinal statement made in its official organs" (*Proceedings*, 1947, p. 559); now therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we petition Synod to purge its official organ of this flagrant denial of God's clear and unmistakable command, for otherwise Synod itself will become guilty of denying the truth of God's Word and of condoning false doctrine in its midst and will thereby forfeit its right to be regarded as an orthodox church body, in which orthodox congregations can continue to hold membership.

REDEEMER LUTHERAN CHURCH  
FREEPORT, ILL.

JOHN N. SANDER, *President*  
REV. C. J. SCHUTH, *Pastor*

Attested: ROBERT V. LOEWE, *Secretary*

## Concerning Statements in "Lutheran Witness"

(Memorial 640)

WHEREAS, The *Lutheran Witness* in the past decade again and again has published statements which are not in harmony with the clear Word of God and the official doctrinal position of our Church (the most flagrant examples being found *Lutheran Witness*, 1940, p. 275; 1944, p. 51; 1945, p. 277 f.; 1947, p. 29, p. 59; 1948, p. 414); and

WHEREAS, "Synod is responsible for every doctrinal statement made in its official organs" (*Proceedings*, 1947, p. 559); and

WHEREAS, Under the present circumstances a correction of the aberrations of the *Lutheran Witness* is not obtainable from the responsible editors; now therefore be it

Resolved, That the President of Synod shall appoint a special committee of seven members (two from the Springfield faculty and five from the active ministry) which shall carefully examine every statement made in the *Lutheran Witness* during the last decade and shall publicly correct every statement which is not in harmony with the Word of God, the Lutheran Confessions, and the *Brief Statement of the Doctrinal Position of the Missouri Synod*.

TRINITY EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH, CRETE, ILL.

A. T. KRETZMANN, Pastor

W. J. BRASE, Chairman

R. E. PIEPENBRINK, Secretary

The same memorial was submitted by

(Signed) (DR.) P. E. KRETZMANN, Cuba, Mo.

(REV.) H. D. MENSING, Tinley Park, Ill.

(REV.) W. F. ROLF, St. James, Minn.

Signatures attested by (REV.) H. D. MENSING

Tinley Park, Ill., April 5, 1950

## The Terms "Prayer Fellowship" and "Joint Prayer"

(Memorial 641)

WHEREAS, Our Synod in its proceedings and official publications uses the expressions "prayer fellowship" and "joint prayer" synonymously, or simply uses the general expression "joining in prayer" (e. g., *Proceedings*, Oklahoma District, 1937: "We must conclude, then, that where people lead a life of sin and refuse to heed admonition, a barrier to prayer fellowship is being erected, and before there can be joint prayer with them, this sinning has to cease." In explanation of Thesis XXIV, which states that "persistent adherence to false teaching or to a sinful life form



a barrier against joint prayer," the essay declares: "That we are not going too far when we say that adherence to false doctrine is a barrier to prayer fellowship is evident etc." [Our emphasis.] Also in *Homiletic Magazine*, 44, 231: "Joint prayers presume Christian fellowship." *Proceedings*, Southern District, 1895, p. 97: "People who join in prayer must be of one mind, one faith, one hope, for joint prayer is an expression of common faith. For that reason Christians cannot join in prayer with the heterodox." *Lutheran Witness*, 1940: "Leaders in the A. L. C. believe that prayer is under some circumstances permissible with those agreeing with us in the essentials of Christianity, though not throughout in confessional harmony. From this view we dissent." *Proceedings*, Delegate Synod, 1881, p. 31: "We tell everyone who champions a different doctrine among us, although he alleges his adherence to the Confessions of the Lutheran Church, openly and honestly: 'We do not belong together and hence have come to the parting of the ways. . . . We can no longer walk together. Hence we can no longer pray together.'"); and

WHEREAS, Some within Synod have contended that there is a difference between "prayer fellowship" and "joint prayer" and that joint prayer is not prayer fellowship, without offering a Scriptural basis for such a claim; now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That Synod declare that it has not changed its position regarding these expressions and that it holds that joint prayer is prayer fellowship; and be it furthermore

*Resolved*, That Synod reaffirm its Scriptural position that we cannot join in prayer with the heterodox, since joint prayer is an expression of common faith.

(Signed) ZION EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH, CHICAGO, ILL.

CARL G. KRUSE, *Pastor*

Signature attested by (Rev.) H. D. MENSING

Tinley Park, Ill., April 5, 1950

## Prayer Fellowship and Joint Prayer

(Memorial 642)

WHEREAS, Our Synod in its proceedings and official documents has used the expressions "prayer fellowship" and "joint prayer" synonymously (cf., e.g., *Proceedings*, Oklahoma District, 1937, Thesis XXIV); and

WHEREAS, The majority report of the synodical committee "On the Question of Synod's Becoming a Participating Body in the National Lutheran Council" insists that there is a distinction between "prayer fellowship" and "joint prayer"; and

WHEREAS, The minority report of the synodical committee rightly holds that this distinction has no validity, but wrongly understands Question 222 of our old synodical Catechism as referring to outward acts of prayer in the visible Church, while it actually refers to an inward spiritual reality in the invisible Church (as the wording of our new synodical Catechism, Question 216, makes abundantly clear); and

WHEREAS, Such distinction between "prayer fellowship" and "joint prayer" has been used as though Synod does not sanction "prayer fellowship" with heterodox Christians, but does sanction "joint prayer" with heterodox Christians on any occasion, provided that there is no denial of the truth in the wording of the prayers; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we petition Synod in convention assembled to declare:

1. That there is no Scriptural basis for a distinction between "prayer fellowship" and "joint prayer," and that our Synod regards these expressions as synonymous; and

2. That joint worship with the heterodox is contrary to Rom. 16:17; Titus 3:10; 2 John 10—11; 2 Thess. 3:6.

(Signed) ZION EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH, CHICAGO, ILL.

CARL G. KRUSE, *Pastor*

Signature attested by (REV.) H. D. MENSING  
Tinley Park, Ill., April 5, 1950

## Joint Prayer or Prayer Fellowship?

(Memorial 643)

WHEREAS, The commands "avoid them," "an heretic reject," Rom. 16:17; Tit. 3:10, leave no room for joint prayer, or prayer fellowship, with the heterodox; and

WHEREAS, Joint prayer, or prayer fellowship, is always a confessional act, as is evident from the meaning Scripture puts into the expression "call upon the name of the Lord," Gen. 4:26 and 54 other Old Testament and ten New Testament texts; and

WHEREAS, Joint prayer, or prayer fellowship, would involve that leadership in such prayer be granted also to the heterodox; and

WHEREAS, Without a common meaning attached to the common words the joint prayer, or prayer fellowship, becomes vain repetitions, 1 Cor. 1:10; Phil. 1:27; and

WHEREAS, Joint prayer, or prayer fellowship, with the heterodox can be defended only by arguments from silence, false interpretations of Scripture, and poor reasoning; and

WHEREAS, *Prayer Fellowship*, by Theodore Graebner, used in our theological seminary at St. Louis, contains a number of unscriptural statements and misrepresentations; now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we urge Synod to declare unequivocally:

That joint prayer, or prayer fellowship, with heterodox Lutherans is contrary to the Word and will of God; and

That the defense and persistence in joint prayer, or prayer fellowship, with such heterodox will lead to the application of Rom. 16:17 to the offenders; and

That Synod instruct its *Praesidium* and the District Presidents to admonish the offenders and, if they show themselves obstinate, to deal with them according to the example given us by our fathers, namely: "We cannot walk together any longer. We can no longer pray together."

(Signed) (REV.) A. C. DAHMS, Chicago, Ill.

ZION EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH, CHICAGO, ILL.

CARL G. KRUSE, *Pastor*

Signatures attested by (REV.) H. D. MENSING

Tinley Park, Ill., April 5, 1950

### Repudiate Pamphlet "Prayer Fellowship," by Theodore Graebner

(Memorial 644)

WHEREAS, A pamphlet entitled *Prayer Fellowship*, by Theodore Graebner, contains a number of unscriptural statements and misrepresentations, for example, the statement: "Rom. 16:17 deals with enemies of the truth who come with the *sinister purpose of deceiving innocent hearers, the simple-minded Christians*" (page 4). The words italicized by us are not found in the plain words of Rom. 16:17, but are an addition by the author of the pamphlet; and

WHEREAS, Synod has always recognized that Rom. 16:17 and similar passages are pertinent to the question of prayer fellowship (*Lehre und Wehre*, 1927: "That prayer fellowship presupposes a fellowship in the faith, Scripture abundantly teaches, e. g., Rom. 16:17, where the Christians are admonished to avoid those who do not continue in the Apostles' doctrine. . . . Whom we are to avoid, with them we also do not practice prayer fellowship." *Proceedings*, Oklahoma District, 1937: "Whoever is altering the teachings of Jesus, thereby is creating a division in the Church, placing himself in opposition to all who adhere to Christ's doctrine. We have been told by St. Paul that we must avoid such

division makers. Rom. 16:17. That implies of course that we do not have prayer fellowship with them."); and

WHEREAS, The author of *Prayer Fellowship*, in direct contradiction to the doctrinal position of Synod, contends "that neither the texts" (the texts commonly quoted in our circles as being pertinent to the question of prayer fellowship, such as Rom. 16:17, etc.) "nor the contexts in which they stand have anything to do with prayer fellowship. In fact, not a single one of them refers to prayer at all" (page 7); and

WHEREAS, The pamphlet *Prayer Fellowship* contains many false and dangerous assertions, for example, the amazing statement that the Catholic Church agrees with the Lutheran Church "in the fundamentals" but differs "in other doctrines" (The Smalcald Articles, *Triglotta*, p. 460, state that there was no contention or dispute between the Lutherans and the Catholics concerning the doctrines of the Trinity and of the Incarnation. But regarding the doctrine of justification by faith alone, the Smalcald Articles declare: "Upon this article all things depend which we teach and practice in opposition to the Pope, the devil, and the whole world." In contradiction to this assertion of the Smalcald Articles, the author of *Prayer Fellowship* asserts: "The New Testament was written before the present relationship of Christian bodies agreeing in the fundamentals (including the Catholic Church, see *Triglotta*, p. 460), but differing in other doctrines, yet existing side by side" (page 10). According to these words, as they read, the doctrine of justification by faith alone, which the Formula of Concord calls "the chief article in the entire Christian doctrine," is not included in the "fundamentals" of the Christian faith.); now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we petition Synod to repudiate the pamphlet entitled *Prayer Fellowship*, by Theodore Graebner, as being out of harmony with the clear Word of God, as being contrary to the official position of Synod, and as being detrimental to the Christian faith; and be it furthermore

*Resolved*, That we petition Synod to order Concordia Publishing House to withdraw this pamphlet from circulation; and be it furthermore

*Resolved*, That Dr. Theodore Graebner be dealt with in an evangelical and unprocrastinating manner, so that he may be converted "from the error of his way," James 5:20.

(Signed) ZION EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH, CHICAGO, ILL.

CARL G. KRUSE, Pastor

Signature attested by (REV.) H. D. MENSING  
Tinley Park, Ill., April 5, 1950

## Dr. Graebner's Aberrations and Dr. Behnken's Ineffective Action

(Memorial 645)

WHEREAS, Dr. Theodore Graebner in 1917 rightly stated: "We hold it to be a self-evident truth that, where there is no unity of faith, there ought to be no unity of worship. If the texts of Scripture which forbid unionism (for example, Rom. 16:17; 1 Tim. 6:3ff.) do not apply here, they are devoid of meaning" (*Lutheran Witness*, 1917, p. 292); and

WHEREAS, Dr. Theodore Graebner in 1920 rightly declared: "Joint prayers presume Christian fellowship. . . . If joint prayer signifies anything, it signifies the spiritual unity of those who pray: and if the words of Christ that we must worship 'in spirit and in truth' mean anything at all, they mean that our prayers must indeed be spoken with no denial, explicit or implicit, of those truths which His Spirit has taught us" (*Homiletic Magazine*, 1921, pp. 231, 233); and

WHEREAS, Dr. Theodore Graebner in 1923 correctly affirmed: "Joint worship of those who are divided by many shades of Christian belief . . . is against the conscience of everyone who is mindful of Rom. 16:17. To be *separate* is the command which we have, to be separate from those who do not agree in every point with the doctrine of the Apostles" (*Lutheran Witness*, 1923, p. 67); and

WHEREAS, Dr. Theodore Graebner in 1931 correctly asserted: "Rom. 16:17-18 is removed by Dr. Neve from the category of pertinent texts because Paul's warning is declared to be directed 'against fanatical Judaists who had disturbed Antioch and the Galatians and were now about to invade the Roman congregation.' Pure assumption, even if it is supported by Weiss, Godet, and Luthardt. The Apostle warns against errorists and schismatics in the most general terms. As for v. 18, we shall remember that divisions in the Church have been caused chiefly by those who sought personal advantages, rather than Christ, and who practiced deception upon those who innocently followed their leadership" (*Concordia Theological Monthly*, 1931, p. 571f.); and

WHEREAS, Dr. Theodore Graebner in 1943 cast aspersions on the use of Rom. 16:17 with reference to joint prayer by stating: "The refusal to join in prayer, defended with reference to Rom. 16:17 and similar texts, has proved an obstacle to a better understanding" (*Lutheran Witness*, 1943, p. 274); and

WHEREAS, Dr. Theodore Graebner in 1945 bluntly asserted: "Neither the texts (Rom. 16:17 etc.) nor the contexts in which they stand have anything to do with prayer fellowship. In fact,

not a single one of them refers to prayer at all" (*Prayer Fellowship*, p. 7); and

WHEREAS, Dr. Theodore Graebner with other signers of "A Statement" in 1945 declared: "We deplore the fact that Rom. 16:17-18 has been applied to all Christians who differ with us in certain points of doctrine" ("A Statement," Par. 5); and

WHEREAS, Dr. Theodore Graebner in 1947 wrote: "We incline to the notion, supported by more than 30 commentaries which we have consulted, that Rom. 16:17f. refers to un-Christian enemies of the Church who by deceitful tactics are trying to seduce Christians, undermining and frustrating the Christian message" (*Lutheran Witness*, 1947, p. 59); and

WHEREAS, Dr. Theodore Graebner in 1947 before the whole synodical convention in Chicago defiantly declared that he was a "signer" of "A Statement" and that he stood "by every word of it," and thereby publicly declared his continued adherence to doctrinal aberrations, which the President of Synod has publicly admitted as being in "A Statement," as the words read; and

WHEREAS, Dr. Theodore Graebner in 1948 quoted without disapproval the statement: "To apply the passage [Rom. 16:17] to fellow Christians with whom we do not agree on all points, or, to put it the other way, who, we are certain, err from the truth of God's Word in some particulars, is a misapplication of the Word of God; an affront to such children of God; an insult of which we ought not to make ourselves guilty" (*Lutheran Witness*, 1948, p. 414); and

WHEREAS, Dr. Theodore Graebner thus completely contradicts and denies his former orthodox position and has, without adverse comment, published a bold attack on Synod's use of Rom. 16:17 in its official confessions (Constitution, Art. III; *Brief Statement*, Par. 28; Synodical Catechism, Quest. 186, 326), calling it a "a misapplication of the Word of God"; and

WHEREAS, These matters, recited above, have again and again been brought to the attention of the President of Synod and are therefore well known unto him; and

WHEREAS, "The President has the supervision regarding the doctrine and the administration of a) all officers of Synod; b) all such as are employed by Synod" (Constitution, Art. XI, B. 2); and

WHEREAS, "The President has, and always shall have, the power to advise, admonish, and reprove. He shall conscientiously use all means at his command to promote and maintain unity of doctrine and practice in all the Districts of Synod" (Constitution, Art. XI, B. 3); and

WHEREAS, "Synod at all times has the right to call its officers

to account and, if circumstances require it, to remove them from office in accordance with Christian procedure" (Constitution, Art. XI, A. 2); and

WHEREAS, The President of Synod has to this day taken no effective action against the doctrinal aberrations of Dr. Theodore Graebner; now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That this whole matter (both Dr. Theodore Graebner's doctrinal aberrations as well as the failure of the President of Synod to take effective action against such aberrations) be brought to the attention of Synod in convention assembled; and be it furthermore

*Resolved*, That we petition Synod to resolve this whole matter in a God-pleasing manner, so that the first objective of our Synod may not be frustrated, namely, "the conservation and promotion of the unity of the true faith (Eph. 4:3-6; 1 Cor. 1:10) and a united defense against schism and sectarianism (Rom. 16:17)." (Constitution, Art. III.)

(Signed) (REV.) J. BERTRAM, Fort Dodge, Iowa  
(DR.) P. E. KRETZMANN, Cuba, Mo.  
(REV.) ERNEST T. LAMS, Oak Park, Ill.  
(REV.) H. D. MENSING, Tinley Park, Ill.  
ZION EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH, CHICAGO, ILL.  
CARL G. KRUSE, *Pastor*

Signatures attested by (REV.) H. D. MENSING  
Tinley Park, Ill., April 5, 1950

## Condemn and Discontinue Association of Lutheran Seminarians

(Memorial 646)

WHEREAS, The Association of Lutheran Seminarians by its name, its machinery of organization, and its stated objectives plainly is of a religious nature; and

WHEREAS, Our Synod has officially declared that doctrinal differences do exist between us and the other Lutheran church bodies participating in the Association of Lutheran Seminarians; and

WHEREAS, These other church bodies have not accepted (some have officially rejected) the invitation of our College of Presidents to hold further conferences for the removal of doctrinal differences on the basis of God's Word, and thereby clearly show that they are heterodox church bodies devoted to false doctrine and indifference to the truth, and to laxity in practice and unionism; and

WHEREAS, The student representatives of these church bodies

according to the constitution of the Association of Lutheran Seminarians intend "to encourage the spiritual life" of our students in order that they, too, may reach the broadmindedness of their church bodies; and

WHEREAS, Our students are already showing an inclination to disregard the warnings of Christ and His Apostles by contending that "they would be losing sight of their goal by avoiding those who are tainted with false doctrine"; and

WHEREAS, There is evidently a willingness to grant error equal right with truth and rest content with "contributing their part to the organization," which amounts to a compromise; and

WHEREAS, The Association of Lutheran Seminarians is thus becoming a back door to union without unity; now therefore be it

Resolved, That we plead with Synod, in convention assembled,

1. To save our future ministry from the damage inflicted on their faith and character by membership in the Association of Lutheran Seminarians;

2. To that end to exclude the Association of Lutheran Seminarians from our institutions.

IMMANUEL EV. LUTH. CONGREGATION  
Town Rich, Matteson, Ill.

E. HIEBER, Pastor

MARTIN BRUDER RAYMOND VOLLMER

EDWIN MARQUARDT

March 26, 1950

The same memorial was submitted by

(Signed) (REV.) J. BERTRAM, Fort Dodge, Iowa

Signature attested by (REV.) H. D. MENSING

Tinley Park, Ill., April 5, 1950

\* \* \*

WHEREAS, The Association of Lutheran Seminarians is a religious organization, as its name indicates and its constitution states; and

WHEREAS, The meetings of the Association of Lutheran Seminarians have demonstrated that religious issues cannot and will not be avoided; and

WHEREAS, It is a fellowship which ignores or minimizes the existing doctrinal differences in the Lutheran bodies whose students hold membership in it; and

WHEREAS, All the local associations from seminaries other than ours openly flaunt their unionism and invite our students to practice a like unionism; and

WHEREAS, The students at our St. Louis seminary who oppose



the Association of Lutheran Seminarians are branded as schismatic and told that they refuse to follow the leadership of the faculty and the majority of the students; and

WHEREAS, The students of other orthodox seminaries who for conscience' sake refuse to join the Association of Lutheran Seminarians are also accused of being separatists; and

WHEREAS, All appeals by many pastors and parents to our faculty at St. Louis to induce their students to break off this sinful affiliation have brought no results; and

WHEREAS, The faculty of the St. Louis seminary asserts, "It is clear from this constitution that the organization aims at remaining altogether within the sphere of activities that are properly the concern of theological students, and that it avoids unscriptural unionism and church fellowship," while the very opposite is apparent to all who have studied the constitution of the Association of Lutheran Seminarians and have observed the practice of the Association of Lutheran Seminarians at its conventions; and

WHEREAS, Our students are thus systematically taught not to apply Rom. 16:17-20 to persistent errorists in so-called Lutheran church bodies; now therefore be it

Resolved, That we herewith appeal to Synod in convention assembled

1. To condemn membership in the Association of Lutheran Seminarians by our students as fellowship forbidden in God's Word and therefore

2. To declare it the duty of the Board of Control and faculty in St. Louis to direct our students to discontinue this relation;

3. To insist through our synodical officials on the performance of this duty.

IMMANUEL EV. LUTH. CONGREGATION  
Town Rich, Matteson, Ill.

E. HIEBER, *Pastor*

MARTIN BRUDER RAYMOND VOLLMER  
EDWIN MARQUARDT

March 26, 1950

The same memorial was submitted by

(Signed) (REV.) A. C. DAHMS, Chicago, Ill.

(DR.) P. E. KRETZMANN, Cuba, Mo.

(REV.) H. D. MENSING, Tinley Park, Ill.

ZION EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH, CHICAGO, ILL.

CARL G. KRUSE, *Pastor*

Signatures attested by (REV.) H. D. MENSING  
Tinley Park, Ill., April 5, 1950

## Evangelical Procedure in Dealing with Erring Churches

(Memorial 647)

Heresies sometimes arise within the Church through over-stressing one side of given truths or through overemphasis or underemphasis. It is the Church's task rightly to divide the Word of Truth, to maintain the proper balance between, e. g., Law and Gospel, sin and grace, justice and mercy, fellowship and separation.

Overstressing the Law leads to legalism, understressing to indifference. The happy medium is safeguarded through evangelical procedure. Man by nature tends toward legalism. This has been evident in many dealings within congregations, among brethren, and in dealing with the church at large. We, therefore, *petition* Synod to plead for a truly evangelical approach and attitude, as the love of God constrains us.

Recognizing that unity on the human level is not an absolute experience, that Christians individually and collectively always are in the process of growth, saints being perfected, the body being edified, till we all come, in the unity of the faith and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, etc.; that such growth is the accomplishment of the Holy Spirit through the Means of Grace; we, therefore, *petition* Synod for a truly evangelical procedure in dealing with erring churches.

A church which in the process of growth continues to establish higher walls of separation, dividing it from those which have not advanced as far as it has, is in danger of becoming schismatic. Withdrawal and separation is the ministering of the Law; it is an admission of the failure of the Gospel; an act of judgment; a professing that the Holy Spirit can no longer operate through our use of the Gospel; it is an extreme measure, particularly when it becomes absolute (partial separation is indicated in 2 Thess. 3:6-15); we therefore *petition* Synod that it guard itself lest its zeal against unionism lead it to separatism and pharisaism.

CHICAGO ENGLISH DISTRICT PASTORAL CONFERENCE

HAROLD H. NAGEL, *Secretary*

### ACTION

Concerning the matters contained in these memorials, Committee 3 brought in resolutions which are grouped under six headings, I. Rom. 16:17-18; II. Retraction of "A Statement"; III. Doctrinal Discipline in Synod; IV. Prayer Fellowship; V. Faculty Opinions on Engagement; VI. Protest on Appointment of Fourth Vice-President.

Under these headings the following resolutions were acted upon:

**I. ROM. 16:17-18**

(Memorials 608; 612, B and C; 625—631)

**Resolution 7**

WHEREAS, The convention has been requested in a number of memorials to state its position on Rom. 16:17-18; and

WHEREAS, It is necessary to have a statement of principles on the basis of which many questions which have arisen in our midst can be decided; be it

*Resolved*, That Synod adopt the following statement:

1. We reaffirm as Scripturally correct the use of verse 17 in the Constitution of Synod, the synodical Catechism, and the *Brief Statement*;

2. Verse 17 clearly warns against all who cause divisions and offenses by teaching anything contrary to the Word of God, condemns every kind of unionism and the tolerance of error;

3. Verse 17 is a general warning against all errorists, be they Christians or non-Christians;

4. Verse 17 requires the denial of church fellowship, that is, joint religious work and worship, to all who persistently adhere to false doctrine.

5. Verse 18 emphasizes the warning given in verse 17 and strengthens the Apostle's command.

Rom. 16:17-18: Now I beseech you, brethren, mark them which cause divisions and offenses contrary to the doctrine which ye have learned; and avoid them. For they that are such serve not our Lord Jesus Christ, but their own belly; and by good words and fair speeches deceive the hearts of the simple.

*NOTE.*—An amendment was made and seconded to substitute the following resolution:

**Amendment to Resolution Submitted by Committee 3  
on Rom. 16:17-18**

Submitted by Paul Friedrich, delegate for the 14th Circuit  
of the Michigan District

Substitute Resolution for Resolution 7 of Committee 3 (appearing on page 60 of "Today's Business," dated June 24, 1950).

WHEREAS, The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod in Paragraph 2 of its *Brief Statement of Doctrinal Position* states that Holy Scriptures are to be understood according to the *clear* passages of Scriptures themselves; and

WHEREAS, Section C of Article VIII of the Constitution of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod clearly states that all matters

of doctrine and conscience shall be decided by the Word of God; and

WHEREAS, Said Section C of Article VIII of our Constitution was included in that Constitution in order to protect the rights of conscience of the individual Christian within The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod and to safeguard him from any and all attempts to bind his conscience by official synodical interpretations of the Scriptures; and

WHEREAS, Said Section C of Article VIII of Synod's Constitution clearly removes Resolution 7 of Committee 3 as printed on page 60 of "Today's Business" for June 24, 1950, as a matter for decision by this or any other convention of Synod; and

WHEREAS, In the more than 100 years of Synod's existence no official interpretation of any passage of Holy Scriptures has ever been given; now be it therefore

*Resolved*, That this convention holds the interpretation of Rom. 16:17-18 to be a matter of conscience and that, therefore, it is not within the power of this convention to formulate or publish any official interpretation or position with regard to this or any other passage of Holy Scriptures.

This amendment was *not adopted*.

Committee 3 then brought in the following resolution:

#### **Resolution 10**

Your Committee has devoted much time to the memorials on Rom. 16:17-18 submitted for the consideration of this convention. It has labored and prayed with only one purpose in mind, and that is that the Word of God must prevail. In keeping with that purpose and with an earnest prayer for the blessing of God, we beg to submit the following:

WHEREAS, The convention has been requested in a number of memorials to state its position on Rom. 16:17-18; and

WHEREAS, It is necessary to have a statement of principles on the basis of which many questions which have arisen in our midst can be decided; be it

*Resolved*, That Synod adopt the following statement:

1. We reaffirm, as Scripturally correct, the use of Rom. 16:17 in the Constitution of Synod, the synodical Catechism, and the *Brief Statement*.

2. In this passage and in many others (e. g., Matt. 7:15, Acts 20:27-30, Gal. 5:9-10, 19-21, 1 Tim. 1:3, 2 Tim. 2:14-18, Titus 3:10, 2 John 10-11) Scripture warns against unionism and the tolerance of error and requires that we deny church fellowship to all who

persist in false doctrine. Under Church fellowship we include pulpit fellowship, altar fellowship, and prayer fellowship, as defined by the synodical resolutions of 1944 (*Proceedings*, p. 251f.) and 1947 (*Proceedings*, p. 517f.).

3. In the application of the principle of the denial of church fellowship we must recognize the following: Many situations arise which plainly involve unionism and many others which obviously do not. Both unionism and separatism must be avoided. There are also many situations, especially in the area of joint church work, which can be judged only on the basis of an accurate knowledge of the conditions present. We therefore hold that the principle of the denial of church fellowship is not to be applied mechanically or legalistically, nor is it to be weakened or made relatively meaningless by a failure properly to apply it. The procedure must be both charitable and definite. It must not be forgotten that charity extends toward all the brethren that are in church fellowship with us as well as to others.

This resolution was adopted, as were also the following two resolutions, Nos. 11 and 12.

#### Resolution 11

WHEREAS, Synod stated in 1947 that in the issues being studied in our midst on the basis of materials supplied by the President, "The subject matter is such as to call for time and patience, so that all pastors and laymen may have an opportunity to study the same in a quiet, earnest, and prayerful manner (a course which the Church should always follow)"; and

WHEREAS, The pamphlet *Exegesis on Rom. 16:17 f.* has only recently appeared; therefore be it

Resolved, That we request all pastors, teachers, and laymen diligently to study Rom. 16:17-18, as well as related texts, so that through the gracious operation of the Holy Spirit the clear doctrine of the Scriptures contained in them may always be held and properly applied among us.

#### Resolution 12

WHEREAS, The question of "official" interpretation, or exegesis, has been raised among us; be it

Resolved, That Synod recognizes that there may be legitimate differences of opinion in purely exegetical matters (cf. Paragraph 48 of *Brief Statement*), but that this liberty does not extend farther \*

---

\* "The Committee explained officially, upon being questioned, that 'farther' means 'purely exegetical matters, such as grammar, meanings of words, etc.'" (Daily Minutes.)

and that no interpretation may be held which is contrary to the analogy of faith; and be it further

*Resolved*, That all members of Synod should guard against an abuse of this liberty, which would cause confusion and disturbance in Synod.

## II. RETRACTION OF "A STATEMENT"

(Memorials 612 A; 613—622)

Regarding these memorials the following resolutions of Committee 3 were adopted:

### Resolution 21

WHEREAS, Synod in 1947, convinced that the issues raised by "A Statement" should be submitted to the members of Synod for earnest and prayerful study on the basis of God's Word, *resolved* "that the President continue to submit to pastors and congregations material for the Scriptural study of the questions at issue" (*Proceedings*, 1947, page 523); and

WHEREAS, The President has faithfully endeavored to carry out this resolution and has thus far submitted four essays, which have helped to bring the respective points at issue to a discussion for clarification; and

WHEREAS, Reactions to these essays received by the President should have due consideration, so that matters in controversy may be settled on the basis of God's Word and true unity be retained; and

WHEREAS, Not all matters at issue have as yet been presented through material from the President's office and several additional essays are in preparation; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we commend the President for his effort in submitting the essays sent out thus far and urge him, according to the resolution of the convention 1947, to complete the program by continuing "to submit to pastors and congregations material for the Scriptural study of the questions at issue"; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the President be encouraged to use the reactions received in connection with these essays for the furtherance of agreement on the questions raised, to the end that we may "be perfectly joined together in the same judgment," 1 Cor. 1:10; and be it further

*Resolved*, That specific accusations in the memorials on "A Statement" be referred to the proper channels of Synod.

## III. DOCTRINAL DISCIPLINE IN SYNOD

(Memorials 608—612; 634—640; 643—647; Unprinted Memorial 44)

Committee 3 had recommended that these memorials be referred to a special committee, but Synod *resolved*:

WHEREAS, The memorials under consideration contain personal accusations and other matters, all requiring extensive investigation; and

WHEREAS, Your Committee, for lack of time, could not effectively act on these matters at this convention; be it therefore

*Resolved*, To refer the charges to Synod's regularly-set-up channels for action.

#### IV. PRAYER FELLOWSHIP

(Memorials 641, 642, 643)

Upon recommendation of Committee 3, Synod *resolved*:

##### Resolution 20

WHEREAS, Synod has been asked to declare that "there is no Scriptural basis for a distinction between prayer fellowship and joint prayer"; and

WHEREAS, This question requires further study; and

WHEREAS, The President of Synod has been directed to provide such a study; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That this question be held in abeyance until the treatise on "Prayer Fellowship" has been published; and be it furthermore

*Resolved*, That if further clarity is needed on the question, it shall be referred to the Advisory Committee on Doctrine and Practice. (Synodical Handbook Section 2.109.)

#### V. FACULTY OPINIONS ON ENGAGEMENT

(Memorials 608; 612; 632; 633)

Upon recommendation of Committee 3, Synod *resolved*:

##### Resolution 8

WHEREAS, Synod is asked to state its position on engagement; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we hold to the position expressed in our synodical Catechism in Question 61, which reads: "What is marriage?" "Marriage is the lifelong union of one man and one woman unto one flesh. Marriage was instituted by God and is entered into by rightful betrothal, or engagement."

##### Resolution 9

WHEREAS, Differences have arisen in answer to the question "Is engagement tantamount to marriage?" and

WHEREAS, Our theological faculties at St. Louis and Springfield have taken this matter under consideration at the request of President Behnken; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we request the two faculties to clarify the opinions expressed in connection with the question and that with the approval of the *Praesidium* of Synod the report of the faculties be submitted to our pastors and congregations.

#### VI. PROTEST ON APPOINTMENT OF FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT

(Memorials 623 and 624)

Upon recommendation of Committee 6, Synod *resolved*:

##### Resolution 49

WHEREAS, The 1947 convention took the following action (see *Proceedings*, 1947, page 523):

WHEREAS, "A Statement" as such no longer is a basis for discussion according to the "Agreement" reported by the President; and

WHEREAS, The issues raised by "A Statement" and by memorials referring to "A Statement" are being submitted for study to pastors and congregations on the basis of material supplied by the direction of the President; and

WHEREAS, The subject matter is such as to call for time and patience, so that all pastors and laymen may have an opportunity to study the same in a quiet, earnest, and prayerful manner (a course which the Church should always follow); and

WHEREAS, It is imperative that we continue on the foundation of God's Word and God's Word alone; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the President continue to submit to pastors and congregations material for the Scriptural study of the question at issue; and

WHEREAS, All matters relative to "A Statement" were thus directed by the action of Synod in 1947; and

WHEREAS, The matters referred to and dated in the overtures under consideration happened before the 1947 convention; and

WHEREAS, The candidate for Vice-President now in question was left on the list by the 1947 convention without protest; and

WHEREAS, The convention thereby and therewith declared him to be their candidate for the office of Vice-President; and

WHEREAS, The method of procedure prescribed in the By-Laws 2.37 was followed in the appointment of a Fourth Vice-President; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That we uphold the action taken by the President in the appointment of the Fourth Vice-President.

##### PROTEST ON CANDIDACY OF DR. FRIEDRICH

When the election for Vice-Presidents was in progress, the Rev. Paul Koch protested the candidacy of Dr. E. J. Friedrich for Fourth Vice-President as a signer and defender of "A State-



ment," which has not been retracted. The chairman on the following day apologized to the convention for not having called the speaker out of order. The matter was then turned over to a special committee for investigation and proper action.

This committee brought in the following report, which was adopted:

#### Report of a Special Committee

BRETHREN:

Your Special Committee elected to investigate the incident in which a protest was lodged against a candidate for a high office in The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod humbly and prayerfully begs leave to report on the matter committed to it.

Your Committee, following the direction given on the floor of Synod in convention, brings the report it deems best in the matter at hand. Because there would be many sides to this question if this Committee were to enter a wider field, and overtures which have been properly assigned to other committees would inevitably be drawn into the discussion to no benefit for the convention or for individuals, your Committee feels that it can render its best service to the convention if it confines itself to two points:

1. The procedure followed in the regrettable incident which occasioned the appointment of this Special Committee;
2. The proper course of action to be pursued in the adjudication of differences between brethren.

#### RESOLUTION 1

WHEREAS, The candidacy of Dr. E. J. Friedrich for the office of Vice-President of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod was protested in open and regular session of the convention by a fellow member of Synod; and

WHEREAS, This protest was made in a very irregular manner and could have been made in keeping with brotherly love; and

WHEREAS, The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod would depart from its Scriptural path of forbearance and love if it were to countenance procedures such as the one employed in the aforementioned protest; and

WHEREAS, Our Lord wills that all things be done decently and in order; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, in convention assembled, deplore this entire incident and concur in the sentiments expressed by the President of Synod at the beginning of the morning session on Friday, June 23, 1950; and be it further

*Resolved*, That The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, in

convention assembled, declare its stern opposition to the procedure employed in the protest lodged; and be it further

*Resolved*, That The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, in convention assembled, place the strongest possible censure upon aforesaid procedure; and be it further

*Resolved*, That The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod reiterate the law of Christian charity and brotherly procedure, and on this basis request that the accusing brother in the present incident remove the offense by an expression of regret to this convention.

#### RESOLUTION 2

1. We, the members of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, are assembled here in convention in Milwaukee, Wis., to do the work of the Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ, who bore our sins for us on the Cross and who lived and died for us so that He might satisfy the righteousness of God; we are here to promote the work of the Kingdom in His name. We are all interested in that, but our actions do not always serve the best interests of His kingdom.

2. There have been times during the past years when certain things were done which individuals in their zeal thought to be right and proper, but which did not prove to be for the best interests of the Kingdom. Your Committee submits for your consideration the fact that many things were done in an improper, perhaps ill-advised, and certainly detrimental way. — To be more specific: Controversial matters have been brought to public attention; note well, your Committee does not say that controversies should not be brought to public attention, but your Committee is interested only in procedure. What happened last Thursday afternoon was not proper. It was the result of a long series of unwise and wrong courses of action. We should guard against the recurrence of such regrettable incidents.

3. Many members of the Synod have been disturbed by a great mass of material, circularized among them, and by articles which have appeared in various publications.

4. Your Committee believes in the freedom of speech and the freedom of the press, but it submits for your consideration that personal attacks upon brethren, members of the same church body, either by a publicly spoken word or by the publicly printed word, represent a sinful course of action and must be discontinued.

5. Before offering a resolution your Committee once more reminds the convention that Jesus Christ, who desires that we testify to the truth, that we confess Him and all that He stands for, that we permit no one to defame His name, doctrine, or work,

also desires that we be charitable, that we do to others as we would have them do unto us, and that we always proceed as Christians according to the law of love.

Your Committee offers the following resolution:

WHEREAS, It is always in the interest of the Savior's kingdom that proper procedure be followed, especially when brethren have differences; and

WHEREAS, Brethren dishonor the name of God and sin against the law of love when they do not follow the proper procedure; and

WHEREAS, Synod has laid down rules of procedure which are in accordance with the will of God; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod remind its members of the rules of procedure when brethren have differences, to wit:

1. When there are differences on the District level, Paragraph 5.21 of the synodical *Handbook* be followed;

2. When there are differences on the synodical level, Paragraph 5.81 of the synodical *Handbook* be followed;

3. When there are differences on the interdistrict level, Paragraph 5.83 of the synodical *Handbook* be followed.

In this way God will be pleased and His name will be glorified.

Respectfully submitted,

REV. RUDOLPH RESSMEYER, *Chairman*

REV. H. TREIT

MR. ELMORE BOEGER

MR. MARTIN LUKER

REV. OLIVER R. HARMS, *Secretary*

NOTE.—The daily minutes (June 27, 1950) state: "In response to questions from the floor, the Committee declared that the overtures touching the same matter had not been included in its purview and that the brother who made the accusation had not been invited to appear before the Committee for a hearing because "everybody heard him."

In the minutes of June 29 we read: "The Rev. Paul Koch was given the privilege of making a statement relative to his remarks about Dr. E. J. Friedrich, as Synod had requested. Since that statement consisted largely of questions, it was ruled out of order by the Chair, which ruling was upheld by the convention."

## Report of the Committee on Finnish Relations

(Memorial 648)

As a token of the unity of faith and confession existing between the National Church and our Synod the undersigned was privileged to attend, during the past triennium, all annual conventions of our Finnish brethren, viz.: 1947 in Ashtabula, Ohio; 1948, in Calumet, Mich.; and 1949, in Ely, Minn. This year he intends to

be present again at the convention in Sebeka, Minn., June 23—27, while our own Synod is convening at Milwaukee.

Our mutual bonds of fellowship have not only continued but were strengthened. With the gradual introduction of the English language (besides Finnish] our brethren make good use of our synodical literature. Since their ministerial candidates are graduating from our Springfield Seminary, their number of pastors has increased considerably.

Your Committee is always ready to serve you with recommendations of good Finnish literature and with other suggestions, especially if you live in a Finnish community.

With deep regret the undersigned must add that during the past triennium it has pleased God to call the other two members of our Committee, with whom he always worked together in full harmony, to their eternal rest: Pastor E. Wegehaupt of Decatur, Ill., and Dr. Paul Schulz of Springfield, Ill.

Lidderdale, Iowa  
March 30, 1950

R. HERRMANN

#### **ACTION**

On this matter Synod heard the report of Committee 3, which was adopted:

Your Committee, having considered the report of the Committee on Finnish Relations, respectfully submits the following resolutions:

##### **Resolution 1**

WHEREAS, God has blessed the work of the Committee on Finnish Relations by strengthening the bonds of fellowship between the National Evangelical Lutheran Church and our Synod; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That the work of the Committee be continued; and be it furthermore

*Resolved*, That we express our thanks to God that we have been able to aid the Finnish brethren by supplying literature for their work and by assisting them in the training of their ministerial students in our Concordia Theological Seminary at Springfield, Ill.

##### **Resolution 2**

WHEREAS, God has seen fit to call two of the three members of the Committee on Finnish Relations to their eternal rest, namely, Pastor E. C. Wegehaupt of Decatur, Ill., and Dr. Paul Schulz of Springfield, Ill.; be it

*Resolved*, That with gratitude to God we remember the faithful service of the departed brethren.

**Resolution 3**

WHEREAS, Pastor R. Herrmann of Lidderdale, Iowa, has for many years rendered faithful service in the work of the Committee on Finnish Relations; be it

*Resolved*, That we commend him for his work and ask God's blessing upon his future labors.

**Report on Agreement of Breslau Synod  
and Free Church**

(Memorial 649)

DEAR DR. BEHNKEN:

In your letter dated September 29 you inquired as to whether our St. Louis faculty has ever given its "*nihil obstat*" on the doctrinal document which became the basis for the agreement reached between the Breslau Synod and the Evangelical Lutheran Free Church of Germany.

In discussing the matter at the last faculty meeting, it was agreed by resolution that the *consensus* of the final text of this document which was given by the censors of the *Concordia Theological Monthly* before the document appeared in print is the faculty's "*nihil obstat*." This gives it the approval of the entire faculty.

LOUIS J. SIECK, *President*

CONCORDIA SEMINARY, ST. LOUIS, MO.

**ACTION**

Synod adopted the following resolutions proposed by Committee 3:

**Resolution 4**

WHEREAS, The Synodical Conference, meeting in convention in 1948, committed the question of establishing full fellowship with the Ev. Lutheran Church in Former Old Prussia (known as the Breslau Synod) to its constituent synods; and

WHEREAS, The report of the President of our Synod as well as the report of our faculty at Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo., assure us that there is nothing contrary to the Word of God in the agreement establishing fellowship between the brethren of the Ev. Lutheran Free Church of Germany and the Ev. Lutheran Church in Former Old Prussia; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That we thank God for having so guided and blessed the free conferences of these two church bodies in Germany that they came to a complete agreement on the basis of Scripture and the Lutheran Confessions; and be it furthermore

*Resolved*, That we ask the officials of our Synod to inform

the forthcoming convention of the Synodical Conference of this our resolution, so that full fellowship may be established among all the constituent bodies of the Synodical Conference and the Ev. Lutheran Church in Former Old Prussia.

### Questions Asked by the Hon. Wisconsin Synod

DEAR BRETHREN:

(Memorial 650)

Among the many divine blessings which we have enjoyed during our one hundred years of history, of which we have been reminded frequently at our Centennial Convention in 1949, not the least has been the bond of unity which has welded your Honorable Synod and ours together for more than three quarters of a century. This unity is precious to us, and it is purely for the sake of preserving it that we venture to address you at this time.

During recent years we of the Wisconsin Synod have found ourselves constrained to voice our protest against the rising tide of unionism and its attendant evils of indifference to Biblical truth and undermining of confessional Lutheranism. In our action we have taken the stand that is outlined in the *Brief Statement of the Doctrinal Position of the Missouri Synod*, Art. 28, "On Church Fellowship," particularly the last sentence: "We repudiate unionism, that is, church fellowship with adherents of false doctrine, as disobedience to God's command, as causing divisions in the Church, Rom. 16:7; 2 John 9-10, and as involving the constant danger of losing the Word of God entirely, 2 Tim. 2:17-21."

In our efforts we have, however, been handicapped by the fact that members and sometimes official representatives and organizations of your Synod have been involved in what seem to be obvious violations of these principles. Efforts to remedy this situation by dealing with the individuals involved have met with little or no success. Official discussions in an Intersynodical Forum have been equally futile. On the other hand, the positive testimony that we have tried to give has been to a considerable extent neutralized by the silence of your Synod. The inevitable result has been serious confusion and offense.

In an endeavor to clarify this confused and confusing situation, which, if not corrected, will vitiate the spiritual life within both your Synod and ours, we address to you the following questions on the basis of the mutual fellowship of our synods:

1. Does the Missouri Synod approve of the participation of its pastors in the programs and in the joint worship of intersynodical laymen's organizations, specifically Lutheran Men in America? If not, only a public disavowal of the offense will remove it.

2. Does the Missouri Synod approve of the co-operation of some of its welfare agencies with Lutherans with whom it is otherwise not in fellowship, in view of the fact that such welfare work is inseparably associated with spiritual implications? If the Synod does not approve, what will you do to clear yourselves of the responsibility for the offense that has been given?

3. Does the Missouri Synod approve the co-operation of its representatives with the National Lutheran Council in matters which are admittedly no longer in the field of externals? (E.g. "Building a New Lutheranism in Great Britain," L. W., 3-8-49, p. 76.) If not, what will be done to correct the impression that has been created?

4. Does the Missouri Synod approve the position taken by its representatives at the first Bad Boll with regard to the program for devotions and worship? If not, what will be done to remove the offense?

5. Does the Missouri Synod approve of the arrangement whereby prominent members of its official committees are serving with representatives of other Lutheran bodies as sponsors of the book *Scouting in the Lutheran Church*, published by the National Scout Organization? If not, what will you do about the offense that was thus given?

6. Does the Missouri Synod still hold to its former position that Rom. 16:17 applies to all errorists, whether Lutheran or not? (See Stoeckhardt, *Roemerbrief*, p. 641 and 642; also Pieper, *Dogmatik* III, p. 474, par. 5; *Brief Statement*, Art. 28.) If so, what will be done to correct the growing impression that this is no longer the case?

We say again that it is our earnest hope and prayer that your answers to these frank questions will show us to be in full agreement on these issues and will thus result in a strengthening of the ties which unite us.

With cordial brotherly greetings,

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN JOINT SYNOD  
OF WISCONSIN AND OTHER STATES

THE REV. JOHN BRENNER, *President*  
PROF. WINFRED SCHALLER, *Secretary*

## Appeal of the Norwegian Synod

(Memorial 651)

In view of the continued agitation in Synodical Conference circles for union with heterodox Lutherans on a wider basis than the conservative Lutheran Church has hitherto considered Scrip-

tural, particularly in the field of so-called "externals" of church work, we of the Norwegian Synod wish to present to our sister Synods our position on the following points:

1. With regard to President J. W. Behnken's call for a "Free Conference": — Although we, in general, favor "free conferences" for doctrinal discussion with any and all who are willing to bow to the Word of God, we consider such "free conferences" of but doubtful value at the present stage in union negotiations among Lutherans. They are not welcomed by those liberal Lutherans who want federation or organic union at once without further doctrinal discussion. Nor can they accomplish much toward building up a more conservative spirit in our own and other churches, so long as we in our own circles are divided on the fundamental question of what constitutes "unionism." Cf. the agitation still carried on by the so-called "Statementarians," the *American Lutheran*, etc.

2. With regard to the "co-operation in externals," so-called, which is becoming so widespread in our circles through such organizations as "Lutheran Men in America," "The Lutheran Editors' Association," "The Association of Lutheran Seminarians," certain welfare agencies, etc.: — We hold that this constitutes unionism. Cf. the *Brief Statement*. The organizations referred to do not limit themselves to things properly to be called "externals," but concern themselves also with the spiritual side of the work of the Church. Cf. for detailed evidence the synodical essay appearing in the Norwegian Synod's Report for 1949, Synodical Conference Report, 1948, p. 52.

3. With regard to the form of unionism connected with prayer fellowship, as distinguished from pulpit and altar fellowship: — We hold that the position presented in Dr. S. C. Ylvisaker's synodical essay on *Prayer*, in 1947, is the correct Scriptural position. Cf. Report of the Synodical Conference, 1940, p. 89.

We are deeply concerned over these and other matters which are causing strained relations within the Synodical Conference, and appeal to our sister Synods to do everything possible, under the gracious hand of God, to maintain true unity of spirit in our circles. As a step to that end, we as a Synod are asking our sister Synods, at their next conventions, kindly to consider this statement of our Synod and express their agreement or disagreement with it.

NORWEGIAN SYNOD OF THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

A. M. HARSTAD, *President*

### ACTION

In answer to these communications from our sister synods, Synod adopted the following resolutions, submitted by Committee 3:



### Resolution 13

WHEREAS, The brethren of the Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Wisconsin and Other States and the brethren of the Norwegian Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church have addressed letters to our Synod on matters of doctrine and practice within our Church; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That we gratefully acknowledge in these letters of the brethren an evidence of sincere concern for the welfare of God's kingdom; and be it further

*Resolved*, That we acknowledge the right and duty of our brethren in the Synodical Conference to call to our attention matters of doctrine and practice within our Church that have disturbed them; and be it finally

*Resolved*, That we ask the *Praesidium* to answer the letters of the brethren of the Wisconsin Synod and the Norwegian Synod on the basis of the action of this convention.

### Joint Report on Scouting

(Memorial 652)

At its Saginaw Convention (1944) Synod adopted this policy with regard to Scouting, as recommended by Synod's Bureau of Information and Board for Young People's Work, "That the matter of Scouting should be left to the individual congregation to decide and that under the circumstances Synod may consider her interests sufficiently protected." (*Proceedings of 39th Regular Convention*, Saginaw, Mich., 1944, pp. 257 and 258.)

In its report to the Centennial Convention (Chicago, July, 1947), the Bureau of Information, after consultation with Synod's Board for Young People's Work, stated: "Nothing has developed that would cause our boards to modify our opinion, endorsed by the 1944 convention." (*Proceedings of 40th Regular Convention*, p. 646.)

Largely as a result of Memorial 617 (*Proceedings*, 1947, page 538f.) and an unprinted memorial by the standing Committee on Church Union, Wisconsin Synod, our Synod, in its Chicago Convention, authorized the President of Synod to appoint three men "who, in conjunction with the Bureau of Information and the Board for Young People's Work, shall restudy the matter [of Scouting] and report to the next convention." (*Proceedings of 40th Regular Convention*, p. 538f.)

This special committee of three men (John F. Choitz, Felix Kretzschmar, George C. Stohlmann), authorized by Synod and subsequently appointed by the President of Synod, attempted

honestly and objectively to perform the task assigned to it. It studied the official pronouncements of the Boy Scouts of America. It met on three separate occasions in all-day meetings with the Wisconsin Synod Committee on Scouting. It was in correspondence with the authors of Memorial 617 (*Proceedings*, 1947, p. 538) and others in an attempt to gather together all the factors in the Scout program which might be disturbing our brethren. It solicited other information from additional sources relative to Scouting. It mailed a questionnaire to brethren in whose congregations Scout troops exist, requesting their views and seeking to determine if the operation of the Scout program in their troops presented obstacles that violated Scripture and conscience. The special committee met in a two-day joint meeting with Synod's Bureau of Information and Board for Young People's Work. The Wisconsin Synod Committee on Scouting was invited to be present on one of the two days and attended.

As a result of their joint study of Scouting and on the basis of their findings, the Special Committee authorized by the 1947 convention of Synod, the Bureau of Information, and the Board for Young People's Work unanimously declare to Synod as their position that in their opinion the policy with regard to Scouting adopted by Synod in 1944 should be sustained.

#### SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON SCOUTING

JOHN F. CHOITZ, *Chairman*    FELIX KRETZSCHMAR  
GEO. C. STOHLMANN

#### BUREAU OF INFORMATION

THEODORE GRAEBNER    PAUL M. BRETSCHER  
J. W. ACKER

#### BOARD FOR YOUNG PEOPLE'S WORK

CLARENCE PETERS    GILBERT P. MUCHOW  
L. W. SPITZ    HOMER C. GRUBER  
PAUL W. JABKER

#### ACTION

Concerning this matter the following resolution, submitted by Committee 7, was *adopted*:

#### Resolution 2

WHEREAS, The Boy Scouts of America have repeatedly assured us that "no Boy Scout authority supersedes the authority of the local pastor and the congregation in any phase of the program affecting the spiritual welfare of the Lutheran men and boys in scouting"; and

WHEREAS, In instances involving the violation of the rights and

religious convictions of individual Scouts, the avenue of appeal to the local Scout council or to higher Boy Scout authorities is open; and

WHEREAS, Scout authorities have shown every consideration to appeals directed to them by Scout leaders and pastors of our Church and have shown a readiness to conform to their stated principles bearing on religious matters; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we accept the report of the Joint Committee on Scouting (special committee appointed by the President in accordance with the *Proceedings* of 1947, page 538ff., Board for Young People's Work, Lodge Information Bureau) and with them declare that "the policy with regard to Scouting adopted by Synod in 1944 should be sustained."

## Report of Committee on Membership in the National Lutheran Council

(Memorial 653)

Instructions to the Committee by the Fortieth Regular Convention,  
Held in Chicago, Ill., July 20—29, 1947

*Resolved*, That a committee (two pastors, two laymen, one teacher) be appointed by the *Praesidium* and the Board of Directors to continue the study of the question of our relationship as a participating body in the National Lutheran Council and report its findings to the next synodical convention, after having submitted its findings to all pastors and congregations of our Church six months prior to the convention.

*The Committee*: The Rev. Walter H. Meyer, *Chairman*\*; Dr. Lawrence Meyer, *Secretary*; Mr. W. Charles Dickmeyer; Mr. Carl A. Geist; Mr. Arthur L. Miller.

### The Work of the Committee

Your Committee held seven one-day meetings. It studied the overtures made to the synodical conventions in 1944 and in 1947. It held sessions with representatives of our Board for Home Missions in North and South America, the Student Service Commission, the Board for Parish Education, the Armed Services Commission, the Department of Public Relations, the Missionary Board of the Synodical Conference, the Associated Lutheran Charities, official representatives of the English District, members of the College of Presidents, members of the clergy, and representatives of the

---

\* Dr. Arthur Brunn, who had originally been appointed chairman of the Committee, died in the Lord, August 27, 1949. In his stead the Rev. Rudolph R. Ressmeyer was appointed. After serving for a number of months he tendered his resignation because of stress of work.

National Lutheran Council. It studied carefully the origin, constitution, history, and development of the National Lutheran Council from 1918 to 1950.

The following report and recommendation were arrived at individually and collectively after many hours of fervent prayer and days of careful deliberation, and they are herewith submitted to the pastors, teachers, and congregations of our Synod for study and to the synodical convention at Milwaukee, Wis., for adoption.

#### **Brief History of the National Lutheran Council in Relation to The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod**

The National Lutheran Council was organized in 1918. The constituent bodies in the National Lutheran Council at present are: The United Lutheran Church, the Evangelical Lutheran Church, the American Lutheran Church, the Augustana Evangelical Lutheran Church, the Lutheran Free Church, the United Evangelical Lutheran Church, the Suomi Synod, the Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church.

##### **1920 to 1940**

In the third and fourth decades of the twentieth century there was no official relationship between the Missouri Synod and the National Lutheran Council. Our available records do not show any overture made by either the Missouri Synod or the National Lutheran Council to join in or to co-operate in or to co-ordinate work carried on by either organization during those years.

##### **1941 to 1949**

Since the year 1941 various approaches have been made both by the Missouri Synod to the National Lutheran Council and by the National Lutheran Council to the Missouri Synod to allocate work on a comity basis, or to co-ordinate or to co-operate, in certain emergency-born projects brought about by the Second World War.

The first of these projects related to Relief for Orphaned Missions in Africa and the Orient, which had been cut off from their home bases by the outbreak of World War II. Since 1940 the Armed Services Commission of the Missouri Synod has worked on the basis of allocation and co-ordination and comity with the Armed Service Commission of the National Lutheran Council. The Emergency Planning Council has worked together with the National Lutheran Council in Prisoner of War work and in various phases of physical relief work in war-torn areas.

In referring to the above co-ordinated activities of the National Lutheran Council and the Missouri Synod the word "co-operation" has sometimes been used. It must, however, be clearly understood

that when it is so used, it does not imply working together in the field of spiritual ministry. Never at any time did the Missouri Synod turn over to the National Lutheran Council the spiritual responsibility for its membership nor its work.

The various committees and commissions of our Church which worked together with the National Lutheran Council during the past nine years believe that such relationship of co-ordination, allocation, and comity was of mutual benefit.

In 1949 Free Conferences in Europe were arranged by the Missouri Synod in co-operation with the VLKD (Vereinigte Lutherische Kirche in Deutschland) and the National Lutheran Council. It is sometimes said that emergencies of the war brought about situations which prompted fellowship with other Lutherans *outside* of America on the basis of principles different from those followed by the Missouri Synod in America. Such a statement is not in harmony with the facts. *Prayer fellowship* was practiced only with those with whom we are in doctrinal unity. *Joint prayer* was sometimes practiced on the same basis as practiced in our own country with members of other church bodies.

### Paragraphs from the Constitution of the National Lutheran Council Pertinent to the Study of the Question of Synod's Becoming a Participating Body

#### *Preamble*

(1949 Edition)

WHEREAS, In their respective constitutions, the participating Lutheran church bodies accept the Holy Scriptures as the Word of God and the only source, norm, and guide of Christian faith and life; and

WHEREAS, In their respective constitutions, the Participating Bodies accept the Unaltered Augsburg Confession and Luther's Catechism as the true exposition and presentation of the doctrine of the Holy Scriptures; and

WHEREAS, The Participating Bodies are of the conviction that they can and should serve the Lutheran Church at large by co-operating in matters of common interest and responsibility, co-operation in which does not affect their distinctive principles;

*Therefore*, said Church Bodies do hereby establish and will maintain a common agency to be governed by the following Constitution and By-Laws.

#### *Article III. Purposes and Objectives*

The purposes and objectives of this Council are:

- a. To witness for the Lutheran Church on matters which require an expression of common faith, ideals, and program.

- b. To bring to the attention of the Participating Bodies matters which in its judgment may require utterance or action on their part.
- c. To represent Lutheran interests in America in matters which require common action, before
  - 1. National and State Governments.
  - 2. Organized bodies and movements outside the Lutheran Church.
- d. To emphasize the continuing importance of a right relation between Church and State.
- e. To further the interests and the work of the Lutheran Churches in America.
- f. To be the National Committee for the Lutheran World Federation in the United States of America.
- g. To undertake and carry on such work as may be authorized by the Participating Bodies in fields where co-ordination or joint activity may be desirable and feasible, such as publicity, statistics, welfare work, missions, education, student work, and other fields.
- h. To take the necessary steps to meet emergencies requiring common action, each Participating Body to determine the extent of its co-operation in emergency work.
- i. To undertake additional work with the specific consent of the Participating Bodies.

*Article X, Section 6, of the Constitution provides:*

A Participating Body may determine the extent of its participation in the work of the Council; and its non-participation in the work of one or more Divisions, Departments, Bureaus, and/or Commissions shall not affect its relationship to the Council, provided that the Councillors representing a Participating Body shall not be entitled in meetings of the Council or of the Executive Committee to vote upon any matter relating specifically to a phase of the work of the Council in which that Body is not participating.

*Article IX of the By-Laws specifies the following fields of work:*

American Missions, Jewish Missions, Public Relations, Social Welfare, Student Service, Service to Military Personnel, Commission on Younger Churches, and Orphaned Missions.

*Article IX, Section 6, of the By-Laws also provides:*

Other Divisions, and/or Departments within Divisions, such as World Missions, Youth Work, Parish Education, Higher Education, and/or others, may be added from time to time, as deemed desirable by the Council, upon approval by the Participating Bodies.

### **The National Lutheran Council Constitution in Theory**

It is the considered opinion of your Committee that the Constitution of the National Lutheran Council as it reads contains nothing which would make it sinful for the Missouri Synod to sign. There are expressions in the Constitution of the National Lutheran Council, such as "Holy Scriptures as the Word of God" (in the Preamble), "common faith" (Article III, a), which are subject to various interpretations. It could also be pointed out that the Constitution of the National Lutheran Council does not enumerate all the Lutheran Confessions.

However, it would not be fair to interpret such expressions otherwise than they are interpreted by the members of the constituent bodies of the National Lutheran Council. Representatives of the National Lutheran Council with whom we met emphasized that the Constitution of the National Lutheran Council is not a basis of confession for the participating bodies. To them their Constitution is merely an expression of a "common faith and general unity of spirit sufficient to warrant their working together in specified common objectives."

Furthermore, the provision in the National Lutheran Council Constitution "that a Participating Body may determine the extent of its participation in the work of the Council" would make it possible for the Missouri Synod to become a member of the National Lutheran Council and to participate in one or the other purely external objective without violating its principles concerning unionistic practice.

### **The National Lutheran Council Constitution in Practice**

However, the National Lutheran Council Constitution on paper and in theory and the National Lutheran Council in fact and practice are two different things. We quote from an article by Dr. Lawrence M. Stavig, a member of the National Lutheran Council, in the *Lutheran Quarterly*, May, 1949, page 151, in which the National Lutheran Council of today in practice is described as follows:

"Let me first of all point out that we have already developed within the framework of the National Lutheran Council a relationship which constitutes in effect a *Federation of Lutheran Bodies*. The evolution of the Council has been very interesting and significant. It was intended at the beginning to provide a method whereby bodies which were not in pulpit and altar fellowship could co-operate in certain limited activities without implication of fellowship. With the passage of the years it was time and again discovered that actual practices outstripped official declarations in the march toward co-operation and unity. Again and again Lu-

*theran bodies were compelled to alter their official declarations to correspond with their practices. Today we are in the position of having very carefully defined our National Lutheran Council as merely a co-operative agency, and yet we are actually functioning as a federation of Lutheran church bodies.\**

"In addition to the extensive co-operative program already realized, there are virtually unlimited opportunities for enlargement of the united work of the member bodies under the present constitution of the National Lutheran Council. In fact, we already possess organizational machinery which can, if we wish, lead into associations barely short of organic union. Without any change whatever in organization, we can as readily merge our home missions departments as we have already merged welfare and child placement. We can as readily consolidate the administration of our foreign missions as we have already consolidated our Jewish missions. We can merge our youth work and our program of elementary Christian education as readily as we have merged our Student Service."

Similar expressions by leaders in the National Lutheran Council could be quoted. And they do describe the actual status of the National Lutheran Council at work not merely as an agency "in certain limited activities without implication of fellowship," but "actually functioning as a federation of Lutheran church bodies."

The National Lutheran Council is actually functioning as a Church when it carries on joint spiritual work among all Lutheran university students outside those in the Synodical Conference. This is only one of various other projects carried on by the National Lutheran Council in which the Missouri Synod cannot take part because to do so would violate its doctrinal position on pulpit, altar, and prayer fellowship.

#### **Our Synod's Position on Pulpit, Altar, and Prayer Fellowship**

In the *Brief Statement of the Doctrinal Position of the Missouri Synod* the Missouri Synod has stated as its principle that it cannot join forces in spiritual work with any Christian church body with which it is not in pulpit and altar fellowship. (Page 13, paragraph 2.)

On *prayer fellowship* and *joint prayer*, Synod in 1947 passed the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, No pulpit and altar fellowship between the Missouri Synod and the American Lutheran Church has as yet been established; and

"WHEREAS, God's Word demands that all things shall be done

---

\* Italics ours.



recently and in order (1 Cor. 14:40), so that there be no confusion and offense; and

"WHEREAS, We as members of Synod are united as brethren in faith for the preservation of God's pure Word and Scriptural practice; therefore be it

"Resolved, a) That we re-affirm the resolutions on prayer fellowship adopted by the Saginaw, Mich., Convention (June 21—29, 1944) and recorded in the *Proceedings* of 1944 (p. 251f.), which resolutions read as follows: 'We re-affirm the position taken at the Fort Wayne Convention (page 303, par. 1) that in the meantime it be understood that no pulpit, altar, and prayer fellowship has been established between us and the American Lutheran Church; and until such fellowship has been officially declared by the synods concerned, no action is to be taken by any of our pastors or congregations which ignore the fact that we are not yet united.'

"However, joint prayer at intersynodical conferences, asking God for His guidance and blessing upon the deliberations and discussions of His Word, does not militate against the resolution of the Fort Wayne Convention provided such prayer does not imply denial of truth and support of error. Local conditions will determine the advisability of such prayer. Above all, the conscience of a brother must not be violated nor offense be given." (*Proceedings*, pp. 517—518.)

At the time when this report is written, pulpit and altar and prayer fellowship has not been declared between the Missouri Synod and any of the constituent bodies of the National Lutheran Council.

### Doctrinal Differences Do Exist

While it is true that the Lutheran Churches of America in general accept the Lutheran Confessions, it is nevertheless also generally recognized that vital differences of doctrine exist. Answering a questionnaire sent out by the Lutheran Society, Inc., of New York, Dr. P. O. Bersell, President of the Augustana Synod, listed the following differences:

1. Differing interpretations in regard to the inspiration of the Scriptures;
2. Differing interpretations as to the sovereign grace of God, Predestination, *sola Dei gratia*, etc.;
3. Varying ranges of interpretation with reference to chiliasm, premillennialism;
4. Differing conceptions as to the true nature of the Church;
5. Varying policies in regard to membership in secret orders:
  - a. On the part of the laity;
  - b. On the part of the clergy;

6. Differing policies in regard to unionism, that is, unionistic services together with those who are not of the Lutheran faith.

Other serious differences in doctrine between the Missouri Synod and various member churches of the National Lutheran Council could be enumerated. No one familiar with the doctrines and practices of minorities, or in some instances majorities, in the various Lutheran groups in America will gainsay Dr. Bersell's statements regarding the lack of doctrinal unity existing in some Lutheran church bodies in the National Lutheran Council today.

#### Fields of Co-operation Limited

With few isolated exceptions the work carried on by the National Lutheran Council can be designated either as spiritual work or as work with spiritual implications, in which we cannot participate if we are to remain true to the principles which guide Missouri Synod action in working together with other Christians with whom we are not in pulpit and altar fellowship.

Thus the field of possible participation on the part of the Missouri Synod in the National Lutheran Council work in which we could co-operate without violation of our principles is confined to a very small area.

#### Polling of the Boards

All major boards and commissions carrying on work for the Missouri Synod were invited to consult with our Committee. Each of these boards carefully surveyed the possible areas of joint work with the National Lutheran Council in its specified field. Each board was asked to give the Committee its official expression on the question:

"Shall the Missouri Synod join the National Lutheran Council and participate in that phase of work which you are carrying on for Synod?"

The Board for Missions in North and South America, the Armed Services Commission, the Board for Foreign Missions, the Board for Higher Education, the Student Service Commission, the Board for Parish Education, the Missionary Board of the Lutheran Synodical Conference, were unanimous in their recommendations that so far as their areas are concerned, we should not join the National Lutheran Council.

The only board that found areas of possible co-operation with the National Lutheran Council was the Board for Public Relations. Our Committee readily agrees that in this limited field co-operation would be possible.

A representative of Associated Lutheran Charities also met with your Committee and advocated that our Synod join the

National Lutheran Council and participate in the work of the Council particularly in the field of "welfare service." With reference to "institutional missions," however, he declared that because pulpit and altar fellowship had not been established by the Missouri Synod with the bodies comprising the National Lutheran Council, only a limited co-operation could be achieved. It must be borne in mind that neither the Associated Lutheran Charities nor its constituent bodies are synodical agencies. It would not be within the jurisdiction of a synodical convention to declare that we should join the National Lutheran Council for the purpose of carrying on joint charitable endeavors, which are not under the direction of Synod.

### What Would We GAIN?

Since theoretically if we should join the National Lutheran Council and participate only in those areas of work not classified as spiritual, without violation of our principles, it is but fair to ask, "What would we gain by such membership?" It is the considered opinion of your Committee, based on an analysis of experiences and facts, that it is more expedient for the Missouri Synod to carry on its work independently than to put a certain portion of it under the jurisdiction of a larger group of men, two thirds of which are not in fellowship with us or are not in agreement with us on many important aspects of the work of the Church. A factual evaluation of the work of the Missouri Synod today leads us to believe that its work can be carried on independently more efficiently, more effectively, and with greater economy than it could if we were to become participating members of the National Lutheran Council. Joining the National Lutheran Council would be of no advantage to the Missouri Synod. This has become clearly evident especially during this past decade. The National Lutheran Council consists of eight different groups. Not all of these are in pulpit and altar fellowship with one another. Every action must be approved by a majority before it can go into effect. The Missouri Synod is one closely integrated body, which can move relatively quickly. The Lord has abundantly blessed our work in the fields of missions, of education, of our Armed Services Commission, of our Emergency Planning Council. He has made our Church an active, vibrant, working organism. We do not believe that the work of the Missouri Synod in the past decade would have been done better, nor that we could have accomplished more, if we had been members of the National Lutheran Council. We believe that in the very nature of an organization which acts for eight different bodies there is an approach to problems different from that of one closely knit church body.

The above statements are made in a spirit of deepest humility

and in the fullest knowledge and keen awareness that the Lord has made our Church what it is and showered overwhelming blessings upon us not because of any merit or worthiness in us, but only because of His boundless grace and love. *Soli Deo gloria!*

### What Would We GIVE?

To answer the question whether or not to join the National Lutheran Council purely on the basis of what we could gain would be selfish. It is better to give than to receive. That applies also to the question of membership in the National Lutheran Council. What could the Missouri Synod give to the National Lutheran Council? We frankly believe that at the present time our membership in the National Lutheran Council would be a continuous irritant. Our conscientious convictions would compel us to label as unionistic so much of the program of the National Lutheran Council that there would be few meetings at which the Missouri Synod commissioners would not be in conscience bound to raise official objections. We refer to only one phase of work. The largest item in the budget of the National Lutheran Council is that for Student Service. It amounts to \$175,000 a year. Visualize the following situation: In the eyes of the world and world Lutheranism we would be members of the National Lutheran Council. At a certain university the National Lutheran Council has a full-time student pastor, serving all students of the constituent members of the National Lutheran Council. The Missouri Synod also has a congregation and pastor there. However, our Synod could not turn the spiritual care of its students over to the pastor representing the National Lutheran Council, because we are not in pulpit and altar fellowship with him. What an anomalous situation that would be! This same situation would obtain in the field of American missions — Jewish Missions, Negro Missions, Institutional Missions, etc. In view of the fact that the National Lutheran Council is in reality functioning as a Church in so many phases of its work, it is our opinion that there would be little opportunity for the Missouri Synod to make any worthwhile contribution to it. The Committee is confident that the National Lutheran Council would not welcome the Missouri Synod as a member if it were to join the National Lutheran Council merely "to bear witness to the Council" and "to make our influence felt from within rather than from without."

### Effect on the Membership in Our Own Synod and the Synodical Conference

Your Committee believes that joining the National Lutheran Council would be an occasion of severe offense to many. It would cause strife within our own midst. We believe this to be true

not only with reference to a few who may take a negative position on the question. A limited cross-section survey made by your Committee through interviews and consultations with laity and clergy persuades us to believe that the majority of our pastors and laity are at the present time not in favor of joining the National Lutheran Council. And while some of those who are not in favor would not raise serious objections to joining, the majority, we feel, would not be happy about such action on the part of the synodical convention.

Joining the National Lutheran Council would have serious repercussions in other constituent bodies of the Synodical Conference. Most assuredly, we do not want to take any action which would disturb the fraternal relationships with our brethren in the Synodical Conference. Furthermore, joining the National Lutheran Council would not be understood by our Free Church brethren in Europe. By many now in pulpit and altar fellowship with us such action would be interpreted as a capitulation in matters of doctrine.

#### Effect on Other Lutherans in America

If the Missouri Synod were to become a member of the National Lutheran Council, many Lutherans outside the Synodical Conference would, no doubt, interpret such action as a loosening of the doctrinal cords and a weakening of the stakes of orthodoxy, for which the Missouri Synod is known the world over. As a result endless misunderstanding and confusion would arise.

#### Resolutions

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the National Lutheran Council *in theory* would permit us to join without doing violence to our convictions; but

WHEREAS, So much of the program of the National Lutheran Council is to us of a unionistic nature; and

WHEREAS, In practice and in fact the field of participation would be very limited as compared with the over-all program of the National Lutheran Council; and

WHEREAS, The overwhelming majority of all boards and commissions in the Missouri Synod are not in favor of participation in the work of the National Lutheran Council as far as their specific fields of labor are concerned; and

WHEREAS, Joining the National Lutheran Council would be of little advantage to the Missouri Synod as an organization, but would multiply its problems; and

WHEREAS, Our membership would be an irritant rather than a help to the National Lutheran Council; and

WHEREAS, Our joining the National Lutheran Council would create disharmony within the Synodical Conference; would lead to misunderstanding in Lutheranism in America and in Protestantism throughout the world; and

WHEREAS, Joining the National Lutheran Council could be interpreted as inconsistent with our Biblical doctrine and practice; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That we respectfully recommend to the Synodical Convention at Milwaukee in June, 1950, that at the present time our Synod do not apply for membership as a participating body in the National Lutheran Council; and be it further

*Resolved*, That we express to the National Lutheran Council not only our continued readiness and willingness, but also our eagerness and earnest desire to work together with it in matters which are mutually agreeable.

Signed by

THE COMMITTEE

REV. WALTER H. MEYER, *Chairman*

CARL A. GEIST

ARTHUR L. MILLER

DR. LAWRENCE MEYER

Dec. 21, 1949

#### Minority Report

Although the majority of your Committee advises against the affiliation of our Synod with the National Lutheran Council, I find it incumbent upon myself to dissent from their decision for the following reasons:

The many discussions of the Committee have made it clear to me that the majority report is based, to a degree, upon two assumptions.

The first assumption is that we cannot pray with members of the National Lutheran Council except under certain circumstances.

I must humbly confess that I do not comprehend the distinction between joint prayer and prayer fellowship.

I have been reminded by my associates on the Committee that it is not the province of the committee to determine the right or wrong of Synod's resolution on prayer fellowship.

Nevertheless, Synod's resolution is one of the important and decisive factors in the determination of the majority report.

My many contacts with laymen throughout our Synod convince me that the large body of our laity does not accept a distinction between joint prayer and prayer fellowship, and certainly it is the constant task of all of us to measure all resolutions by the standard of the Word of God.

In my youth I had the good fortune to attend a Lutheran parochial school where the Catechism and the Bible were a part of our daily curriculum. In my Catechism appeared this question: "Why are we to say, 'our Father'?" It answers: "Because all believers are in Christ the children of one Father and should therefore pray for and with each other." This concept has become and is a part of the thinking and life of many thousands of our members. Therefore I have never been able to understand why my Church of the present day asks us to change our attitude toward a fellow Christian simply on the basis of synodical affiliation.

Moreover, I have read with considerable interest the reports in our church literature concerning the devotions conducted at the splendid meetings in Bad Boll. The reports of those meetings indicate that the distinction between prayer fellowship and joint prayer is unreal and untenable.

The second assumption is that our meetings and work with the members of the National Lutheran Council would be considered unionistic in nature.

There are fears that the National Lutheran Council is leading toward organic union of the Lutheran bodies. If this should come to pass according to the will of God, who are we to say nay to such a trend? Whether the Missouri Synod will join in such a trend is altogether a matter for our Synod to decide.

We need not separate ourselves for our protection. Our protection lies in the strength of our faith and in those doctrinal principles to which we hold.

I have always been proud of the doctrinal integrity of my Synod, and I am not one who wants to see its doctrinal principles watered down, nor do I think that that will happen when we join the National Lutheran Council. I believe that the reverse will be true, that we will remain strong in holding to our doctrinal principles and, in holding to them, strengthen others.

Synod, I am sure, wants our committee to view this question from the standpoint of what is best for the building of the Kingdom of God and the saving of immortal souls.

If my observation is correct, our people, by and large, do not follow those who insist upon our Synod separating itself wholly and completely from other church bodies at the cost of diminishing our effectiveness in the building of the Kingdom.

In joining the National Lutheran Council we will hearten great numbers of kindred spirits in other Lutheran bodies, even as they will hearten us. I refer to the many members who accept the Bible as the inerrant Word of God, who subscribe to *sola Scriptura*, *sola gratia*, *sola fide* as their tenet of faith, and who proclaim the need of repentance and Jesus Christ as the sole and

only Savior from sin through His sacrificial death on the Cross and His resurrection on Easter morn. These forces in other synods, together with the Missouri Synod, will lend great strength toward the revitalization of Biblical truth in America and in the world.

In view of this, I cannot agree with the majority report that our great Missouri Synod would serve only as an "irritant" in the National Lutheran Council. It is my conviction that testimony to the truth, by whomsoever given, will be used for good by the Spirit of God when given to fellow Christians.

I hold in high esteem all persons who appeared before the Committee. The ultimate decision, however, depends upon the 1,500,000 souls who constitute our Church.

The majority report states: "It is the considered opinion of your Committee that the constitution *per se* of the National Lutheran Council contains nothing which would make it a sin for the Missouri Synod to sign."

I agree. Then surely the opportunity of our co-operating with the National Lutheran Council should be embraced.

Our conference with Dr. Sadt, President of the National Lutheran Council, and Dr. Empie, Executive Director of the National Lutheran Council, was reassuring. These men warmly welcomed us to join and assured us that we could participate in any department or phase of work and also that we would have the privilege of non-participation whenever it seemed to be desirable or indicated.

Both men showed a warm, evangelical attitude, and I appreciated their sincerity and honesty.

Finally, I should like also to call attention to the urgency that presents itself to Christians who have the responsibility of living and working in these challenging days. It is hardly necessary to discuss the threatening disaster to the world unless men can be brought to a realization that only through an acceptance of Christ as their Savior and God as their Guide can we hope for peace in the hearts of men. Only the intensive, active evangelical ministry of the Church can and will be effective. If by a greater degree of co-operation among the Lutheran Church bodies of America it can be made more effective, it should be done.

It is for these reasons that I would recommend to Synod that it affiliate with the National Lutheran Council.

W. C. DICKMEYER

NOTE. — On January 5, 1950, all members of the Committee were invited to attend a meeting of the Committee of Thirty-four, at which the status of the National Lutheran Council in the framework of a proposed federation was discussed. However, all proposals for a Lutheran Federation, of which the National Lutheran Council would become the core, are in such a tentative and uncertain state of development that they could not at the present time affect the above findings of either the majority or the minority report.



## Membership in National Lutheran Council

(Memorial 654)

In the regular quarterly meeting of this congregation, held the evening of March 6, it was resolved that we petition Synod to join the National Lutheran Council.

We were moved to this resolve because

1. We can find nothing in the constitution of the National Lutheran Council that would make our working together with that body a unionistic effort, since that constitution guarantees us freedom of choice in the areas of co-operation.
2. There are many areas of co-operation in which we have worked together in the past and are working together today, areas which do not demand unity of doctrine, areas which have responded with signal blessings to our combined efforts. Such areas include the work of the Armed Services Commission, Emergency Planning Council, Prisoner of War Board, Public Relations Department, etc.
3. The problems of, and the opportunities in, the present world will undoubtedly multiply the areas where co-operation will be the best and God-pleasing solution and answer.
4. Our witnessing for Christ by word and deed in and through the National Lutheran Council can only redound to the glory of God and the welfare of His Church. To permit fear of man's opinion or of man's taking offense at actions which do not condone error or deny truth to keep us from working together as Lutherans is unworthy of a Church which believes in the power of the Gospel and the blessings of Almighty God.

TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH, GARY, IND.

ADOLPH M. BACHMANN, *Secretary*

JOHN F. ALBERT, *Chairman*

## Affiliate with National Lutheran Council

(Memorial 655)

The Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Luke, Chicago, Ill., in regular meeting assembled on March 16, 1950, after prayerful and lengthy consideration decided to forward the following resolution to the convention of our beloved Synod:

### N. L. C. Membership

WHEREAS, In the history of the Church, zeal for the truth repeatedly has led to a perfectionism and purism which has ended in the development of conventicles and sects, against which the Church has had to guard itself; and

WHEREAS, In the development of denominations *de iure humano* an area of Lutheranism should be recognized, determined by professed adherence to the Confessional Writings of the Lutheran Church; and

WHEREAS, Within the area of Lutheranism aberrations may arise within congregations and synods due to human weakness, some of which may reach such proportions as to call for partial separation (2 Thess. 3:6-15), in order to implement evangelical dealing in such situations; and

WHEREAS, Such separation may include refusal of pulpit and altar fellowship; and

WHEREAS, Nevertheless, a measure of brotherhood should be continued; and

WHEREAS, Experience has demonstrated, even under such circumstances, that in many vital areas co-operation is important and has been blessed; and

WHEREAS, The National Lutheran Council has been established for just such co-operation, clearly recognizing the lack of complete unity and making provisions for co-operation and withholding co-operation, as principle may demand; and

WHEREAS, The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod has found it important to co-operate in the past in the fields of Relief for Orphaned Missions in Africa and the Orient, of the Armed Services Commission, of the Emergency Planning Council, of the Prisoner of War work, of the Wartime Housing Projects, of Public Relations, of the Lutheran Council of Great Britain, of the Bad Boll Conferences, and in other areas; and

WHEREAS, Such areas of co-operation undoubtedly will continue to multiply under the present troubled world conditions; and

WHEREAS, Even in other areas a measure of co-operation would prove beneficial and be blessed as in the past; and

WHEREAS, The fear of being an irritant is unworthy of our church body, suggesting personalities, lack of faith in the power of the Holy Spirit, lack of ability to speak the truth in love, and failure to recognize the manner in which the unity of faith and of the spirit is to be developed, according to Ephesians 4; and

WHEREAS, We are not responsible for misinterpretation of our action by others as long as we clearly state the same; and

WHEREAS, There are large numbers of kindred spirits in other Lutheran bodies, earnestly desiring and contending for conservative Lutheranism, who will be either strengthened or offended according to our action; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we petition Synod to follow the suggestion of the minority report of the Committee on the National Lutheran Council and affiliate itself with the National Lutheran Council, provided the National Lutheran Council remain, and as long as it remains, within the provisions of its present constitution.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF SAINT LUKE  
Chicago 13, Ill.

ADALBERT R. KRETZMANN, *Pastor*

WM. E. BAUER, *Chairman*

KURT VRAGEL, *Secretary*

The same memorial was submitted by

MOUNT OLIVE LUTHERAN CHURCH, CHICAGO, ILL.  
CHICAGO ENGLISH DISTRICT PASTORAL CONFERENCE

HERBERT H. NAGEL, *Secretary*

BERNARD G. R. HEMMETER, *Secretary*

HENRY J. SCHNEIDER, *Chairman*

REDEEMER LUTHERAN CHURCH, HINSDALE, ILL.

March 14, 1950

C. F. DANKWORTH, *Pastor*

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH OF SAINT LUKE,  
ITASCA, ILL.

KURT V. GROTHEER, *Pastor*

VICTOR BOEHNE, *Chairman*

## Apply for Membership in National Lutheran Council

(Memorial 656)

WHEREAS, The voters' assembly of Redeemer Ev. Lutheran Church, Central Ave. at Spencer St., East Gary, Ind., has considered the synodical Committee Report on the Question of Synod's Becoming a Participating Body in the National Lutheran Council; and

WHEREAS, The majority report seems to be based entirely on expediency, while the minority report states the definite opinion that our effectiveness in building the Kingdom of God and of saving souls will be greatly increased by a greater degree of co-operation among the Lutheran bodies of America; and

WHEREAS, The above congregation heartily endorses the opinions set forth in the minority report; therefore be it

*Resolved*, Unanimously, that we of Redeemer Church respect-

fully petition the convention of Synod, assembled in Milwaukee, Wis., in June, 1950, to instruct its officers to make formal application for membership in the National Lutheran Council.

REDEEMER EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH  
East Gary, Ind.

EDWARD W. KOEHNEKE, *Pastor*

CARL ZOLLER, *Chairman*

JAMES CAUGHERON, *Secretary*

## Overture on Affiliation with the National Lutheran Council

(Memorial 657)

Adopted by the 1948 Convention of the English District

The Committee recommends adoption of the overture of the Northwestern Pastoral Conference regarding membership in the National Lutheran Council, as follows:

WHEREAS, The Lutheran Church throughout the world, and especially in America, by reason of its unqualified acceptance of the Holy Scriptures and the Confessions and by reason of its emphasis upon the means of grace, already possesses a unity of faith which clearly distinguishes it from all other Christian Churches; and

WHEREAS, The divisions which remain between the Lutheran Synods of America constitute schism, not sectarianism (for the distinction between schism and sectarianism cf. *The Abiding Word*, pp. 287, 301 f.); and

WHEREAS, The prevention and healing of schism is one of the primary objectives of the Missouri Synod (cf. Constitution of the Missouri Synod, Art. III, 1); and

WHEREAS, In accordance with these Lutheran principles, the use of the term *unionism* historically was applied to fellowship between Lutheran and Reformed groups, a usage which would eliminate much confused thinking and the false impression that differences separating the several Lutheran bodies are as serious as differences separating Lutherans from Reformed bodies, an implicit denial of the confessional character of Lutheranism; and

WHEREAS, The refusal of co-operation with other Lutherans on the basis of expediency alone constitutes a denial of Lutheranism's historic confessional character, weakens the power of American Lutheran influence for good in the councils of world Lutheranism, and silences by default the conservative voice which the Missouri Synod should supply; and

WHEREAS, It is now clear that a fully concerted effort of all

It is necessary to give full force to the Lutheran message in mission in the contemporary world; and

WHEREAS, The contention of the English District, the Pastoral Conference of the Southeastern District, and other interested groups at the Centennial Convention, that membership in the National Lutheran Council is not contrary to the Word of God, or to the practice of our Synod, still stands unchallenged (cf. *Proceedings*, 1947, pp. 536—537); and

WHEREAS, This is in harmony with the spirit of Resolution 368 c, adopted at the synodical convention in 1947, but not printed, and reading as follows:

"That the Missouri Synod, in agreement with its principles, offer its full co-operation and support to all groups and churches at home and abroad confessing the Lutheran faith, and that our Synod declare its willingness to exert its influence to the fullest possible extent to uphold and strengthen all true Lutheran elements, and to that end empower the *Praesidium* to take appropriate action"; and

WHEREAS, Since our principle of co-operation with the National Lutheran Council has been that of expediency, it would seem the honorable thing that we acknowledge the propriety of official co-operation and as members assume our fair obligations along with the other constituent bodies; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That the English District again affirm the position taken in its 1946 overture to the Missouri Synod (cf. *Proceedings*, 1947, Mem. 619, pp. 524—526); and

That a copy of the 1946 overture of the English District and of this resolution be sent to the Missouri Synod's Committee studying membership in the National Lutheran Council, to the President of the Missouri Synod, and to the President of each Synodical District, requesting their further favorable consideration of this matter; and

That again in 1950 the English District respectfully petition the Missouri Synod to apply for membership in the National Lutheran Council.

C. F. DANKWORTH

Secretary, ENGLISH DISTRICT

## Reject Membership in the National Lutheran Council

(Memorial 658)

WHEREAS, The "Synodical Committee Report on the Question of Synod's Becoming a Participating Body in the National Lutheran Council" says: "The National Lutheran Council is actually functioning as a Church" (page 6), and "the National Lutheran Council

is in reality functioning as a Church in so many phases of its work" (page 10); and

WHEREAS, The Constitution of our Synod lists as its first objective "the conservation and promotion of the unity of the true faith (Eph. 4:3-6; 1 Cor. 1:10) and a united defense against schism and sectarianism (Rom. 16:17)"; and

WHEREAS, The *Brief Statement*, reaffirmed at the Chicago Convention as the doctrinal position of our Synod, states: "All Christians are required by God to discriminate between orthodox and heterodox church bodies, Matt. 7:15, to have church fellowship only with orthodox church bodies, and, in case they have strayed into heterodox church bodies, to leave them, Rom. 16:17. We repudiate *unionism*, that is, church fellowship with the adherents of false doctrine, as disobedience to God's command, as causing divisions in the Church, Rom. 16:17; 2 John 9-10, and as involving the constant danger of losing the Word of God entirely." 2 Tim. 2:17-21 (Par. 28); and

WHEREAS, The Synodical Catechism, Question 186, says that "we use the doctrine of the Church properly . . . when we avoid all false churches"; and

WHEREAS, The *Lutheran Witness* in 1925 rightly said: "To beware and to avoid does not mean to pray with them" (p. 434); and

WHEREAS, The Word of God, Rom. 16:17 and similar passages, does make it "sinful for the Missouri Synod to sign" and become a participating body in the National Lutheran Council; now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we petition The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod to reject membership in the National Lutheran Council and to state clearly that it rejects such membership, not merely as a matter of expediency, but as being forbidden by God in Rom. 16:17 and similar passages.

(Signed) (REV.) A. C. DAHMS, Chicago, Ill.

(REV.) THEO. DIERKS, Morrison, Ill.

IMMANUEL EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH, PITTSBURGH, PA.

WALLACE H. McLAUGHLIN, *Pastor*

J. KENSEY CLARKSON, *Secretary*

(REV.) A. T. KRETZMANN, Crete, Ill.

(DR.) P. E. KRETZMANN, Cuba, Mo.

(REV.) ERNEST T. LAMS, Oak Park, Ill.

(REV.) H. D. MENSING, Tinley Park, Ill.

Signatures attested by (REV.) H. D. MENSING  
Tinley Park, Ill., April 5, 1950

# Not to Join the National Lutheran Council

(Memorial 659)

WHEREAS, Two conflicting reports on the question of Synod's becoming a participating body in the National Lutheran Council have been sent to the congregations of Synod; and

WHEREAS, The majority report is weakened by the assumption that the constitution of the National Lutheran Council in theory would permit us to join without doing violence to our convictions; and

WHEREAS, The minority report contains aberrations in the doctrine of the Church; and

WHEREAS, Joining the National Lutheran Council is not just a matter of expediency based upon the opinions of boards and committees of Synod, but would be contrary to Rom. 16:17 and make us guilty of other men's sins and unionism, since the constitution of the National Lutheran Council in its preamble contains the usual broad unionistic formulation of doctrine, contradicted by existing vital doctrinal differences and serious differing policies; and in Article X, Section 6, denies a vote upon matters to which we would be lending financial support, although not otherwise participating; therefore, in the name of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church,

We, the Church Council, respectfully petition the convention of Synod, assembled in Milwaukee, Wis., June 21—30, 1950, not to join the National Lutheran Council.

CHURCH COUNCIL OF ST. JOHN'S EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH  
Gary, Ind.

WALTER H. BODE, *Secretary*

WALTER WANTHAL

PAUL SCHEUB

ALFRED BIESTER

ALBERT G. NOLL

JOHN W. LOHSE

HARRY C. KORTHAUER

HAROLD KENDT

JOS. T. FIRME

HARVEY H. LENBURG

PAUL R. WHYLE

ROBERT F. SCHWARTZ

OTTO R. PAUL

G. H. NAUMANN, *Pastor*

March 27, 1950

NOTE.—In this connection Committee 3 considered also Unprinted Memorials 33, 37, 43, 46, and 61.

## ACTION

Upon recommendation of the Committee the following two resolutions were adopted:

Your Committee has duly considered the memorials submitted, especially the reports of the Committee on Membership in the

National Lutheran Council. It commends the Committee for its diligent work in studying the problems connected with the question.

We present the following resolutions:

#### Resolution 5

WHEREAS, The constitution of the National Lutheran Council lists among its purposes and objectives joint activities in church work, such as missions, education, and student service (Article III, g) despite a lack of doctrinal agreement. (Cf. Preamble of the Constitution of the Council: "... co-operation in which does not affect their distinctive principles"; and p. 677: "Doctrinal Differences Do Exist."); and

WHEREAS, Therefore much of the program of the Council is of a unionistic nature, as is plainly shown in the majority report of the Committee on Membership in the National Lutheran Council; and

WHEREAS, Recent developments show that there are unsettled organizational problems within the National Lutheran Council involving the possibility of organic union of the participating bodies of the Council (cf. page 563 ff.); therefore be it

*Resolved*, That under the present conditions we decline to apply for membership as a participating body in the National Lutheran Council.

#### Resolution 6

WHEREAS, There are certain areas of purely external endeavor in which our Church may participate, as it has done in the past; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That we express our continued willingness to co-operate with the National Lutheran Council wherever it can be done without compromising Scriptural principles.

---



## VII. PUBLICATION MATTERS

### Report of Concordia Publishing House

(Memorial 701)

Under the bountiful blessing of God the Board of Directors of Concordia Publishing House gratefully reviews a triennium of successful operation in the service of our Lord Jesus Christ. We gratefully acknowledge also the faithful services of our manager, Mr. O. A. Dorn, under whose efficient leadership these gains have been made. To a great extent this progress has been made possible because the management of Concordia Publishing House has faithfully utilized all opportunities which God placed before them.

Concordia Publishing House is happy to report that long-awaited reductions in the price of some of its books and materials are being made as soon as feasible. In addition to the reduction recently announced for the Small Catechism and Vacation Bible School series, other savings for the customers are contemplated.

We gratefully acknowledge the good will and hearty support of the members of Synod who have recognized during the past three years that rapidly rising costs of material and labor made some price increases necessary. A careful study, however, will reveal that, because of efficient operation, Concordia Publishing House prices, as a rule, are no more, and often less, than similar items offered on the general market.

Although the high cost of operations during the triennium did not provide the usual percentage gain, nevertheless we were able to transfer to the synodical treasury \$350,000. Present prospects indicate that the increase in sales for the triennium of May 1, 1947, to April 30, 1950, will be about 40.18 per cent over the sales for the previous triennium, May 1, 1944, to April 30, 1947. This larger volume of activity and the considerably increased cost of operating a plant on the basis of today's economy has made it imperative that we maintain a much larger working capital than formerly. Expenditures for new equipment also are necessarily greater, since the prices of printing machinery have been increased substantially. Inasmuch as our fiscal year closes after this report is printed, the financial report on Concordia Publishing House will be distributed separately.

Although we were empowered to provide additional storage and manufacturing space, it was not practical nor economical to do so. The need, however, exists today to an even greater degree than a few years ago. Synodical offices have been granted more and more space. Almost 10,000 square feet of space now being

occupied by the synodical offices will become available when the new downtown synodical office building in St. Louis will be utilized. However, in view of the accelerating needs of practically all departments of Concordia Publishing House, arising from the rapid expansion and increased operations, even the space relinquished by synodical offices will provide only a small amount of the required needs. Therefore various plans for additional space are being studied so that proper and adequate quarters may be provided as soon as possible.

At present Concordia Publishing House employs 322 men and women in its various departments. According to the resolution adopted at the previous convention a retirement program for lay employees was developed and put into effect January 1, 1948. Four Concordia Publishing House employees are now getting benefit under the plan.

To comply with the synodical resolution that no one hold more than one elective office, the Rev. Rud. H. C. Meyer and Mr. Oscar P. Brauer resigned from membership on the Concordia Publishing House Board of Directors. They were replaced by the Rev. Kenneth R. Hoffmann and Mr. Harvey Kopp. Mr. Harry J. W. Niehaus found it necessary to resign from the Board of Directors soon after the last convention. His place was filled by Mr. Wm. A. Lahrman. The terms of office of the following Board members expire at the time of the convention: The Rev. Kenneth R. Hoffmann, Messrs. John Grundmann, Wm. A. Lahrman, and Harvey Kopp.

A list of publications issued during the past three years follows:

### PUBLICATIONS, 1947

#### Books

- Baepler, Prof. W. A.: *Century of Grace*  
 Beck, Rev. Wm. F.: *Christmas Story in Pictures*  
 Fuerbringer, Prof. L., D.D., Litt. D.: *Persons and Events*  
 Fuerbringer, Prof. L., D.D., Litt. D.: *The Eternal Why*  
 Gross, A. W.: *Birthday of the Baby Jesus*  
 Gross, A. W.: *Manual for Vacation Bible Schools*  
 Gross, A. W.: *Finding and Sharing Jesus*, V. B. S. Junior Workbook  
 Gross, A. W.: *Messenger for God*, V. B. S. Senior Workbook  
 Gross, A. W.: *Telling the Story of Jesus*, V. B. S. Primary Workbook  
 Gross, A. W.: *Bringing Good News*, V. B. S. Beginner's Workbook  
 Other Vacation Bible School Material: Banners, Registration Blanks, Daily Reports, Post Cards Form 2057  
 Handrich, Theo. L.: *Everyday Science for the Christian* (revised)  
 Keinath, Prof. H. O. Alfred, Ph. D.: *My Church*  
 Klinck, Prof. A. W., S. T. M., Ph. D.: *Home Life in Bible Times*, Instructor's Guide  
 Klinck, Prof. A. W., S. T. M., Ph. D.: *Home Life in Bible Times*, Test Sheets  
 Krug, Amelia C.: *Eight Christmas Plays*  
 Laetsch, Prof. Theodore, D.D.: *The Abiding Word*  
 Maier, Prof. W. A., Ph. D., D.D.: *Let Us Return unto the Lord*

- Mueller, Rev. A. C.: *Story of the Bible*, Teacher's Guide, Part 1  
 Mueller, Rev. A. C.: *Story of the Bible*, Textbook, Part 1  
 Mueller, Rev. A. C.: *Story of the Bible*, Teacher's Guide, Part 2  
 Mueller, Rev. A. C.: *Story of the Bible*, Textbook, Part 2  
 Mueller, Rev. A. C.: *Vitalizing the Sunday School*  
 Mueller, Prof. J. T., Ph. D., Th. D.: (Editor) *Concordia Bible*, 470, with Notes  
 Mundinger, Prof. Carl, M. A., Ph. D.: *Government in the Missouri Synod*  
 Poehler, Rev. W. A., and Rev. W. F. Bruening: *God Goes to Golgotha*  
 Rupprecht, R., D.D.: (Mr. Eldor Luepke, Editor) *Bible History References*, Vol. 1 Old Testament Stories (revised)  
 Wind, G. L.: *The Family Next Door* (A Play in Two Acts)  
*Lutheran Annual*, 1948  
*Little Folded Hands* (revised)  
*Concordia Pulpit*, 1948, Vol. XIX  
*Kalender*, 1948  
*Proceedings*, 1947  
*Jesus Loves Me* (Prayer Book)  
*Christo Me Ama* (Spanish Prayer Book)

## Devotional Booklets

- No. 75 *He Is Risen*, Rev. G. Beiderwieden  
*Wir sind selig*, Rev. A. H. Guettler  
 No. 76 *Serving the Lord*, Rev. T. Weinhold  
*Ein Prophet fuer unsere Zeit*, Rev. Carl Gieseler  
 No. 77 *Walk in Newness of Life*, Rev. Paul H. D. Lang  
*Mit Jesu in deinem Stand*, Rev. John Hartmeister  
 No. 78 *In Christ, Our Lord*, Rev. Otto H. Theiss  
*Das Leben der Erzvaeter*, Rev. Rudolph Herrmann  
 No. 79 *Comfort and Hope*, Rev. Edwin L. Wilson  
*Belehrung und Trost aus den Psalmen*, Rev. A. H. Lange  
 No. 80 *The Greater Glory*, Dr. O. P. Kretzmann  
*Mein Herr, Meine Staerke*, Rev. M. Bertram

## Music

Anthologia Lutherana Series: Prof. Walter E. Buszin

- B-14 *God Father Forevermore*  
 B-15 *Hallelujah, Amen and Chorale*  
 B-16 *Shepherds Him Their Praises Bringing*  
 B-17 *The Newborn Child of Which We Boast*  
 B-18 *Despair Not, My Soul, Nor to Sorrow Give Way*

Concordia Church Choir Series: Prof. Matthew Lundquist

- CH-6 *Christ is Risen*  
 CH-7 *Jehovah, Thee We Glorify*  
 CH-8 *How Beautiful Are Thy Tabernacles*  
 CH-9 *The Apostolic Benediction*

Schroth, Gerhard, *Hymns and Descants for Choral Union*

Schroth, Gerhard, *Three Selections for the Choral Union*

Wehmeyer, William, *Two Hymn Preludes for the Pipe Organ*

Concordia Treble Series: Arr. by A. W. Stelhorn

- 1 *Come Hither, Ye Children*
- 2 *Come, Your Hearts and Voices Raising*
- 3 *Hark, Now, O Shepherds*
- 4 *In Dulci Jubilo*. Edited by Hugo Gehrke
- 5 *Let Us All with Gladsome Voice*
- 6 *Now Sing We, Now Rejoice*
- 7 *Praise God the Lord, Ye Sons of Men*

Markworth, Henry, *Select Solos for Organ*, Vol. 5

Markworth, Henry, *Select Solos for Organ*, Vol. 6

## Programs

*Angel Tidings*, Rev. E. J. Saleska  
*Our Wonderful Redeemer*, Rev. H. W. Gockel  
*The Road to Bethlehem*, Rev. E. J. Saleska  
*A Christmas Altar*, Rev. E. J. Saleska  
*Built on a Rock* (Children's Centennial Program), Julius Arthur Koss  
*Centennial Jubilee Program for Congregations*: 1. Common Service,  
 2. Alternate Service, 3. German Service  
*Centennial Prayer*  
*Luther, Man of God*, Rev. E. F. Munding  
*Rise, Ye Lionhearted* (A Pageant), Mr. J. Arthur Koss and Mr. Waldemar  
 T. Graf  
*Walking with Jesus*, Arthur L. Miller

## Tracts

*Sabbath or Sunday*. Tract No. 152

Lutheran Education Tracts:

<i>Let Us Reason Together</i>	<i>Is Your Religion Growing?</i>
<i>The Open Door</i>	<i>You Need the Bible Class</i>
<i>An Invitation to Sunday School</i>	<i>The Bible Class Invites You</i>
<i>Whom Can I Bring?</i>	<i>Why Lutheran High Schools?</i>

## Periodicals Published by Synod

(Fifteen publications)

## Sunday School Literature:

<i>Lutheraner</i> .....	27,275	<i>Beginners</i> .....	68,200
<i>Lutheran Witness</i> .....	306,125	<i>Primary Leaflets</i> .....	81,500
<i>Concordia Messenger</i> .....	14,300	<i>Junior Lessons</i> .....	80,250
<i>Child's Companion</i> .....	83,500	<i>Intermediate Lessons</i> .....	73,000
<i>Young Lutherans' Magazine</i> .....	11,000	<i>Senior Lessons</i> .....	63,000
<i>Lutheran Education</i> .....	2,350	<i>Bible Student</i> .....	31,000
<i>Theological Monthly</i> .....	2,350	<i>Bible Teacher</i> .....	2,750
		<i>Teachers' Quarterly</i> .....	39,500
	446,900		439,200

Total subscriptions, 886,100

## PUBLICATIONS, 1948

## Books

Albrecht, Allene: *Amalak Is a Hero*  
 Albrecht, Allene: *Children of the Sands*  
 Eifert, Rev. W. H.: *99 Questions and Answers*  
 Fritz, Prof. J. H. C., D. D.: *The Essentials of Preaching*  
 Feucht, Rev. Oscar E.: *Studying His Word*  
 Feucht, Rev. Oscar E.: *Bible Study Interest Finders*, A. B. C. D. E.  
 Graebner, Prof. Theo., D. D.: *A Handbook of Organizations*  
 Gockel, Rev. H. W.: *What Jesus Means to Me*  
 Gockel, Rev. H. W., and Rev. E. J. Saleska, M. S. T.:  
     *A Child's Garden of Prayer*  
 Gross, A. W.: *The Babe of Bethlehem*  
 Gross, A. W.: *A Child's Garden of Bible Stories*  
 Gross, A. W.: *Manual for Vacation Bible Schools*  
 Gross, A. W.: *We Learn About God* — V. B. S. Beginner Workbook  
 Gross, A. W.: *Our Heavenly Father* — V. B. S. Primary Workbook  
 Gross, A. W.: *The God We Worship* — V. B. S. Junior Workbook  
 Gross, A. W.: *The One Eternal God* — V. B. S. Senior Workbook  
 Other Vacation Bible School Material: Handicraft Projects, Beginner;  
 Handicraft Projects, Primary; Handicraft Projects, Junior; Handi-  
 craft Projects, Senior; Banners; Registration Cards; Daily Reports;  
 Post Cards, Form 2057

- Laetsch, Prof. Theo., D. D.: *The Abiding Word*, Vol. II
- Laetsch, A. Yearbook: *A Christian Family in a Modern World*
- Laetsch, W. A., Ph. D., D. D., LL. D.: *He Will Abundantly Pardon*
- Laetsch, W. A., Ph. D., D. D., LL. D.: *The Airwaves Proclaim Christ*
- Laetsch, Rev. A. C.: *Growing Up with Jesus*
- Laetsch, Prof. J. T., Ph. D., Th. D.: *Diamond Jubilee of Synodical Conference*
- Laetsch, Prof. Ewald M.: *This Is Luther*
- Laetsch, Prof. Alfred Martin, M. A., B. D.: *Communism and the Church*
- Laetsch, F., D. D.: *Bible History References*, Vol. 2, New Testament Stories (revised)
- Laetsch, F. C., D. D.: *My Trip to South America*
- Laetsch, Rev. J. M., D. D.: *Studies in the Gospel According to St. Matthew* (Textbook)
- Laetsch, Rev. J. M., D. D.: *Studies in the Gospel According to St. Matthew* (Instructor's Guide)
- Wind, G. L.: *Chuck Dressler*
- Wolf, Rev. Lester A.: *I, Paul*
- Zorn, Rev. H. M., D. D.: *Am Krankenbette*
- Concordia Pulpit*, 1949, Vol. XX
- Devotional Bible*, Vol. 1, St. Matthew and St. Mark
- Devotional Bible*, Vol. 2, St. Luke and St. John
- Kalender*, 1949
- Lutheran Annual*, 1949
- Favorite Friends* (Birthday-Autograph Book)

## Devotional Booklets

- No. 81 *By Thy Blood*, George Koenig  
*Der Gekreuzigte unsere Weisheit*, Theo. Laetsch, D. D.
- No. 82 *The Abundant Life*, Henry F. Wind  
*Gemeinschaft mit Gott*, Hy. J. Bouman, D. D.
- No. 83 *Walking the Highway of God*, Alfred Doerffler  
*Dein Stecken und Stab*, Paul Sauer
- No. 84 *The Way of Life*, Paul Bente, M. A.  
*Worte des Lebens*, Otto F. Hattstaedt, D. D.
- No. 85 *Sing unto the Lord*, J. C. Schuelke, D. D.  
*Psalter und Harfe, wacht auf*, A. H. Lange
- No. 86 *For Our Learning*, Martin Walker  
*Der Erretter seines Volks*: Anonymous

## Music

- Buszin, Walter E., M. S. M., S. T. M.: *Anthology of Sacred Music* — Chorale Preludes of the XVII and XVIII Centuries — Organ Series, Vol. I
- Buszin, Walter E., M. S. M., S. T. M.: *Chorale Partita*, Praise God the Lord, J. G. Walther
- Buszin, Walter E., M. S. M., S. T. M.: *Chorale Partita*, Soul, Adorn Thyself, J. G. Walther
- Buszin, Walter E., M. S. M., S. T. M.: *Prelude and Fugue in D Minor*, J. G. Walther
- Buszin, Walter E., M. S. M., S. T. M.: *Prelude and Fugue in A Major*, J. G. Walther
- Buszin, Walter E., M. S. M., S. T. M.: *Anthology of Sacred Music*, J. G. Walther
- BA-19 Three Five-Part Chorales, Eccard
- BA-20 Lord, I Trust in Thee, Scandello
- BA-21 We Laud Our God on High, J. W. Franck
- BA-22 The Weary, Thirsting Deerlet Yearns, Schein
- BA-23 Commit Thy Way unto the Lord, Liebhold
- BA-24 A Song of Praise to the Holy Trinity, Schuetz

## Concordia Recordings

## Concordia Treble Series:

- No. 8 Let Our Gladness Know No End
- No. 9 Hark, What Mean Those Holy Voices
- No. 10 Now Sing We, Now Rejoice
- No. 11 Let Us All with Gladsome Voice
- No. 12 Praise God the Lord, Ye Sons of Men
- No. 13 Oh, Come, Oh, Come, Emmanuel
- No. 14 Jesu, Priceless Treasure
- No. 15 The Lord My Shepherd Is
- No. 16 Thou Hallowed Chosen Morn of Praise
- No. 17 All Depends on Our Possessing
- No. 18 Jesu, Priceless Treasure
- No. 19 Lamb of God

## Concordia Church Choir Series:

- No. 58 As Wither Grass and Flowers, R. Hernried
- No. 59 Crucifixion, R. Hernried
- No. 60 Psalm 84, R. Hernried

Kaeppel, G. C. Albert: *Organ Music*Stellhorn, Martin H.: *With the Lord Begin Thy Task*, Prelude and ToccataWismar, Walter: *The King of Glory*Wismar, Walter: *Hymns of Faith*

## Programs

*My Redeemer Liveth*, Rev. W. G. Kennell*The Hope of Tomorrow*, Rev. A. H. Jahsmann*Sing We All Noel*, Martin H. Stellhorn*Christmas Joy*, W. A. Kramer

## Tracts

## Lutheran Education Association Tracts:

*Seeing Things Together**Working with the Sunday School in Christian Education**Why Lutheran Elementary Schools?**Staying Married*: Tract No. 153, Rev. Erdmann W. Frenk, Ph. D.*What My Pastor Means to Me*: Tract No. 154, Galen Lee*Be Baptized*: Tract No. 155, Prof. J. T. Mueller, Th. D., Ph. D.*Steps to the Marriage Altar*: Tract No. 156, Rev. R. Prange*We Baptize Children*: Tract No. 157, Prof. J. T. Mueller, Th. D., Ph. D.*With This Ring*: Tract No. 158, Rev. E. H. Heintzen*The Best Road*: Tract No. 159, Rev. W. H. Eifert*On Using Profanity*: Tract No. 161, Rev. Erwin Kurth*Friendship*: Tract No. 162, Rev. Richard A. Jesse, S. T. M.*Church Etiquette*: Tract No. 163, Rev. Theo. W. Tyler*The Lord's Supper and Our Christian Lives*: Tract No. 164,

Prof. J. T. Mueller, Th. D., Ph. D.

## Periodicals Published by Synod

(Sixteen publications)

## Sunday School Literature:

<i>Lutheraner</i> .....	25,500	<i>Beginners</i> .....	85,000
<i>Lutheran Witness</i> .....	312,000	<i>Primary Leaflets</i> .....	95,000
<i>Child's Companion</i> .....	70,000	<i>Junior Lessons</i> .....	84,000
<i>Our Young World</i> .....	28,500	<i>Intermediate Lessons</i> .....	75,000
<i>Bible Stories in Pictures</i> .....	41,000	<i>Senior Lessons</i> .....	64,000
<i>Lutheran Education</i> .....	2,250	<i>Bible Student</i> .....	30,000
<i>Theological Monthly</i> .....	2,525	<i>Bible Teacher</i> .....	2,800
<i>Parish Education</i> .....	8,000	<i>Teachers' Quarterly</i> .....	43,000

489,775

478,800

Total subscriptions, 968,575

## PUBLICATIONS, 1949

## Books

- Arndt, William, D.D.: *From the Nile to the Waters of Damascus*  
 Caemmerer, R. R., D.D.: *The Church in the World*  
 Doerffler, Alfred: *Bedside Devotions*  
 Feucht, Oscar E.: *The Ministering Christ Who Gave Himself*  
 Geiseman, O. A., A. S. T. D.: *Old Truths for a New Day*, Vol. I  
 Harman, C. H., and E. W. Marquardt, M.D.: *Vital Facts of Life*  
 (revised edition)  
 Kramer, W. A.: *The Lutheran One-Teacher School*  
 Kramer, W. A.: *Religion in Lutheran Schools*  
 Lindemann, Paul: *My God and I* (revised)  
 Maier, W. A., Ph. D., D.D., LL. D.: *Global Broadcasts*  
 Mueller, J. T., Th. D., Ph. D.: *Sabbath or Sunday*  
 Overn, Olga: *Challenge*  
 Polack, W. G., Litt. D.: *The Story of Walther* (revised edition)  
 Rössmeyer, R. S.: *Headline News*  
 Roth, S. J., and W. A. Kramer: *The Church Through the Ages*  
 Stelzer, T. G.: *A Child's Garden of Song*  
 Wagner, A. E., and W. G. Polack: *The Seven Ways of Sorrow*  
 (a collection of Lenten sermons)  
*The Life That Never Ends*: Various Authors (funeral sermons)  
 Lutheran Education Association Tracts:  
   *My Sunday School*, Arthur L. Miller  
   *How to Read Your Bible*, Oscar E. Feucht  
   *What the Lutheran School has Meant to Me and My Children*,  
     H. E. Cullen  
   *Pre-Counseling Inventory*, Form R, Alfred Schmieding  
   *Manual to Accompany Pre-Counseling Inventory*, Form R  
 Vacation Bible School Material:  
   Gross, A. W., M. A.: *Manual for Vacation Bible Schools*  
   Gross, A. W., M. A.: *Beginner's Workbook: God's Little Children*  
   Gross, A. W., M. A.: *Primary Workbook: Our Heavenly Father*  
   Gross, A. W., M. A.: *Junior Workbook: Walking with God*  
   Gross, A. W., M. A.: *Senior Workbook: In God's Pathway*  
   Weiss, Hildegard: *Handicraft Projects: Beginner's Department*  
   Weiss, Hildegard: *Handicraft Projects: Primary Department*  
   Weiss, Hildegard: *Handicraft Projects: Junior Department*  
   Weiss, Hildegard: *Handicraft Projects: Senior Department*  
   V. B. S. Banners, V. B. S. Registration Cards, V. B. S. Daily Re-  
     ports, V. B. S. Post Cards, V. B. S. Dodgers, V. B. S. Posters  
*Hymnal MDX*: Thin Paper, Morocco Divinity Circuit Cover  
*Hymnal MFX*: Thin Paper, Black Fabrikoid Cover  
*Hymnal MLX*: Thin Paper, Morocco Limp Cover  
*Concordia Pulpit*, 1950, Vol. XXI  
*Lutheran Annual*, 1950  
*Kalender*, 1950  
*Lutheran Lectionary*

## Portals of Prayer

- No. 87 *Mine Eyes have Seen*: H. W. Gockel  
*Die Grosstaten Gottes*: Herman Harms, D.D.  
 No. 88 *To Live Is Christ*: Stratford Eynon  
*Er heisst Wunderbar*: Titus Lang  
 No. 89 *He Loved Even Me*: C. W. Berner, D.D.  
*Sonntagsklaenge No. 3*: Hans Manthey Zorn, D.D.  
 No. 90 *The Great Amen*: O. P. Kretzmann, D.D.  
*Sie sahen niemand als Jesum allein*: Henry Nau, D.D.

- No. 91 *That Way*: Frederick Robert Webber  
*Der Rat Gottes zu unserer Seligkeit*: George Naumann
- No. 92 *Melody in Your Heart*: Various Authors  
*Meine Zuversicht und meine Burg*: M. Bertram
- No. 93 *Show Me Thy Way*: Martin Walker  
*Das Heilige Vaterunser*: Paul Sauer
- No. 94 *From Genesis to Revelation*: William H. Eifert  
*Freude in dem Herrn*: H. Baumann

### Music

- Buszin, Walter E., M. S. M., S. T. M.: *Anthology of Sacred Music — Organ Series, Vol. II*
- Buszin, Walter E., M. S. M., S. T. M.: *Anthology of Sacred Music BA-25, Five Chorales (Walther Collection)*
- Concordia Church Choir Series:
- No. 61 Now Praise We Great and Famous Men, Jean Slater
  - No. 62 Babe of Bethlehem, Jean Slater
  - No. 63 Oh, Blest the House, Whate'er Befall,  
Matthew N. Lundquist
  - No. 64 Glory Be to God the Father, Matthew N. Lundquist
- Concordia Recordings:
- Christ Joy
  - Glory Be to God
  - Jesus, Lead Thou On
  - Sing Praises
- Concordia Treble Series:
- No. 20 Jesus, Lamb of Calvary
  - No. 21 Jesus, Thy Blood and Righteousness
  - No. 22 Look Up, Faint Heart, Exult with Joy
  - No. 23 Lord Jesus, Thou Art Going Forth
  - No. 24 New Year's Prayer
  - No. 25 O Darkest Woe
  - No. 26 Ye Sons and Daughters of the King
  - No. 27 Songs of Thankfulness
- Concordia Trebalto Collection:
- No. 117 Blessed Jesus
  - No. 118 Praise to the Lord
  - No. 119 Ye Watchers and Ye Holy Ones
- Engel, James: *Two Chorale Preludes*
- Wismar, Walter: *To Thee, Jehovah*
- Wehmeyer, William: *Christmas Organ Music*
- Wohlfeil, J. C.: *Male Church Choir, Series A, B, and C*
- The Seminary Edition:
- UN 26 Glory to God
  - UN 27 We Adore Thee, Lord God

### Programs

- Joys of Christmastide*. Christmas Program, Arthur W. Gross and Margaret Haman
- Children of God*. Christmas Program, H. W. Kramer
- Walking with Jesus*. Rally Day Program, Arthur L. Miller

### Tracts

- Christian Science in the Light of the Word*: Tract No. 165 Geo. W. Wittmer
- Overcome Your Fears*: Tract No. 167, Edgar F. Witte
- How Wrong Is Gambling*: Tract No. 168, Gerhardt Mahler



## Periodicals Published by Synod

(Seventeen publications)

## Sunday School Literature:

<i>Lutheraner</i> .....	23,000	<i>Beginners</i> .....	90,000
<i>Lutheran Witness</i> .....	308,000	<i>Primary Leaflets</i> .....	101,000
<i>This Day</i> .....	50,000	<i>Junior Lessons</i> .....	90,000
<i>Child's Companion</i> .....	56,000	<i>Intermediate Lessons</i> .....	79,000
<i>Young World</i> .....	34,000	<i>Senior Lessons</i> .....	68,000
<i>Bible Stories in Pictures</i> .....	54,000	<i>Teachers' Quarterly</i> .....	46,000
<i>Lutheran Education</i> .....	1,880	<i>Bible Student</i> .....	30,000
<i>Parish Education</i> .....	8,000	<i>Bible Teacher</i> .....	2,800
<i>Theological Monthly</i> .....	2,000		
			506,800
	536,880		

Total subscriptions, 1,043,680

In carrying out the synodical resolution to publish a scholarly commentary on the Bible, Concordia Publishing House has subsidized this work during the past triennium to the extent of \$10,935.40 (up to December 31, 1949). At the direction of the General Literature Board, Dr. Theodore Laetsch and Dr. Walter Wente have been at work for several years. The first volume, covering Jeremiah, is in production and should be on the market this year.

An additional item being subsidized by Concordia Publishing House is the revision of the *Concordia Cyclopedia*. Dr. E. L. Lueker has been at work on this project since 1946. About two thirds of the manuscript has been completed.

In continued co-operation with the Centennial Literature Committee, Concordia Publishing House has issued the first two volumes of *The Devotional Bible*.

The first volume of a series of books on the history of Synod under the title *Government in the Missouri Synod* was issued in 1947. The manuscripts for two additional volumes in this series have been submitted recently.

The materials for Vacation Bible Schools as prepared by the Board for Parish Education continue to be in demand also in circles beyond the Missouri Synod.

The production and distribution of Visual Education materials is being carried on. Concordia Publishing House in co-operation with the mission departments has developed films on Africa and New Guinea. A film on missions in South America is in preparation. We have also begun the production of an extensive series of filmstrips in color on Bible Stories for use in Sunday schools and day schools. During the past year we have also had the opportunity of producing the Hollywood Pilgrimage Play, "The Life of Christ," in co-operation with some Hollywood producers. This is the first production on the Life of Christ in color.

In order to supply a rather persistent demand for recordings of hymns and other religious materials, we have prepared a number of albums containing records of this type of material. Sales have been encouraging. Through the use of our own recording equipment we hope in the future to make additional materials available.

Our periodicals continue to enjoy wide circulation. The District-wide subscription plan for *The Lutheran Witness* is employed by 25 of the 34 Districts. The total circulation of the *Witness* is 312,000. *Der Lutheraner* is also included in the District-wide subscription plan and in its 107th year has 22,000 subscribers. During the triennium a rearticulation of our juvenile periodicals was put into effect in co-operation with the Board for Parish Education. A new periodical, *Young World*, was inaugurated for ages 12 to 14. The *Concordia Messenger* was discontinued. The *Child's Companion* is being continued for ages 9—11. To combat the many insidious comic books on the market, a four-page colored weekly entitled *Bible Stories in Pictures* was begun. The resolution of previous conventions to establish a family magazine was carried out in co-operation with the Board for Parish Education. The reception given this magazine was beyond expectation. Therefore no subsidy will be required for the first year, as provided for in the original resolution.

It may be of interest also to report that foreign-language editions of some of our publications are appearing. Permission has been granted foreign publishing houses to print Norwegian and Danish editions of *The Quest*, a Norwegian edition of *Make Yours a Happy Marriage*, and a Swedish edition of *Chuck Dressler*.

We acknowledge with gratitude the co-operation of all boards connected with Concordia Publishing House, the Literature Board, Faculty and Board of Concordia Seminary, Board for Young People's Literature, Board for Parish Education, and many others. And we cannot conclude our report without acknowledging the loyal support and co-operation of all pastors, teachers, and members of Synod, for it is due to their loyalty that Concordia Publishing House has grown and flourished during the past eighty years.

KENNETH R. HOFFMANN, *Secretary*

#### ACTION

Concerning this report, Committee 8 submitted the following recommendations, which were *adopted*:

#### Resolution 1

The report of Concordia Publishing House shows that much fine progress was made during the last triennium.

The list of publications which have been issued indicates a number of particularly notable contributions to the work of our Church. Your Committee calls attention to the following outstanding achievements:

1. Church music materials, edited by Prof. Walter E. Buszin, have helped to relieve a serious need of many years' standing and have served to emphasize the pre-eminent position of the Lutheran Church in the field of church music. These publications in church music are being used by congregations outside the Lutheran Church and have met with enthusiastic and authoritative acclaim by leading musicians in the United States and Canada. The sale of Concordia Recordings has likewise been encouraging.

2. Vacation Bible School materials, edited by Mr. A. W. Gross under the direction of the Board for Parish Education, have been an invaluable aid in the conduct and expansion of our mission program and have made it possible for our Church to meet modern missionary needs and opportunities. Here again the publicational standards achieved by Concordia Publishing House are high and outstanding in their field.

3. The publication of a family magazine, *This Day*, under the editorship of Rev. Henry Rische, has met with highly gratifying success. Vigorously endorsed by competent reviewers, this magazine is already serving many non-Lutheran homes and is spreading its Christian influence far beyond the confines of our own Church.

4. The publication of *Bible Stories in Pictures*.

Your Committee therefore *recommends*

That the convention gratefully acknowledge the continuing fine progress of Concordia Publishing House;

That it take special note of the contributions made in the four fields mentioned above; and

That the work of Mr. O. A. Dorn, his staff, and the Board of Directors be warmly commended.

#### Resolution 2

Although Synod has previously authorized an expansion program for Concordia Publishing House, it has not been feasible to carry out this program. The urgent need for additional space, however, is now acute.

Your Committee, therefore, *recommends* that Concordia Publishing House be encouraged to carry out its expansion program as soon as practicable.

# Financial Report of Concordia Publishing House

ST. LOUIS, MO.

For the Triennium: May 1, 1947, to April 30, 1950

Operations		Analysis of Worth, 4/30/50	
Sales		Assets	
Other Income (Net)	\$8,400,004.24	Cash on Hand and in Banks	\$ 631,496.35
Merchandise, Material Purchased	37,788.26	Government Securities	251,125.00
Administrative and Selling Expenses	\$5,564,390.42	Accounts Receivable	265,186.83
Addition to Worth	1,849,493.38	Inventories, Merchandise and Supplies	1,055,807.36
	1,023,908.70	Plant	635,176.94
	<u>\$8,437,792.50</u>	Total Assets	<u>\$2,838,792.48</u>
	<u>\$8,437,792.50</u>		
Result of Operations		Liabilities	
Worth, 5/1/47	\$1,363,925.86	Accounts Payable	\$203,465.46
Funds Transferred to Synod	\$ 350,000.00	Due Subscribers	403,775.46
Appropriation for Employees' Retirement Plan — Prior Years' Service	100,000.00	Reserve for Plant Expansion	435,368.06
Addition to Worth	\$1,023,908.70		
Less: Net Addition to Reserve for Plant Expansion	141,651.06	Worth, 4/30/50	<u>\$1,796,183.50</u>
Worth, 4/30/50	<u>1,796,183.50</u>		
	<u>\$2,246,183.50</u>		
	<u>\$2,246,183.50</u>		

Compiled by HERBERT H. MEADER,

Certified Public Accountant

This financial report is respectfully submitted as a supplement to Report No. 701 on page 547 of the book of *Reports and Memorials* for the Forty-first Regular Convention of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, June 21 to 30, 1950. These figures were taken from the auditor's reports which could not be completed in time to be included in the book of *Reports and Memorials*.

O. A. DORN, General Manager

## Report of the General Literature Board

(Memorial 702)

The *Handbook* of Synod directs the General Literature Board to study the needs of the Lutheran Church, particularly of Synod, to determine what literature may be required, and also to select authors to undertake literary tasks," and that "all manuscripts shall be critically examined by the Board to determine their literary value, timeliness, and expediency." (*Handbook*, 11.51.)

In keeping with these directions your Board has not only critically reviewed all manuscripts submitted, but has endeavored to make a careful study of the literary needs of our church body. On the basis of our findings we have initiated many new publications designed to serve the various interests of Synod. The list of new publications included in the report of Concordia Publishing House reflects in a large measure the program of your Board.

The past triennium has been a busy one. About fifty "live" projects were regularly before us, ranging in scope from small tracts of a few pages to the monumental Lutheran Commentary of the Scriptures, all in various stages of preparation, from the problem of authorship to the finished product. In addition there is a deferred docket. Such a large program makes heavy demands on the members of your Board, not only at the monthly meetings, but especially between meetings when manuscripts must be read and approved. In accord with regulations we submitted a number of manuscripts to authorities in their field, in order that we might have expert opinions to guide us in our decisions.

Your Board wishes to commend the circumspect, but aggressive policy of Mr. O. A. Dorn, Manager of Concordia Publishing House, both in planning as well as in marketing our Church's publications. Synod is indebted, too, to the faculty of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, for the painstaking and expeditious manner in which its members have read the many manuscripts submitted to them.

Mention should be made of a few major projects. We are pleased to announce that the first volume of our Lutheran Commentary, after many years of effort, will be on the market this year. It is the commentary on the Prophet Jeremiah, written by Dr. Theo. Laetsch. We trust that this volume will have a wide sale. Dr. Walter H. Wente of Winfield, Kans., is at work on a New Testament section, and it is hoped that this volume can be published next year.

No new number of the Historical Series, designed to cover the history of Synod, has appeared since the last convention,

though it is expected that a manuscript by Dr. W. O. Forster, professor of history at Purdue University, La Fayette, Ind., a scholarly presentation of the early phases of the Saxon immigration of the last century, should be put into production at Concordia Publishing House within the year. In this connection we would mention another historical item, though not a part of the series referred to above, Dr. E. G. Schwiebert's *Luther and His Times, A New Appraisal*, a study not only of the religious, but also of the social, political, and educational factors of Luther's period which contributed to the Reformation movement. This book should be on the market in a few months.

Other major undertakings are completely new editions of the *Concordia Cyclopaedia*, *Book of Concord*, and *Popular Symbolics*, in order that our reading clientele may have the results of the latest research in these important fields of knowledge.

There appears to be a demand in our country for a version of the Bible in simple, present-day English. A number of such new translations have been marketed by others in recent years. We have under consideration at this time a manuscript prepared by a clergyman of our Church which offers the New Testament in the language of today. This is a matter which demands most careful study, and we invite opinions of interested parties.

*Portals of Prayer*, our popular booklet of devotions, continues to sell in large quantities, approaching the half-million mark. Its wide acceptance and the many reader acknowledgments of its blessings are a source of gratification and ample reward for time and effort expended on its production. The demand for the German counterpart continues steady at about 35,000 copies per issue.

The use of tracts has increased considerably also in our circles, and about a score of new tracts were produced by us in the past triennium. Your Board and Concordia Publishing House are bending every effort to produce these "quickies" on religious subjects in a manner to attract reader interest.

Your Board solicits manuscripts on any subject within the area served by Concordia Publishing House; they will be carefully and objectively examined. It might be stated as an encouragement to unknown authors that a fair number of our publications are unsolicited manuscripts.

It should be noted as a matter of record that the Literature Board has no control over the publications sponsored by other Boards and Committees of Synod, even though they are published by Concordia.

The personnel of the Board continued unchanged through the

triennium: Rev. Alfred Doerfler, chairman; Rev. William H. Eifert, secretary; Rev. W. E. Hohenstein; Rev. Otto Nieting; and Mr. William A. Kramer.

THE GENERAL LITERATURE BOARD

WILLIAM H. EIFERT, *Secretary*

**ACTION**

With reference to this report, Synod *adopted* the following recommendations of Committee 8:

**Resolution 9**

The report of the General Literature Board gives evidence of much diligent work. The Board is engaged in an extensive program, which includes such major projects as the publication of commentaries and the projected work on Luther, as well as a new edition of the *Concordia Cyclopedia*, *Book of Concord*, and *Popular Symbolics*.

In its endeavor to publish works of a scholarly nature the Board has occasionally experienced difficulty in securing from the Boards of Control of various institutions the release of the men needed for its projects.

Therefore your Committee *recommends* that Synod commend the General Literature Board for its faithful and successful efforts in conducting an elaborate program of publications;

That the Boards of Control be encouraged to release competent men for work on scholarly projects;

That the General Literature Board be encouraged to avail itself also of the talents of retired men who are qualified for research and literary work in specialized fields;

That pastors and teachers be encouraged to avail themselves of the opportunity of purchasing and reading these sound and scholarly works as they are issued by Concordia Publishing House under the auspices of the General Literature Board; and

That congregations be urged to place these volumes in church or school libraries as well as public libraries.

**Report of Young People's Literature Board**

(Memorial 703)

Your Board for Young People's Literature has under the grace of God functioned continuously and successfully for the past three years. With the exception of July and August the Board met each month at Concordia Publishing House to review and approve or reject all books and manuscripts placed into the hands of the members.

Many hours are spent in reading the contents of books and manuscripts in order to return a just and fair verdict on their merits. Reviews of books are duplicated on five cards to be filed for future reference. Longer reviews are written on the manuscripts with suggestions to the author or publisher.

During the past three years the Board has reviewed nearly 700 books. Of these books about 10 per cent must be rejected because of offensive content or language, trivial or uninteresting plots, and, in the case of religious books, all matters pertaining to false doctrine or distortions thereof.

Exactly 40 manuscripts have been reviewed, and five of them were accepted for publication. Some of these have enjoyed a wide sale. *Chuck Dressler* by G. L. Wind and *The Challenge* by Olga Overn have received many favorable comments.

In addition to the routine business of the Board, the members consider long-range trends. It has been noted, for instance, that the more expensive books are not selling as well as they did in the immediate postwar period three years ago. Therefore the Board is ready at all times to be of service to the readers in calling attention to good books reasonably priced. Because of the overwhelming number of objectionable books, the comparatively few books must be publicized and encouraged for reading.

Concordia Publishing House is to be highly commended for producing attractive and eye-appealing literature for our young people. The recent appearance of *This Day*, our new family magazine, has added immensely to the ever-growing field of Christian literature. There are also other publishing firms not connected with our Synod that have been attempting to publish books of Christian character. These books are examined carefully for any errors in Christian doctrine.

The Board has recently considered ways and means of getting books of better quality into the hands of our readers. Conferences with Mr. Dorn, Manager of Concordia Publishing House, and other staff members were conducted to clarify the channels for publicity. Lists have been prepared and sent to all pastors, teachers, and district officers. The leaders of our Synod have been encouraged time and again to investigate the resources of our own publishing house and avail themselves of information about good books for the home, parish school, and Sunday-school libraries.

Again the Board would encourage a flow of Christian stories from the pen of writers within our Synod. All the leaders within the Church should continue to advise our young people to read Christian literature in order to fortify their faith and keep out temptations for evil. For this we pray the good Lord to continue



to bless the Church and give His Church a continuous stream of Christian stories and edifying reading materials.

During the past triennium the Board has had one change in its personnel. Pastor R. Delventhal, secretary of the Board, accepted a charge away from St. Louis and therefore had to resign. In his place Pastor John Ott has been appointed a member of the Board. The other members are Dr. J. T. Mueller, chairman; A. H. Stelhorn, secretary; Pastor A. Herpolsheimer, and Teacher Clarence Tucker. The members of the Board pray God that their work may go on unhindered and that progress in the field of Christian literature may be constantly in evidence.

JOHN THEODORE MUELLER, *Chairman*

A. H. STELHORN, *Secretary*

#### **ACTION**

The following recommendations of Committee 8 were adopted:

#### **Resolution 10**

In its effort to provide suitable literature for young people, the Young People's Literature Board has during the past three years carried on a program of activity marked by diligence and zeal as well as by understanding and judgment. Forty manuscripts and approximately 700 books were reviewed. These materials were carefully evaluated as to content and language; doctrinal, moral, and literary values were considered.

The past three years have witnessed a new flood of trivial and pernicious books which threaten to displace sound and substantial Christian literature in the home. It is gratifying to know that the Young People's Literature Board is alert and awake to the dangers threatening young people and that, with the help of Concordia Publishing House, it is carrying on an intensified program "to fortify the faith of young people and to keep out temptations for evil."

Your Committee recommends:

1. That the Young People's Literature Board be commended for its consecrated and intelligent efforts in providing Christian literature for young people;
2. That Concordia Publishing House be commended for its splendid co-operation in the vital program of publishing wholesome reading matter;
3. That individuals and groups within our Church be urged to remember the far-reaching effects of the printed page and to avail themselves of the services of the Young People's Literature Board and of the materials offered by Concordia Publishing House; and

4. That pastors and teachers be encouraged to bring these publications to the attention of our constituency by displaying them, by referring to them in meetings of organizations, by preparing lists of suggested purchases, and by other means.

### Report of the Committee on Hymnology and Liturgics (Memorial 704)

For a period of twenty years, the present Committee on Hymnology and Liturgics has worked under the leadership of Prof. W. G. Polack. During the last year, however, Professor Polack resigned from the Committee, because of his new duties as chairman of the Editorial Committee of the *Lutheran Witness*. President J. W. Behnken accepted his resignation and in his stead appointed Prof. W. E. Buszin as chairman of the Committee. Professor Buszin has accepted the appointment.

During the past triennium the Committee has completed the series of altar service books: *The Lutheran Liturgy*, *The Lutheran Agenda*, and *The Lutheran Lectionary*, and the books are now on the market. Also the pocket-size edition of the *Agenda*, the *Pastor's Companion*, has been prepared and should be ready for sale shortly. Contents and arrangement for the Lutheran family prayer book are being considered at present.

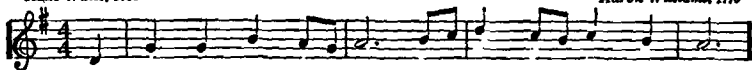
Since there is a demand for a smaller-sized hymnal, easier to handle, the Committee asks permission to publish a pocket-size edition of *The Lutheran Hymnal*. This edition should include the words and the simple tunes placed over the words of the first stanzas, instead of the four-part arrangement. Also a selection of simple hymns suitable for children could be included in such an edition. Below is a sample of a first stanza with superimposed tune.

#### Oh, Bless the Lord, My Soul

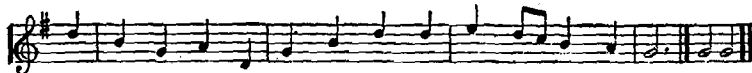
Ps. 108: 1-7  
Isaac Watts, 1719

S. M.

St. Thomas  
Aaron Williams, 1770



1 Oh, bless the Lord, my soul! Let all with-in me join



And aid my tongue to bless His name Whose fa-vors are di-vine.

All synods of the Synodical Conference should be asked to co-operate in this proposal, particularly the synodical boards of education should be requested to assist with their advice and suggestions.

B. SCHUMACHER, Secretary

**ACTION**

Upon recommendation of Committee 9, Synod *resolved*:

**Resolution 2**

WHEREAS, *The Lutheran Hymnal* is serving the worship of our Church satisfactorily; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we decline the request of Synod's Committee on Hymnology and Liturgics for permission to publish a pocket-size edition of *The Lutheran Hymnal*.

**Report of the Catechism Committee**

(Memorial 705)

In accordance with the instruction from Synod, your Catechism Committee, soon after the publication of the new Synodical Catechism, the *Instructor's Manual*, and the Workbook, entitled *Learning and Living*, set to work upon an Intermediate Catechism, designed for use in the fourth, fifth, and sixth grades.

In 1947 Synod instructed the Committee to submit its draft of the Intermediate Catechism to all pastors and teachers for suggestions and corrections. This was done, and by the early months of 1949 a great number of letters had been received. The favorable reception accorded the proof print of the proposed book has been a source of great encouragement to the Committee. For the splendid co-operation on the part of the pastors and the teachers who looked at the book sympathetically and critically the Committee desires to express its appreciation. In particular, the Committee valued the contribution of the Conference of District Superintendents, which was helpful in pointing out deficiencies and in suggesting basic changes.

In addition, the Workshop in Religious Education, held at Seward, Nebr., in July of 1949, and attended by a member of the Catechism Committee, proved itself to be an especially valuable contact. The Workshop, financed by Synod's Committee on Scholarly Research, engaged in concentrated study of six problems:

1. The Objectives of Christian Education
2. The Content of Religious Instruction
3. The Bible in Elementary Education
4. Criteria for Religious Materials
5. Types of Activities
6. The Unit in Religion

Of these, especially No. 4, "Criteria for Religious Instruction," has influenced the thinking of the Committee.

In revising the original draft of the Intermediate Catechism, the Committee has adopted many of the suggestions contained in the letters from pastors and teachers and has made some basic changes, particularly in the following areas:

1. Questions and answers have been rewritten to make them sufficiently extensive to bring to the learner at this age level the essentials of religious training, specifically God's plan of salvation; and to make them sufficiently comprehensive to meet the demand of various kinds of schools and school situations.

2. Many hymn stanzas have been replaced by others of better lyric and devotional quality.

3. The "Bible Readings" have been re-arranged; also, each verse is followed immediately by its Bible reference.

4. Additional exercises, designed to lead pupils into the Bible, have been added to many of the units.

5. Prayers have been recast in a manner so that they retain their simplicity, but conform more closely to liturgical principles. A selection of favorite children's prayers has been added at the end of the book.

6. A new area, "What this means to me?" has been developed for every unit. In this study exercise the material is of such a nature that the Bible doctrines are brought into relationship to living values and living problems of the learner.

7. A table of contents, as well as the Enchiridion itself, have been placed at the beginning of the book. The names of the books of the Bible and a short biography of Luther have been added.

#### THE CATECHISM COMMITTEE

REV. ERWIN KURTH, *Chairman*

PROF. O. C. RUPPRECHT

JOHN M. RUNGE, *Secretary*

#### ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 10, Synod *adopted* the following resolutions:

##### Resolution 1

WHEREAS, The Catechism Committee has very satisfactorily carried out Synod's instruction to gather and to edit material for an intermediate catechism and workbook; and

WHEREAS, Others were very helpful to the committee in performing this task; and

WHEREAS, The assignment of said committee has been virtually completed; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Catechism Committee be fittingly commended for its splendid accomplishments; and be it further

*Resolved*, That all others who contributed to the success of this assignment be thanked for their help; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the Catechism Committee be released upon the publication of the Intermediate Catechism and Workbook.

## **Restore Catechism Introduction**

(Memorial 706)

It is suggested that the following *proposal* be discussed and voted upon at the 1950 convention of our Synod:

Restore Luther's Introduction to the Catechism as was the case before revision. (There seems to be no good reason for omitting it. Certainly we are not ashamed of it.)

ALFRED OPITZ, Pratt, Kans.

### **ACTION**

Upon recommendation of Committee 10, Synod *resolved*:

#### **Resolution 2**

WHEREAS, Luther's Introduction is of primary importance to instructors; be it therefore

*Resolved*, To print Luther's Introduction in the teachers' manuals accompanying Synod's catechisms.

## **Against New Wording of Third Commandment**

(Memorial 707)

WHEREAS, Even good pedagogical principles demand that in teaching especially children we "choose whatever form you think best, and adhere to it forever" as Luther says in his introduction to the Small Catechism; and

WHEREAS, The introduction of two forms for the Third Commandment has caused confusion, the parents and older children having learned one form and the younger children another, one congregation and school reciting this Commandment one way and another a different way; and

WHEREAS, Above all things the form: "Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy" is not in accord with Col. 2:16-17, but inculcates the observance of the Jewish Sabbath (cf. the definition of "Sabbath day" on page 220 of the new Catechism and the definition which the Lord Himself gives of the Sabbath day in Exod. 20:9-11); and

WHEREAS, To teach this Commandment properly, while using

this new form, you must tell the class that we do not mean the Sabbath, which again is confusing; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That Synod in convention assembled at Milwaukee, Wis., June 21—30, 1950, be petitioned to give instructions to the Catechism Committee that the wording of this Commandment taken from Ex. 20:8, which is plainly a part of the Ceremonial Law given to the Jews demanding that the Sabbath be kept holy by resting, be discontinued in our Catechism and that the old form as given in our former edition be retained.

Respectfully submitted

M. F. KRETZMANN

A. T. KRETZMANN

G. R. KRETZMANN

April 10, 1950

### **ACTION**

Committee 10 recommended, and Synod *resolved*:

### **Resolution 3**

WHEREAS, Either wording of the Third Commandment (Thou shalt sanctify the holy day—Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy) is pedagogically difficult to explain; and

WHEREAS, Luther's explanation itself explains the New Testament understanding of the Third Commandment (Col. 2:16-17); and

WHEREAS, The wording of Exodus is the Scriptural wording and is advantageous primarily in instructing adults; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we retain the wording as it is at present.

## **Catechism Materials**

(Memorial 708)

The Superintendents' Conference at St. Louis, December 6—8, 1949, adopted the following *resolution*, and respectfully begs leave to submit it as a memorial to the 1950 convention of Synod, meeting at Milwaukee.

WHEREAS, Synod's Board for Parish Education is charged with the responsibility of providing suitable textbooks and other educational materials for the program of Christian training and education in the parish; and

WHEREAS, Synod has appointed a Catechism Committee independent of the Board for Parish Education; and

WHEREAS, The advantages are obvious of having all committees which are charged with the production of materials for parish education purposes work in co-operation with Synod's Board for Parish Education; therefore be it

*Resolved*

1. That the Superintendents' Conference in session at Saint Louis, December 6—8, 1949, respectfully request that the present Catechism Committee and the Board for Parish Education work jointly and co-operatively in the production of all Catechism materials;

2. That the Superintendents' Conference respectfully petition Synod in convention at Milwaukee in 1950 to establish by resolution this joint relationship between the Catechism Committee and the Board for Parish Education;

3. That the Superintendents' Conference memorialize Synod to make it a policy of Synod in future to instruct committees appointed or elected to produce parish education materials to work under the guidance and in co-operation with Synod's Board for Parish Education.

SUPERINTENDENTS' CONFERENCE

E. CHAS. MUELLER, *Chairman*

E. W. HAACK, *Secretary*

**ACTION**

Upon recommendation of Committee 10, Synod *resolved*:

**Resolution 4**

WHEREAS, Synod's Board for Parish Education has been assigned the duty of preparing religious instructional materials for our schools; and

WHEREAS, The Board for Parish Education has definite plans for a unified religious program for primary, intermediate, and upper grade materials; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That future committees appointed by Synod for the production of such parish educational materials be instructed to work jointly and co-operatively with Synod's Board for Parish Education.

**New Bible Translation**

(Memorial 709)

WHEREAS, God gave His Word to be read and understood by all; and

WHEREAS, The archaic language of the King James Version is a barrier to a clear understanding of God's Word and continually requires explanation; and

WHEREAS, Sound educational principles demand an understandable language for the learning process; and

WHEREAS, Especially children have difficulty in reading the Bible; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That Synod produce a translation of the Bible in which the language is understandable to the average Bible reader.

THE EAST CIRCUIT CONFERENCE OF THE OKLAHOMA DISTRICT  
THE LUTHERAN CHURCH — MISSOURI SYNOD

ARTHUR PAPE, *Chairman*

CLARENCE C. BOYE, *Secretary*

Concerning this memorial, Committee 4 brought in the following resolution:

**Resolution 6**

Overture 709 asks Synod to "produce a translation of the Bible in which the language is understandable to the average reader."

Your Committee recognizes that there is some justification for this request. The granting of the request would, however, be attended by serious problems and difficulties, as is shown by the following considerations:

1. The market is flooded at present with Bible translations, none of which is altogether satisfactory, and the addition of another translation would probably not improve the situation.
2. The cost involved in producing and printing such a Bible translation is prohibitive.
3. The introduction of a new Bible translation into our churches, homes, and schools would cause great confusion.
4. Such a new translation, if adopted as official, would lay the Missouri Synod open to the suspicion that it has its own Bible version.

Your Committee therefore *recommends* that Synod reject this overture.

**ACTION**

This resolution was referred back to the committee, which then brought in the following resolution, which was *adopted*:

**Resolution 18**

WHEREAS, There is a pronounced need and persistent demand for a more readable Bible; and

WHEREAS, Our people, without sufficient guidance, are already making use of the many new versions and paraphrases which are appearing; and

WHEREAS, A more readable English text would be a boon to Christian education and to personal and family Bible reading; and

WHEREAS, A committee known as the Advisory Committee on Versions, appointed by the Board for Parish Education, has made some preliminary explorations; therefore be it



*Resolved*, That the Board for Parish Education through its Advisory Committee on Versions continue to study the problem of a more readable English Bible text and make known its findings to the Church and stand prepared to render sound advice in this matter whenever requested.

NOTE. — Cf. action on Memorial 201, point 7.7.

## A Family Bible

(Memorial 710)

Until recent years the Bible was easily the finest publication in the home. Its appearance predisposed people to give it a central place in their family life and in their affection.

We must face the fact that the Bible has been crowded out of its central place in the home. (Even leather bindings that distinguish it may not really invite people to read it.) Christian people read, love, and live in a multitude of interesting things; but most of them are not living in the Bible. Faulting our Christian people for this neglect does not help them, nor is it altogether right. Under the avalanche of modern appeals many fine Christians are trying somewhat desperately to cultivate an interest in religious things. We want to give them a Bible that will challenge that interest. More than that, it is our cherished goal to interest even the non-Christian world.

Some defeatists fault the Bible as being intrinsically too difficult — of course, without a serious examination of the difficulty and without an honest effort to help the situation. We know that the intrinsic merits of the Bible enable it to weather any competition: It has the most delightful stories, and it has messages with the most powerful appeal in the world. But we have rarely permitted the Bible to express its intrinsic merits in an equivalent, appealing form.

The result is that the child of today to whom the Bible would be its dearest treasure would seem a bit odd. That is not the child's fault; it is up to us to put the Bible — where it once was when God gave it — into the life of the people; it is up to us to create the materials that will make everyone, child and adult, aware of the fact that the Bible is the most beautiful, interesting, and helpful book there is. To reach such a goal, we need a FAMILY BIBLE.

### 1. The FAMILY BIBLE should be a *fresh translation*.

Since neither God (Jesus) nor His writers spoke an archaic language, such a language in our Bible is an unnecessary difficulty for those who should read it. Especially since there is in modern life a multitude of other obstacles to the reading of the

Bible, the Church cannot with a good conscience retain such a serious obstacle as an antiquated language in its Bible.

One attempt to solve the difficulty has been to retell the Bible. As a result we have Bible story books, most of which are inexact, incomplete, and much too wordy. The best retelling gives up the really effective concrete appeal of the Bible text. We need a wording by which the Prophets, Jesus, and the Apostles may speak as they spoke in their day. It must be faithful to the original text. A Christian should be able to put his finger on any sentence of this text and say, "That is what God says."

A Bible that speaks strange words seems cold. But when we let God speak in the words that people think and feel, that are warmed at the bosom of family life, that vibrate with the sorrows and joys of real living, these words breathe life and power into the hearts of people and enable Christian families to grow by an intimate and loving contact with their God.

## 2. The FAMILY BIBLE should be arranged *chronologically*.

The present arrangement of the Biblical books is not self-evident. It is a confusion that God has not intended. To read the twenty-third Psalm after Nehemiah, Lamentations far away from the fall of Jerusalem, Philemon after Paul's dying words, is nothing divine. That is not how God gave the Bible.

We wish it were all as harmless as many take it to be. For the general reader the Prophets in their present arrangement, and some parts of the New Testament, too, are a somewhat pointless and ineffectual assignment; these sections have necessitated heavy isagogical explanations—hard to learn and easily forgotten by simple people. We're making heroic efforts to help the puzzled reader unscramble what ought never to have been scrambled.

If we had been reasonably successful in clarifying the sequence of the Biblical materials to the average reader, there might be no need of a special production to help him. But while we have supposed that the reader ought to find his own way, we have piled up materials about the Bible instead of leading him into it. Once we realize the complications of the task, that a rather advanced theological study is required to find a path through the Bible, we'll be convinced that we're asking something impossible of the simple reader and that we are spending an unwarranted amount of effort in helping people master the mechanics of the Bible, which ought to be taken for granted while we teach its contents. The result is that most people have an interest-dulling, confused picture of the Bible, and it is hard to wipe out that first conception. And yet that picture ought to be clarified, also in view of the hopeless

muddle that Higher Criticism has made of the Bible. The task of "teaching all things" is difficult enough without adding unnecessary encumbrances.

The difficulty of an unchronological Bible stands in special relief when we try to illustrate it. Page through Tissot's Old and New Testament or any other illustrated Bible, and you are jarred by the sequence of the pictures — that jarring is only an accentuation of the disarrangement of the contents.

The enactment of God's plan of salvation was chronological — that's like saying white is white. Now, to study God's ways with man as they happened, is a basically correct way of understanding His truth.

God gave most of His Word in a chronological sequence. What the collectors and editors did with the revealed books is not the fault of revelation. Now, the setting in which God gave His Word is the best for reading it.

Your own experience in reading a chronological Bible will immediately convince you that such a structure makes reading interesting and richly meaningful. If you have never read the Bible chronologically, the Prophets with the kings under whom they lived, Lamentations with the fall of Jerusalem, Paul's Letters with his travels, there is a new delight waiting for you. All our theologians, teachers, and lay people are entitled to that delight.

More than that, the chronological study of the Bible is Scripture interpreting itself: Contemporary history is the vital "technicolor" setting for the abstract truths of the Prophets and the Apostles; and the doctrinal revelations are, as thought is to practice, a precious enrichment of the bare historical records. Since Biblical history and doctrine essentially belong together, it is basically correct to read and study them together.

3. This FAMILY BIBLE should be a *biographical* series of books.

The titles of these books might be: Adam to Abraham, Joseph, Moses, Joshua, Gideon and Samson, Samuel, David, Elijah and Elisha, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezra, Daniel, Esther; Jesus, Peter and John, Paul.

The arrangement of the Bible in convenient smaller volumes with biographical titles would give it a definitely more inviting appearance. If you work through the Bible from Genesis to Revelation, you realize that you have in your Bible a large collection of literature that cannot without a loss of interest be packed into one book. On one of my shelves I have a complete edition of Shakespeare plus separate volumes of *Hamlet*, *Macbeth*, and a number of other plays. I never grab the complete edition. The

massing of many books within one volume does not build interest. Remember that the Bible was not given that way, nor was it first used that way.

4. This FAMILY BIBLE should be richly *illustrated* in color.

We need educational illustrations of places, buildings, and objects as well as decorative illustrations. We also need fairly large print, correctly arranged on the page. The objectives are interest, clarity, and beauty.

The people for whom the Biblical books were first written lived in the actual things — they saw, tasted, and felt them — of which we might at least include the pictures.

There should be no word that isn't in some way made clear to the reader. For each difficult item there is in our modern printing and art a barrage of techniques to make it simple and clear and to bring it within the range of comprehension of the average person.

Illustrations in color are extremely costly and are holding back the production of the best kind of Biblical materials. But we have the confidence that Christian families are eager to supply themselves with the finest materials even if they are costly; so far we haven't seriously challenged them in this respect.

\* \* \*

There is only one real obstacle to the production of a FAMILY BIBLE: the high cost of printing and art work. A large sum of money should be set aside for this purpose to encourage our Concordia Publishing House to produce it.

Like the Bible, this material would be strictly undenominational and would have a sale in all circles. This product would be unique; there is nothing like it on the market; it would have no competition. With the right kind of distribution we could expect a world market.

This FAMILY BIBLE, read in the most interesting form, living at the heart of every Christian family, and studied with enjoyment, could be the mightiest influence in the life of the Church. The habit of reading the Bible in this "homey" form would develop a lifelong understanding, conviction, interest, and love for the Word of God.

PASTOR W. F. BECK, St. Louis, Mo.

#### ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 8, Synod *resolved*:

#### Resolution 7

This overture petitions Synod to undertake the production of a Family Bible.

Inasmuch as the overture involves many factors which require

ful consideration and study, your Committee recommends that the matter be referred to the General Literature Board and the Board of Directors of Concordia Publishing House for consideration.

## **Reduce the Number of Synodical Publications and Simplify the Choice and Appointment of Editors**

(Memorial 711)

WHEREAS, The number of regular and special publications emanating from various boards and offices of Synod is both confusing and expensive; and

WHEREAS, The need for communication from Synod, its agencies, its Districts, and its member congregations is undeniable; be it therefore

Resolved, That the President be given authority to combine the various publications which are regularly and sporadically being issued into one publication for all called workers, at synodical expense, one publication designated as the official information vehicle for the members of Synod and the congregations at large (the *Lutheran Witness* and its counterpart the *Lutheraner*), and one publication designed for the training and use of the lay workers and leaders in the congregations, and one publication containing professional studies to be made available on a subscription basis; and be it

Resolved, That the editor of each be appointed by the President of Synod and be responsible to him.

YORK-SEWARD REGIONAL CONFERENCE  
SOUTHERN NEBRASKA DISTRICT

B. HOLM, *Secretary*

### **ACTION**

Upon recommendation of Committee 8, Synod resolved:

#### **Resolution 13**

WHEREAS, The *Lutheran Witness* and *Der Lutheraner* have in the past satisfactorily functioned to convey official information to Synod's membership; and

WHEREAS, The *Concordia Theological Monthly* and *Lutheran Education* appear to be necessary professional journals for our pastors and teachers respectively; be it

Resolved, That these four publications continue to function in their respective fields as heretofore.

**Resolution 14**

WHEREAS, The other suggestions of Overture 711 are indefinite; be it

*Resolved*, That Synod at its present convention decline to entertain them.

NOTE. — This resolution also covered Unprinted Memorial 20, "A Survey of Publications" advocating that the "bewildering array of periodicals issued by and within our Synod" be "reduced to four or five." (Queens-Long Island Conference.)

**Re: "Lutheran Witness" and "Lutheraner"  
Mailing List**

(Memorial 715)

WHEREAS, In the course of synodical events it is expedient at times for the *Praesidium* and/or the Board of Directors to have direct access by mail into the homes of as many of our communicant membership as possible; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That Synod hereby authorize the *Praesidium* and/or the Board of Directors to use the mailing list of the *Lutheran Witness* and *Lutheraner* whenever in their opinion the welfare of the Church would thereby be served.

L. MEYER

**"Lutheran Witness" Subscription Lists**

(Memorial 716)

WHEREAS, The subscription lists of the *Lutheran Witness* are given in strict confidence and it is our earnest desire to safeguard the use of the same, be it

*Resolved*, That there be no unauthorized use of the subscription lists of the *Lutheran Witness* and that such lists may be used only if our District officials and editorial committees approve.

THE CHICAGO ENGLISH DISTRICT PASTORAL CONFERENCE  
HERBERT H. NAGEL, *Secretary*

**ACTION**

This matter was covered by the following resolution, submitted by Committee 8:

**Resolution 30**

WHEREAS, No full coverage of Synod's membership would be gained by even an indiscriminate use of the *Lutheran Witness* and *Der Lutheraner* mailing lists; and

WHEREAS, A use of such lists would also reach such as are not members of Synod; and

WHEREAS, Some congregations continually deny the use of such lists to anyone; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That Synod reject both of these memorials.

## Recognition of "The Mission Call"

(Unprinted Memorial 12)

### Resolution 8

*The Mission Call* is a mission leaflet, edited and circulated by the students of Concordia Seminary in St. Louis. By providing direct information from our Foreign Mission fields it helps to awaken and sustain interest in our Church's mission projects.

This unprinted overture, submitted by the staff of *The Mission Call*, requests that Synod extend recognition to this periodical and encourage our pastors and members to subscribe to it.

Your Committee *recommends* that Synod extend the recognition and give the encouragement requested.

### ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 8, this recommendation was *adopted*.

## Placing Concordia Publishing House on a Non-Profit Basis

(Unprinted Memorial 30)

### Resolution 3

This unprinted memorial petitions Synod to put Concordia Publishing House on a non-profit basis.

A similar overture was submitted to the convention in 1947. At that time Synod felt that the policy of Concordia Publishing House was characterized by efficiency and integrity, and therefore declined to make the change proposed by the overture.

We believe that the business of Concordia Publishing House is still being conducted in a manner in keeping with approved standards of business and sound stewardship of funds.

Your Committee, therefore, *recommends* that Synod, at this time, reaffirm its resolution of 1947: "That Concordia Publishing House continue its present policy." (1947 *Proceedings*, page 551.)

### ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 8, Synod *adopted* this recommendation.

## Theological Books

(Unprinted Overture 52)

Certain booksellers were interviewed in regard to the theological and homiletical literature in demand today. It was disturbing to learn that the homiletical works of such men as Weatherhead, Buttrick, Fosdick, and Gossip sell most readily, not only among the sects, but in our own circles.

This inquiry was made in connection with the preparation of a three-volume work on the history of preaching and was in no sense an investigation of the manner in which our younger men prepare their sermons.

A wealth of valuable material, Christ-centered, and with the great doctrines of redemption as their theme, exists in our own circles. Unfortunately much of it is either no longer available to the average reader or else is available only in languages other than English. Other valuable material has never been published. The sermons of such men as Dr. Markus Wagner and the late Rev. H. K. Moussa (to mention but two of a longer list), prove that the great doctrines of saving grace may be presented in a most attractive manner and in a style that is popular in its most dignified sense.

Sectarian literature, both in the form of sermon books and the collections of short theological essays, now widely popular in some circles, no longer questions openly such truths as the deity of our Lord Jesus Christ, His miracles, and His redemptive work. The method of today is to ignore them and to preach sermons on Bible characters and draw commonplace moral lessons from them; or more often to preach a flashy and superficial religious psychiatry on some such subject as "The Bondage of Life's Dark Yesterdays." It cannot be denied that this type of preaching has made its appearance in our own circles, here and there.

The purpose of this overture is to raise two questions:

Might it not be well for all our retail book outlets to discontinue the display of homiletical material and theological essays of the liberal sectarian school of thought? This would apply to the displays in book rooms, to the displays at District conventions and larger conferences, and to the printed material sent through the mails to our pastors. It would apply to the favorable review of Modernistic sermon books and theological writings in certain periodicals, with the final words: "While we cannot accept all the doctrinal opinions of this book, yet we recommend it most highly especially to our younger pastors."

Might it not be well to reprint the sermons and theological essays of our most able leaders of the past 50 or 75 years, translating these works into good, fluent English? This would include, of course, not only sermon collections and theological works of the past, but it would include collections of sermons and theological essays that may exist only in written form. We have produced a number of able preachers and theological writers whose works have never yet been published. In some cases these still exist, and unless they are published, they may be lost forever.

The value of such writings might well be felt far beyond our own circles. The wide popularity of such books as Dr. Baillie's



cent *God Was in Christ* and the turgid speculations of Kierkegaard, Barth, and Brunner are proof that such books will be read. The books just mentioned are unsound in many respects, but they indicate a trend of thought that is away from the Higher Criticism and Form Criticism that has cast a blight upon sectarian thinking. The remedy is not more unclear thinking and false doctrine of the Barthian kind, but the clear exposition of the great truths of sin and redemption as set forth so ably by some of our leading men. Such writings, both homiletical and theological, if translated into clear, smooth English, would prove valuable in our own circles to those who read English more readily than German, Norwegian, and Slovak, but, with proper promotion, could strengthen the faith of many a non-Lutheran of the so-called Fundamentalist kind.

F. R. WEBBER

#### ACTION

Regarding this matter, Committee 8 submitted the following recommendation, which was *adopted*:

#### Resolution 5

This unprinted overture, submitted by Rev. F. R. Webber of Mount Vernon, N. Y., expresses alarm over the ready sale that sectarian theological and homiletical literature is finding in our own circles. The overture suggests that to counteract this trend, the sermons and theological essays of our ablest leaders of the past be done into good English, and that also the hitherto unpublished works of some able preachers and theological writers of the present be published.

We believe that this overture pertains to a matter which should receive careful attention.

Your Committee therefore recommends that the suggestions in this overture be referred to the General Literature Board.

### Setting a Date for the Publication of the "Statistical Yearbook"

(Unprinted Memorial 68)

#### Resolution 4

This unprinted memorial, submitted by the Fort Wayne Area Pastoral Conference, recommends that Concordia Publishing House be encouraged to fix the publication date of the *Statistical Yearbook* as June 15 of every year or earlier if possible.

It is impossible, however, to carry out this proposal unless pastors and boards are prompt in submitting the necessary data to the Statistical Bureau.

Your Committee recommends that in the interest of efficient

church management all who are responsible for submitting, compiling, and printing such materials be encouraged to co-operate so that the *Statistical Yearbook* may be published no later than June 15.

#### ACTION

Synod adopted the above recommendation of Committee 8.

### Synodical "Proceedings" and "Statistical Yearbook" to be Mailed also to Installed Teachers

(Unprinted Memorial 72)

This memorial was submitted by the staff of the Board for Parish Education, the Statistician of Synod, the Secretary of Christian Education of the Western District, and the Executive Secretary of the L. L. L.

#### ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 8, the following resolutions were adopted:

#### Resolution 15

WHEREAS, The *Handbook of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod*, Section 11.23 f, provides that Concordia Publishing House "shall mail a printed copy of the official *Proceedings* of the synodical conventions and of the *Statistical Yearbook* to every pastor of Synod for the information and use of the pastor and the members of his charge, at the expense of Synod"; and

WHEREAS, *The Book of Reports and Memorials* is already mailed free of charge to teachers as well as pastors, though the official *Proceedings* are not mailed to the teachers; and

WHEREAS, The interest of the Church would best be served were the information contained in these three publications made readily available to all active and retired servants of the Word; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That the official *Proceedings* of the synodical conventions and the *Statistical Yearbook* as well as the *Book of Reports and Memorials* be mailed free of charge to all active and retired pastors and all active and retired male teachers, whether in the service of a congregation or holding another church position; and be it further

*Resolved*, That Section 11.23 f of the *Handbook* be amended to read as follows:

"The Publishing House shall, at the expense of Synod, mail a printed copy of the official *Proceedings* of the synodical conventions and of the *Statistical Yearbook* to every active and retired pastor and every active and retired male teacher of Synod for his own and his congregation's information and use."

**Publication of Essays Delivered at the Convention**

Committee 8 submitted the following resolutions:

**Resolution 16**

**WHEREAS**, The time for the presentation and discussion of the essays delivered by Prof. M. Franzmann and Dr. M. Walker was limited; and

**WHEREAS**, Possession of these essays in printed form would enable the pastors and lay delegates to study them more thoroughly in private; and

**WHEREAS**, The lay delegates, too, should have the opportunity to acquaint themselves fully with the content of these essays and the proceedings of the convention, so that they can discuss the matters intelligently in their congregational and circuit meetings; and

**WHEREAS**, The theme suggested to our parishes for emphasis in 1950—1951 is "The Living Church" (treated in these essays); therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the two essays presented at this convention be printed in pamphlet form; and be it further

*Resolved*, That these two essays and also the *Proceedings* of the present convention be sent to all lay delegates of this convention as well as to all pastors and teachers of Synod; and be it finally

*Resolved*, That these two essays be made available to the Department of Adult Education of the Board for Parish Education, and that we petition said department to develop these essays into a course of Bible study.

**ACTION**

Synod *adopted* these resolutions.

---

## VIII. FINANCIAL MATTERS

### Triennial Report of the Board of Directors

(Memorial 801)

With grateful acknowledgment of God's blessing and guidance during the past triennium your Board of Directors herewith submits its report to the forty-first convention.

1. The Board of Directors, as elected at the Chicago Convention in 1947, remained intact until the Lord of the Church called Dr. Paul Schulz to his eternal rest on January 30 of this year. It should be mentioned that an honorary member of the Board, Mr. Henry W. Horst, departed this life in September last year. Since Mr. Martin Salvner also was unable to contribute his share to the work of the Board after being stricken with serious illness and at times a bare majority of the members had to carry on and make important decisions, the Board took steps — though in vain — to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Schulz.

At the time of this writing twenty-six meetings of the Board have been held, and at least one more will have to be called.

#### Organization

2. The first meeting of the Board during the triennium was held September 22—23, 1947. President Behnken was elected as chairman, the undersigned as secretary, and Mr. W. H. Schlueter as treasurer of the Board. Standing committees were chosen as follows: Committee on Colleges, Dr. Paul Schulz and Messrs. E. J. Gallmeyer, J. W. Boehne, Jr., and Theo. Schlake; Finance Committee, Dr. J. W. Behnken, Treasurer Schlueter, Pastor Paul Koenig, and Mr. Schlake; Fiduciary Committee, Messrs. E. Schuettner, Chas. Burde, Walter F. Streutker, and Fred Mueller; Advisory Committee for Valparaiso, the Secretary, Rev. O. Fedder, and Mr. E. Tatge. The following were asked to act as contact men with other departments: the Home Mission Board and the Board for Parish Education, the Secretary; the Lutheran Laymen's League, Mr. E. J. Gallmeyer; the Armed Services Commission, Dr. Paul Schulz. Mr. Theo. W. Eckhart was appointed as Assistant Treasurer. Mr. A. W. Hugel continued to serve faithfully as our capable Synodical Auditor.

3. Appointments made by the *Praesidium* in conjunction with the Board of Directors: *The Board for Public Relations*: Prof. A. Huegli of River Forest, Pastors E. C. Fackler of Detroit (later replaced by the Rev. H. W. Gockel), Ad. Meyer of New York, Manfred E. Reinke of La Porte, Ind., and Messrs. Fred J. Strodel of Chicago, J. W. Boehne, Jr., of Washington, and Geo. Halter of

Lakewood, Ohio. *The Committee to Study the Question of Membership in the National Lutheran Council:* Dr. A. Brunn, Dr. L. Meyer, and Messrs. Carl A. Geist of Cincinnati, Arthur L. Miller of St. Louis, and W. C. Dickmeyer of Fort Wayne. Upon the death of Dr. Brunn, President R. R. Ressmeyer served as chairman for several months. When he could no longer serve, the Rev. Walter H. Meyer was chosen in his place. Mr. Geo. Eigel of St. Louis continued to render valuable services as Synodical Attorney. Many legal questions were turned over to him, such as the incorporation of Synod in various States, the question of the charter of Synod, etc. As the terms of the Trustees of Synod's Trust Funds expired, the vacancies were filled by the Board of Directors. We cannot but emphasize that these men, well versed in the problems involved, gave unstintingly of their time to invest the trust funds of Synod according to the regulations. Their report is included in our presentation.

#### General Synodical Matters

4. *Budget Matters.*—The Board of Directors was conscious of the fact that one of its important functions is to "prepare the annual budget of Synod and submit it to the Fiscal Conference for final action" (*Handbook*, Section 2.79, a). Recognizing the fact that under God's gracious blessing Synod grew in numbers, which indicates increased obligations in view of our mission expansion, but should also mean increased ability to meet these obligations, the Board, with the approval of the Fiscal Conference, increased the budget from year to year. It is a matter of record that in spite of all efforts a deficit had to be recorded each year, which had to be taken from our Contingent Fund. Our minutes show that much consideration was given to this problem. Early in the triennium, as our minutes of February 17, 1948, show, definite steps were taken to strengthen the synodical setup for the raising of the budget. We were convinced that our Christian people are able and, if properly instructed, also willing to contribute the necessary funds to carry on the work which the Lord has given us to do. Every effort was made to use the channels set up by Synod to collect the needed amounts. But the Board had to come to the conviction that our Fiscal Office had to be strengthened in the Stewardship Department. Not having the authority to set up a new office, the Board, with the approval of the Fiscal Conference, strengthened the Department of Publicity and Missionary Education by employing a Stewardship Secretary in the person of the Rev. J. E. Herrmann, loaned to us by the Western District, and a Secretary of Finance in the person of the Rev. W. C. Birkner, coming to us on a similar temporary basis from the Central

District. Under their guidance and with the consecrated efforts of our special Stewardship Committee the threatening large deficit for 1949 was held down to a comparatively small amount, and the foundation was laid for better stewardship in the future. The Board recommends to Synod to establish, on a permanent basis, a Department of Stewardship and that the proper regulations for this office be drawn up and embodied in the *Handbook*.

**Resolution re Stewardship Secretary or Stewardship Department**

WHEREAS, The principle and practice of the stewardship of the whole Christian life requires wider dissemination and implementation throughout our Church to enable her to fulfill her God-given mission to an ever greater degree; and

WHEREAS, The Special Fiscal Conference of Synod on February 2 and 3, 1949, urged the Board of Directors of Synod to "provide a man whose special duties shall be those usually assigned to a stewardship secretary"; and

WHEREAS, The Board of Directors of Synod is persuaded that the study and promotion of stewardship life is essential to the over-all Kingdom program of our Synod; and

WHEREAS, The promotion of stewardship, missionary education, and publicity about the work of the Church are closely allied and should be integrated and co-ordinated, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That all work coming under the classification of stewardship, publicity, missionary education, and promotion be merged in a department to be called the Department of Stewardship, Missionary Education, and Promotion;

That the Board of Directors be empowered to create such secretaryships as are necessary to adequately staff this department; and

That the Department of Stewardship, Missionary Education, and Promotion shall be responsible to the Board of Directors for the conduct of its work.

5. *Special Collections*. — To revert to the Centennial Thank-offering and the Peace Thankoffering, collected during the previous triennium, your Board was conscientiously concerned about administering the remaining funds within the framework of the allocations made (cf. *Proceedings*, 1947, page 578), so that the moneys so liberally contributed by our people continue to serve their purpose. As to the collection for the most necessary items in our building program, including the building grants made by the last convention, the original goal of \$1,500,000 had to be raised to \$2,050,000, with the consent of the Fiscal Conference. This

effort, known as the "Building for Tomorrow" collection, has not been brought to a conclusion. In conjunction with the Board for Higher Education the most urgent allocations were made from the moneys received. (Cf. Treasurer's report.) Concerning the "Collection for Relief in Europe and Asia" (*Proceedings*, 1947, page 665), see the report of the Treasurer. Much assistance was given of which we have no record.

6. *Synodical Building and Loan Fund*.—According to the action of Synod on Memorial 401 (*Proceedings*, 1947, page 623f.), the Board of Directors appointed the following committee to study this matter: Messrs. A. T. Wilson, George Schudlich, Henry Buck, R. C. Obermann, and Oscar Doerr. Dr. F. C. Streufert, Mr. A. W. Hüge, and the Rev. H. A. Mayer served in an advisory capacity. This committee gave it as its opinion "that the organization of the Synodical Building and Loan Department is not advisable. However, the Board of Directors was requested

"1. To empower the General Church Extension Board to enlarge its fund through gifts and loans, with interest, where necessary.

"2. To continue to confine loans by the General Church Extension Board to Districts and synodical boards.

"3. To permit the General Board to charge the Districts a rate of interest adequate to cover the interest paid and the operating costs of the fund. This will mean a change in *Handbook* Section 8.113 d.

"4. To prepare the proper memorial to bring these suggestions to the attention of Synod.

"It was finally recommended to request the General Church Extension Board through its executives to study the best procedure of administering Church Extension Funds and to encourage and assist the District Boards in the promotion and developments of the best methods of Church Extension."

A separate memorial on this matter is attached to this report.

7. *Retirement Plan for Lay Employees*.—(Cf. *Proceedings*, 1947, pages 619—622.) The revised plan provides for the appointment of a Retirement Committee of six men by the Board of Directors. Regulations were drawn up, which are embodied in the *Handbook*, Article IX, D, Sections 10.61—10.93.

8. *Synodical Board of Social Welfare*.—In accordance with the resolutions of Synod with reference to Memorial 420 (cf. *Proceedings*, 1947, page 471). The committee appointed by the President, consisting of Dr. C. A. Behnke, Prof. E. E. Foelber, and

Mr. Lewis W. Klitzke, in due time reported to the Board of Directors as follows:

I. The committee held two meetings: the first in Fort Wayne, Ind., in April, 1948; the second, in Buffalo, N. Y., in December, 1948.

II. The committee report is based upon

A. the data on pages 172—174 in the *Statistical Yearbook* of 1947;

B. the fifty-three returns from the questionnaire sent to the institutional missionaries listed in the 1948 *Lutheran Annual*. A copy of the questionnaire is attached to this report.

C. additional data supplied by the president and the vice-president of the Associated Lutheran Charities.

III. From the evidence at hand, the following facts pertinent to the advisability of creating the office of an Executive Secretary of Social Welfare are brought to your attention:

A. Organized welfare within our Synod has developed into a major activity. To wit: More than fifty institutions and agencies are operating within our Synod and, in a limited degree, within synods affiliated with us in the Synodical Conference and within synods not affiliated with us. The personnel required to perform the services they offer exceeds 2,500; the number of persons served directly is approximately 100,000 a year. The property value is conservatively estimated at 12,000,000 dollars. In 1946 the income was reported to be \$5,780,463, derived largely from the persons served. The amount contributed by our membership for current expenses is estimated at \$250,000.

B. In no instance is an institution or agency owned or controlled by Synod or a synodical District.

C. The attitude of Synod towards organized welfare within its borders has been a benevolent one, as is evidenced from its practice of permitting the synodical Districts to hear and receive reports and requests from institutions and agencies and to pass resolutions encouraging them in their work.

D. The unmet needs expressed by the institutions and agencies in their answers to the committee's questionnaire may be listed and summarized as follows:

1. Leadership centralized in one man, properly trained in theology and social work, to advise institutions and agencies as to the best methods suited to changing conditions in the social order.

2. Availability of a well-organized clearance and recruitment program for staffing the institutions and the agencies with a per-



sonnel that is soundly and loyally Lutheran and well trained for the specific service to be rendered.

3. Leadership in effecting economies and in strengthening generally the financial positions of the institutions and agencies.

4. Leadership in interpreting both to the clergy and to the laity how the institutions and the agencies fit into the general pattern of church work as carried on by Synod organically and the member congregations locally.

5. Leadership for capitalizing on new opportunities such as are now multiplying in the area of child welfare, the result of the growing number of broken homes. The aggressiveness of the Roman Catholic Church in seizing the new opportunities is only too well known.

6. Leadership for providing Synod with up-to-date and exact information on all phases of welfare work.

7. Immediate availability of leadership for setting up quickly efficient agencies and procedures with reference to suddenly developing situations such as the current Displaced Persons problem, in which all sections of Synod will be involved.

8. Leadership in devising such working arrangements *in extenuis* with non-Synodical Conference groups as will remove duplication of effort and expense, adequately protect our interests, and not involve us in unionistic practices.

9. Leadership in securing for our institutions and agencies proper recognition in Community Chest programs.

10. A responsible voice to interpret the position of the Missouri Synod to the Government. Since the Government is increasing its scope of welfare activity both on a State-wide and national basis, and contacts between the Government and the Church-related agencies and institutions are multiplying, it is at times necessary that the Church-related agencies speak as a united group and as official representatives of the Missouri Synod. Up to the present time the Missouri Synod agencies and institutions had no right to do that. Nor any synodical official. Hence, our institutions and agencies have been compelled to speak only as individual groups or attach themselves to some other church or secular group as expediency dictated.

11. Leadership for preserving the Missouri Synod concept of Christian welfare and for pointing out secularizing practices and tendencies.

12. Leadership for the expanding chaplaincy service in the Government hospitals and sanatoria for veterans, especially of the liaison type.

E. In view of the facts set out under A and D and the demonstrated value of executive secretaryships for other major areas of church work, such as missions, parish schools, and youth service, your Committee recommends that the Board of Directors, being empowered to do so, create the office of Executive Secretary for Social Welfare now.

F. Your Committee further *recommends*

1. That the executive secretary be a man theologically trained and experienced in at least one field of social welfare;

2. That the board of directors of the Associated Lutheran Charities, which has been providing effective leadership, though in a very limited degree, since its members hold full-time positions in their respective institutions and agencies, be designated the official social welfare committee or board of Synod; that this group be augmented by two representatives chosen by the President of the Missouri Synod as synodical advisers with vote, who are to report regularly to the Board of Directors of Synod on the status of organized social welfare within Synod;

3. That Synod make available for the office of social welfare annually the sum of \$10,000. This amount has been arrived at from a study of the present costs of a similar office in the United Lutheran Church.

G. The scope of activity and the duties and responsibilities of the board for social welfare and the executive secretary are determined by the needs as set forth under III D. The precise methods to be used to meet the needs listed there must necessarily be devised by the executive secretary and the board under which he serves.

Underlying the recommendations made above is your Committee's conviction that it has become a matter of wise stewardship for Synod to lend its aid in preserving the truly Missouri Synod character of the social welfare activities within Synod's borders and to enable them to grow inwardly and outwardly in strict conformity with Synod's doctrine and practice.

Since an annual appropriation of \$10,000 was involved and because of other implications the Board of Directors referred the matter to the Fiscal Conference, without recommendation. The Fiscal Conference did not see its way clear to make the appropriation and decided to ask Synod to give this matter further consideration.

9. *Synodical Seal.* — (Cf. *Proceedings*, 1947, page 473.) The committee appointed by the President submitted a number of designs to the Board of Directors, from which the Board made its choice.

10. *Charter of Synod.* — The last convention passed a resolution (*Proceedings*, page 475) enabling the Board of Directors to amend the charter of Synod or eventually obtain a new charter. The need for such action did not arise during the triennium, but we assume that the resolution is still in force. Such questions as a new charter in Indiana and incorporation in Illinois are in the hands of our attorney.

11. *Synodical Office Building.* — Partly because of the high cost of building operations and because the money was more urgently needed elsewhere, the interior arrangements in our downtown office building in St. Louis were delayed. But because the growing need for space in connection with the requirements of Concordia Publishing House made it quite imperative to complete the project, and chiefly because of the advantage of having at least most of the synodical departments together under one roof, the Board decided to let the contracts for the interior office arrangements in our building on South Broadway in the business section of St. Louis. The offices for the Armed Services Commission and the Department of Public Relations are to remain in Washington and New York, respectively, at least for the present.

12. *Voluntary Co-ordinating Council.* — The Board of Directors took the initiative in making arrangements that representatives of the various synodically recognized agencies who expect support from Synod at large will meet as necessary to discuss their plans in order to avoid overlapping and friction in connection with the collection of necessary funds.

### Seminaries and Colleges

13. Under the rules as they obtain at present, the Board of Directors gave considerable time to matters pertaining to the physical equipment, repairs, and other building matters in connection with our colleges and seminaries under consultation and in conjunction with the Board for Higher Education, into whose hands Synod has been giving increasingly greater responsibilities in connection with our educational institutions. Action on such matters, including particularly special items referred to the Board of Directors and/or the Board for Higher Education, will be reflected in the reports of the various institutions and the report of the Board for Higher Education. We assume that this will include recommendations as to uniformity in the retirement provisions for our professors.

14. The introduction of the new cost accounting system at our institutions, which was agreed upon jointly by the two boards, is being instituted gradually according to synodical resolution. (*Proceedings*, 1947, page 225.)

15. The problem of regulating the time of service of teacher graduates (cf. *Proceedings*, 1947, page 257) had been referred to the Board of Directors. This question still seems to be unsolved. The Board for Higher Education might be asked to give this consideration.

#### South American Matters

16. Our South American colleges are directly under the supervision of the Board of Directors. Adjustment of the salaries of the professors in South America had to be made from time to time, owing to serious inflation. Much attention was given to the proper maintenance of the college properties. In connection with these matters the visits of Dr. F. C. Streufert to South America in 1948 and 1949 as representative of the Home Mission Board, the President, and the Board of Directors were very helpful, as was also the visit of the Rev. H. A. Mayer early this year.

17. Since we have ample room at the new seminary at Villa Ballester, a suburb of Buenos Aires, and the location is more desirable, and since the Argentine District favored the plan, the preparatory school at Crespo was discontinued, and the institution is now united with the seminary. We respectfully ask that this be ratified by Synod.

#### Report of Board of Trustees of Synod's Trust Funds

18. "The approaching convention of Synod brings to mind that the Board of Trustees of Synod's Trust Funds wishes to make a special report of its activity during the last three years. For the information of the convention it should be stated that your Board of Trustees, consisting of the President and the Treasurer of Synod, *ex officio*, and five laymen appointed by the Board of Directors, is charged with the responsibility of managing, conserving, investing, and reinvesting all of Synod's Trust Funds.

19. "Three years ago your Board was composed of Pres. J. W. Behnken, or one of his Vice-Presidents as an alternate, Treasurer W. H. Schlueter, and Messrs. C. H. Garbers, Emil Harms, August J. Luedke, Theo. Schroeder, and Richard H. Waltke. Messrs. John A. Sauerman and Dr. Paul Schulze were advisory members. During the triennium the Lord saw fit to call unto Himself the souls of Dr. Paul Schulze and Mr. Emil Harms, both of whom served faithfully, diligently, and intelligently from the time of their appointment until the end. We mourn their passing and miss their counsel. Today your Board consists of President J. W. Behnken, Treasurer W. H. Schlueter, and Messrs. C. H. Garbers, August J. Luedke, John A. Sauerman, Theo. Schroeder, and Richard H. Waltke.

20. "Your Board has met regularly four times a year, and an executive committee has looked after matters between sessions

the Board. As the members of the executive committee are residents of St. Louis, they could meet frequently and on short notice and thus could watch developments and dispose of matters as they arose.

21. "Since the creation of your Board thirteen years ago the responsibility of trust has increased tremendously, as the following tabulation shows:

	April 22, 1937	January 31, 1947	January 31, 1950
Pension Fund .....	\$ .....	\$4,377,894.57	\$ 7,620,130.01
L. L. L. Endowment Fund ..	2,806,322.56	2,855,348.92	2,824,960.25
Sundry Trusts .....	928,192.02	1,761,560.14	2,204,128.14
	<u>\$3,734,514.65</u>	<u>\$8,994,803.63</u>	<u>\$12,649,218.40</u>

22. "During the period of our trusteeship the L. L. L. Endowment Fund has been practically static, Sundry Trusts have shown marked progress, and the Pension Plan is now growing at the rate of more than one million dollars a year.

23. "The L. L. L. Endowment Fund has remained in the custody of the Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Co. of Chicago. For the present a major portion of the Pension Fund is also deposited there. The balance of the Pension Fund and practically all of the Sundry Trust Funds are stored in the Safe Deposit Department of the Mercantile-Commerce Bank and Trust Co. of St. Louis. Access to the securities in Chicago can be had only through trusted bank employees. In St. Louis access is possible only by two of the following three, namely, the Treasurer, the Assistant Treasurer, and the Auditor of Synod, when accompanied by two of a four-member Fiduciary Committee appointed by the Board of Directors.

24. "Investing Synod's Trust Funds has become a problem. All investments must conform to definite rules which have been drafted by this Board and approved by the Board of Directors. The Board of Trustees is determined to remain ultraconservative. At the same time it would like to retain its over-all earning level of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. These two objectives have become increasingly difficult to obtain. Thus far we have succeeded. But the supply of securities that fits into the pattern is becoming constantly less, and the demand for them by other fiduciaries seems to be continually increasing. We shall meet the situation as it develops, but will not sacrifice safety for the sake of earnings.

25. "A number of times your Board has been importuned to set aside a substantial part of the Pension Fund for Church Extension purposes. This matter was referred to Synod's counsel. It was his studied opinion, based upon the law and many court decisions, that it would be illegal for Synod to lend any part of the Pension Fund to either Districts or congregations. Your Board agrees with Synod's counsel and intends to be governed by his opinion.

26. "The accounting of Synod's Trust Funds is done in the Treasurer's office, and the Trust Funds are properly reflected in the Treasurer's reports. The Auditor of Synod checks the records and securities regularly, and he has made the customary reports to you."

"RICHARD H. WALTKE, *Chairman*"

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF SYNOD

M. F. KRETZMANN, *Secretary*

### ACTION

Concerning this report, Committee 11 brought in the following resolution, which was *adopted*:

#### Resolution 16

Your Committee has studied the report of the Board of Directors and makes the following recommendation:

WHEREAS, The complex and often very difficult work of the Board of Directors and the Board of Trustees has been carried out most faithfully by the members of these two Boards; and

WHEREAS, These services are given without financial remuneration of any kind; and

WHEREAS, The pastors serving on the Board must frequently be absent from their parishes; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we commend the members of the Board of Directors and the Board of Trustees for their faithful and efficient services and that we gratefully acknowledge the co-operation of the congregations involved in permitting their pastors to serve on these boards.

Your Committee further recommends that we gratefully acknowledge the co-operation of the Central and Western Districts in permitting Pastors W. C. Birkner and J. E. Herrmann to work on a part-time basis with the Stewardship Committee of Synod.

### Budget Matters — Stewardship Department

(Memorial 801, Par. 4)

#### ACTION

Action on this matter was taken by the adoption of Resolution 1 of Committee 13 regarding Memorials 527, 528, 529, and 533 in Section V of the *Proceedings*. Since this matter required a change in the *Handbook*, Synod *adopted* the following resolution of Committee 6:

#### Resolution 47

WHEREAS, Certain adjustments in the *Handbook* relative to the Department of Stewardship, Missionary Education, and Pro-

motion which this convention adopted, as recommended by Synod's Board of Directors (Memorial 801) must be made; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That Paragraph 2.95 of the *Handbook*, titled "Director of Publicity and Missionary Education," be deleted; be it further—  
more

*Resolved*, That a new paragraph, identified as 2.95, be inserted:  
*Department of Stewardship, Missionary Education,  
and Promotion*

"The Board of Directors shall appoint such secretaries as it deems necessary to operate a Department of Stewardship, Missionary Education, and Promotion. They shall perform such duties as are assigned to them by the Board of Directors, to which Board they shall be responsible."

### **Budget Allowance for Social Welfare**

(Memorial 801, Par. 8. Cf. Memorials 534, 535, and 816)

NOTE.—Memorials 534 and 535 are printed in Section V of the *Proceedings*. Memorial 816 was considered here.

### **Executive Secretary of Social Welfare**

(Memorial 816)

WHEREAS, The President of Synod appointed a survey committee in accordance with instructions of Synod in 1947 to study the advisability of engaging a full-time executive secretary of social welfare; and

WHEREAS, The findings of this committee resulted in the recommendation that the office of full-time executive secretary be established; and

WHEREAS, The President and Board of Directors of Synod endorse these findings; and

WHEREAS, This office has not been established because the Fiscal Conference was unable to see its way clear to appropriate the necessary funds; and

WHEREAS, The need for this office has become increasingly urgent; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That funds shall be made available by the Fiscal Conference for the establishment of this office of executive secretary early in the next triennium.

THE ASSOCIATED LUTHERAN CHARITIES  
WITHIN THE SYNODICAL CONFERENCE

H. F. WIND, *President*

A. H. BRINGEWATT, *Secretary*

NOTE.—Unprinted Memorial 19, submitted by the Western Region of the Associated Lutheran Charities, advocated that the Fiscal Conference be instructed to provide the necessary funds for this office.

**ACTION**

Committee 11 submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

**Resolution 19**

Your Committee wishes to report that it is necessary to cancel Resolution 3 and to substitute for it Resolution 19, which follows:

WHEREAS, The President of Synod appointed a survey committee in accordance with instructions of Synod in 1947 to study the advisability of engaging a full-time executive secretary for social welfare; and

WHEREAS, The findings of this committee resulted in the recommendation that the office of full-time Executive Secretary be established; and

WHEREAS, The President and the Board of Directors of Synod endorsed these findings; and

WHEREAS, The necessary funds were not available to carry out Synod's provisions of 1947; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That this convention create the Department for Social Welfare with an Executive Secretary; and be it furthermore

*Resolved*, That the sum of \$16,500 be placed into the budget for the establishment of this department, and that thereafter an adequate budget appropriation be made annually by the Fiscal Conference for the maintenance of this office; and be it furthermore

*Resolved*, That the President of Synod in consultation with the four Vice-Presidents appoint a board of five men to serve as the Synodical Board for Social Welfare, of which at least two are to be members of the Board of Directors of the Associated Lutheran Charities; and be it furthermore

*Resolved*, That the Board of Directors of Synod, in conjunction with the Board for Social Welfare, be authorized to draft the necessary regulations for the Board for Social Welfare and its Executive Secretary; and be it furthermore

*Resolved*, That the office for the Social Welfare Department be established in the Synodical Office Building in St. Louis; and be it finally

*Resolved*, That this Board for Social Welfare shall appoint the Executive Secretary and supervise his work.

**Synodical Building and Loan Fund**

(Memorial 801, Par. 6)

Action on this matter is recorded under the following report, Memorial 802.

NOTE. — Memorial 801, 6, was supplemented by Memorial 802.



## Report on Proposal re Synodical Building and Loan Department

(Memorial 802)

(*Proceedings*, Pages 623—624 of the Fortieth Regular Convention, Held in 1947)

Complying with the resolutions offered by Committee 11, the Board of Directors gave further study to the proposal to establish a synodical Building and Loan Department to augment present Church Extension funds, and appointed Messrs. A. T. Wilson, Mr. George Schudlich, Mr. Henry Buck, Mr. R. C. Obermann, and Mr. Oscar Doerr to advise them. At a meeting held September 16, 1949, the Committee, together with Mr. A. W. Huge, Pastor H. A. Mayer, and Dr. F. C. Streufert as advisory members, met to consider the proposal and its implication. (Mr. Oscar Doerr was unfortunately detained from attending the meeting.)

After a careful study of the regulations governing Synod's Church Extension Board and its established policies as well as the present financial status of the Church Extension Fund, both on the synodical and District level, the following opinion was rendered:

I. WHEREAS, A complicated machinery would be required and many legal difficulties would have to be overcome if a department of Synod would be created to borrow and loan money for building purposes to Districts or congregations; and

WHEREAS, The experience of the synodical Church Extension Board has proved that the District boards can more economically and more efficiently exercise the necessary control over the congregations applying for loans, counsel them on the amount of the loan needed, advise on the building program, and make the collections of interest and capital repayments; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we do not consider the organization of a synodical building and loan association or department.

II. WHEREAS, However, there is a crying need for larger sums of money for the erection of churches, schools, parish houses, parsonages, and teacherages, in spite of the determined and consecrated efforts of self-help on the part of the individual Districts; and

WHEREAS, Some of the congregations and their Districts have practically exhausted all available resources; and

WHEREAS, The funds of Synod's Church Extension Fund are at a very low ebb; therefore be it

*Resolved*,

1. That the Board of Directors of Synod be empowered to

enlarge the synodical Church Extension Fund through gifts and, if necessary, also through loans at a low rate of interest;

2. That the Church Extension Board confine loans to Districts or synodical boards as defined in Handbook 8.113-c; and

3. That the Church Extension Board be permitted to charge the Districts a rate of interest which will be adequate to cover the interest paid and the operating cost of the General Fund; and

4. That section 8.113-d of regulations of the Church Extension Board on loans, which now reads:

"An administration fee shall be charged at the rate of one per cent per annum on the unpaid balance, payable annually on the anniversary of the loan."

be amended to read:

"An annual fee to cover the interest paid and the cost of administration shall be charged the respective Districts at a rate to be fixed by the Church Extension Board."

5. That all loans granted after July 1, 1950, shall be charged at the rate of interest established by the Church Extension Board.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF SYNOD

March 28, 1950

*Resolved*, To support the Memorial of the Board of Directors to expand the capital of the General Church Extension Fund through gifts and loans.

THE BOARD FOR MISSIONS IN NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA

#### ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 6, Synod *adopted* the following resolution:

#### Resolution 43

Resolution 5 was recommitted to your Committee, and the Committee has given further consideration to the question involved. The Committee feels that some confusion has arisen by reason of the fact that it had before it two different recommendations with reference to the Church Extension Board. The one is found on pages 517 to 519 of the *Proceedings*, being the Report and Recommendation of a Special Committee to which a study of the Church Extension Board organization had been referred. The plan proposed by that Committee was favored by your Committee 6, with the exception of changes in Paragraphs 8.115 a and 8.115 b, and the plan as amended was recommended to this convention as Resolution 4 and was adopted by the convention on Monday morning.

The second plan with reference to the Church Extension Board is found on page 731, in which the Board of Directors made certain

ferences to increasing the assets of the Church Extension Board appended a separate memorial, 802, in which recommendations made as Part II on page 741.

It was the sense of this Committee that if Resolution 4 were adopted by Synod, it would automatically dispose of the recommendations on pages 731 and 741. However, in view of the apparent confusion which has arisen, the Committee feels that the delegates should be given the opportunity to pass upon these suggestions of the Board of Directors.

Item 1 of the suggestions of the Board of Directors proposes that the Board of Directors be empowered to enlarge the synodical Church Extension Fund through gifts and, if necessary, also through loans at a low rate of interest. Your Committee therefore recommends that Section 8.113 be amended by adding another line to read:

"4. By loans arranged by the Board of Directors of Synod."

Item 2 is covered by Section 8.115 a at the top of page 518, as amended in the adoption of Resolution 4 and needs no further action.

Items 3 and 4 pertain to the same matter and are covered by Section 8.115 d on page 518, as adopted by the convention at its Monday morning session. So that the issue may be presented fairly, you Committee now recommends that Section 8.115 d as heretofore adopted be amended to read as follows:

"An annual fee to cover the interest paid and the cost of administration shall be charged the respective Districts at a rate to be fixed by the Church Extension Board."

Item 5 depends upon the adoption of the recommendation covered by Items 3 and 4 and provides that all loans granted after July 1, 1950, shall be charged at the rate of interest established by the Church Extension Board. Our Committee recommends the adoption of this directive if the convention adopts the preceding proposal allowing the Church Extension Board to fix the rate.

# Report of the Treasurer of Synod (Memorial 803)

## A. BUDGET RECEIPTS

District	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
1. Alberta and British Columbia	\$ 6,246.09	\$ 5,849.95	\$ 6,276.87	\$ 7,119.72	\$ 10,277.98	\$ 8,302.07
2. Argentina	1,190.00	150.00	90.00	257.00	62.00	268.00
3. Atlantic	94,399.93	94,510.08	77,991.58	81,912.22	75,170.21	71,059.03
4. Brazil	10,194.84	10,978.08	11,601.60	11,551.28	18,245.54	20,408.92
5. California and Nevada	31,400.00	307,200.00	321,000.00	310,210.33	362,151.52	363,106.00
6. Central	11,428.77	11,524.40	130,840.53	135,389.43	138,968.31	143,454.37
7. Central Illinois	11,428.77	11,524.40	130,840.53	135,389.43	138,968.31	143,454.37
8. Colorado	63,841.58	62,454.19	20,205.83	17,448.25	21,268.66	21,487.51
9. Eastern	111,157.01	114,766.02	125,005.31	134,843.77	156,644.72	181,006.83
10. English	34,896.50	42,214.17	41,000.00	40,500.00	5,419.19	6,423.14
11. Florida-Georgia	109,277.04	107,566.33	120,610.17	127,817.43	168,756.23	147,799.06
12. Iowa East	45,719.91	54,270.96	58,802.27	62,437.32	81,921.01	84,076.65
13. Iowa West	2,675.16	7,479.06	5,778.79	4,302.38	6,320.00	6,225.56
14. Kansas	321,687.89	316,610.03	323,128.44	333,154.20	352,389.15	351,732.54
15. Manitoba and Saskatchewan	173,322.24	182,734.41	185,371.13	197,666.17	202,223.16	218,322.21
16. Michigan	21,626.82	4,718.36	4,621.30	5,041.59	8,509.45	10,033.74
17. Minnesota	93,132.24	103,638.76	125,550.20	17,729.46	30,139.25	32,385.41
18. Montana	250,705.58	260,131.22	270,682.27	299,487.31	352,030.04	355,498.03
19. North Dakota	28,435.10	30,500.00	30,500.00	36,000.00	47,100.69	54,869.08
20. North Wisconsin	22,032.00	12,405.65	10,755.09	9,083.29	13,806.94	14,832.82
21. Northern Illinois	13,740.16	14,433.83	14,127.20	14,056.33	28,014.82	27,991.88
22. Northwest	8,587.77	11,370.28	15,566.91	19,414.36	29,974.30	29,399.38
23. Oklahoma	135,000.00	151,786.85	166,883.30	175,918.55	233,000.10	210,003.88
24. Ontario	22,478.34	25,032.99	26,755.01	23,081.83	29,767.39	33,503.93
25. South Dakota	14,666.26	15,037.36	17,073.38	19,928.46	10,319.84	11,061.35
26. Southeastern	12,190.08	13,910.90	14,702.89	15,000.00	18,319.75	25,720.23
27. Southern California	55,786.48	57,477.66	61,976.88	63,865.98	75,206.36	75,455.59
28. Southern Illinois	28,982.19	36,620.94	40,754.23	41,028.71	69,105.85	84,466.00
29. Southern Nebraska	17,135.34	36,676.91	37,212.25	39,309.66	44,935.37	52,930.78
30. Texas	179,576.67	190,046.20	216,223.15	222,747.20	271,514.27	285,362.44
31. Western	\$2,336,018.95	\$2,445,010.41	\$2,588,930.35	\$2,681,908.12	\$3,199,690.43	\$3,305,210.61
32. Total Receipts from Districts	125,000.00	135,000.00	180,000.00	190,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
33. Concordia Publishing House	73,843.53	75,877.94	80,293.90	76,922.98	72,388.90	64,775.28
34. L. L. L. Endowment Fund Earnings	5,423.31	5,888.25	6,327.25	5,571.15	5,971.15	5,991.48
35. Permanent Support Fund Earnings	15,321.15	35,038.78	12,442.75	25,833.90	6,839.00	7,008.74
36. Legacy Earnings	20,459.68	20,387.93	20,980.00	18,754.84	51,319.48	77,492.38
37. Bequests					30,989.98	30,989.98
38. Miscellaneous Receipts					32,457.17	32,457.17
39. GRAND TOTALS (Exh. C. Line 9)	\$2,580,838.64	\$2,778,985.47	\$2,864,601.41	\$2,916,171.68	\$3,457,171.21	\$3,616,161.21

# FINANCIAL MATTERS

745

## B. BUDGET DISBURSEMENTS

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
<b>Missions</b>						
1. Blind Missions	\$ 49,400.00	\$ 54,900.00	\$ 62,000.00	\$ 79,500.00	\$ 10,158.50	\$ 13,677.65
2. Deaf Missions					90,000.00	85,000.00
3. European Missions			13,000.00	35,000.00	45,000.00	54,140.53
4. Finnish Church in North America	964.50				574,883.20	600,000.00
5. Foreign Missions	325,190.33	376,328.56	460,610.54	498,731.34	548,480.82	550,915.00
6. Home Missions in North and South America	330,783.75	352,468.43	441,436.20	532,481.62	122,500.00	135,463.53
7. Negro Missions in North America	72,672.34	77,228.98	98,021.05	124,835.07		
8. Negro Missions, Debt Liquidation	65,000.00				52,492.10	75,000.00
9. Negro Missions in Africa	9,174.64	23,000.00	56,760.37	47,814.55	25,053.19	24,388.43
10. Student Service Commission	9,794.99	15,732.87	19,663.82	20,000.00	13,242.51	14,388.38
11. Secretary of Missions	5,942.17	6,478.86	10,324.41	14,191.30	8,500.28	5,153.53
12. Wartime Mission and Conservation Fund	138,773.27	162,762.84	23,902.08	9,337.85		
13. Total for Missions ("C" — Line 1)	\$1,007,695.99	\$1,069,500.64	\$1,185,718.47	\$1,361,901.73	\$1,490,114.50	\$1,562,700.05
<b>Higher Education</b>						
14. Colleges and Seminaries, Operating Costs	\$ 509,657.77	\$ 587,291.87	\$ 650,716.03	\$ 740,626.24	\$ 879,070.98	\$ 947,574.09
15. Colleges and Seminaries, Maintenance	99,241.09	82,108.57	203,596.02	236,402.75	261,923.20	249,345.33
16. Board for Higher Education	2,650.61	6,175.14	12,657.84	13,726.15	14,793.28	16,500.83
17. Professors' Conference			4,250.30		3,014.83	3,821.34
18. Teaching Course for Seminary Students	2,735.00	2,050.00	3,527.00	4,379.70	971.35	700.00
19. Accounting System Introduction					1,431.38	
20. Accreditation					1,267.14	192.13
21. Planning for Senior College						
22. Total for Higher Education ("C" — Line 2)	\$ 614,284.47	\$ 677,625.58	\$ 874,747.19	\$ 995,134.94	\$1,161,519.49	\$1,219,105.17
<b>Support and Pension</b>						
23. Support and Executive Office	\$ 369,499.33	\$ 406,937.80	\$ 418,421.77	\$ 445,094.22	\$ 547,246.90	\$ 547,757.48
24. Candidate Subsidy	1,291.48	1,251.30	2,044.09	6,463.22	8,657.25	10,635.51
25. Death Benefits	1,275.00	1,035.00	9,950.00	9,950.00	12,275.00	13,275.00
26. Accounting, St. Louis Office	8,180.06	11,022.20	10,114.18	13,188.56	13,717.62	14,869.25
27. Special Pension Contribution	486.74	537.70	1,352.58	286.85	960.02	466.50
28. Total for Support and Pension	\$ 380,733.11	\$ 429,999.24	\$ 441,857.52	\$ 474,932.85	\$ 582,856.79	\$ 587,003.74
29. ("C" — Line 3)						
<b>Parish Education</b>						
30. Parish Education	\$ 19,119.57	\$ 27,173.42	\$ 35,104.06	\$ 52,072.24	\$ 60,076.02	\$ 65,826.49
31. ("C" — Line 4)						

## BUDGET DISBURSEMENTS — Continued

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Publicity, Missionary Education, and Stewardship Council						
28. Publicity and Missionary Education	\$ 48,261.83	\$ 44,976.03	\$ 60,255.94	\$ 87,528.63	\$ 92,588.29	\$ 108,881.64
29. Stewardship Council						\$ 40,023.10
30. Total Publicity, etc. ("C" — Line 5)	\$ 48,261.83	\$ 44,976.03	\$ 60,255.94	\$ 87,528.63	\$ 92,588.29	\$ 148,904.74
Administration						
31. Appeals, Board of	\$ 1,140.93	\$ 1,002.86	\$ 995.20	\$ 3,703.90	\$ 253.77	\$ 1,282.00
32. Auditing Department	4,613.81	4,307.64	5,488.27	5,483.24	6,106.08	6,110.48
33. Chicago Office	5,879.79	6,790.68	7,751.04	1,056.98	780.00	720.00
34. Collection Materials	5,319.21	32.73	3,576.44	6,231.58	2,213.61	2,298.31
35. Convention Expenses	2,224.54	2,746.54	100.00	22,589.87		
36. Conventions, Board of	1,268.37	853.81		7,738.91		
37. Directors, Board of	402.33	405.00		3,002.37	4,037.80	3,746.70
38. Educational Bond ("Three-Year Premium")	3,831.97	3,844.77	2,949.72	3,085.56	5,902.93	7,848.43
39. Fiscal Conference	15,355.32	17,253.21	1,950.38	6,419.66	5,902.93	1,036.64
40. Fiscal Office	94.38	36.23	20,846.41	4,433.64	23,866.06	12,257.47
41. Foreign Exchange	50.00	2,248.45	1,724.51	21,181.02	1,277.26	23,131.63
42. Government Relations	232.06	775.57	950.00	3,714.87	1,696.87	675.00
43. Legal Department	550.00	69.72		1,798.16	1,790.59	2,551.66
44. Mimeograph Department	2,200.52	29.00	32.50	2,036.10		
45. Periodicals, Grants of	5,200.52	4,215.04	7,082.78	28.55	62.85	68.06
46. Presidents, College of	9,806.01	10,483.69	13,792.31	3,467.85	13,780.75	5,067.37
47. Public Relations				14,061.02	11,995.10	14,007.16
48. Reserve for Fire and Tornado Insurance				25,000.00	25,000.00	27,520.60
49. Secretary Office	2,498.90	2,334.21	25,000.00	25,000.00	4,144.57	25,000.00
50. Statistics, Bureau of	6,292.42	6,689.85	3,131.89	3,818.08	4,022.53	4,022.53
51. Statistics, Yearbook	3,589.59	6,689.85	7,889.43	8,296.29	9,054.07	8,754.47
52. Transportation Department			8,045.61	5,048.10	6,368.70	7,413.48
53. Trustees of	299.40	183.65	2,060.30	1,834.70	2,151.49	1,634.71
54. Vice-President, Trustees of	7,642.30	330.63	311.47	337.44	484.04	473.19
55. Credit for Interest Earned		1,988.65	12,057.35	8,819.05	13,298.20	11,925.03
56. Total for Administration ("C" — Line 6)	\$ 65,343.99	\$ 76,882.49	\$ 125,287.17	\$ 152,490.52	\$ 140,679.21	\$ 167,301.43

## FINANCIAL MATTERS

747

## BUDGET DISBURSEMENTS — Continued

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
<b>Standing and Special Committees</b>						
59. Catechism Committee	\$ 177.48	\$ 257.61	\$ 456.36	\$ 163.18	\$ 4,538.30	\$ 456.99
60. Centennial Committee	374.07	1,159.00	1,385.00	13,635.41	23,151.03	4,131.95
61. Church Architecture Committee	353.39	886.07	837.42	885.10	887.20	908.40
62. Concordia Historical Institute	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,800.00	2,000.00	3,500.00	3,500.00
63. Constitutional Matters						118.82
64. Co-ordination, Committee on					612.18	453.59
65. Doctrinal Unity, Committee on	1,359.51	720.50	801.34	757.81	597.23	598.51
66. Finnish Church Committee	19.00	25.49	21.56	32.32	10.80	12.50
67. Foreign Correspondent	18.78	12.75	15.27			
68. "Handbook," Revision and Review	1,412.48	1,134.34	1,423.10	1,686.25	353.64	17,917.46
69. Hymnology and Liturgics	454.81	461.07	362.96	1,285.17	690.36	226.87
70. Intersynodical Relations						738.32
71. KFVO Radio Station	865.91	865.01	1,215.40	1,151.80	1,329.12	8,000.00
72. Lodge Committee	1,087.11	2,293.09	2,498.09	5,405.95	373.87	1,537.83
73. Press Committee			6,391.49	83.29		191.89
74. "Statement," Committee	107.53	148.49	164.32	186.03	135.01	50.22
75. Sunday School Teachers' Training					4,104.72	4,817.45
76. Synodical Radio Committee	570.48	307.28	250.98	207.87	880.33	372.93
77. Teachers' Placement Committee	870.96	344.59	827.48	1,915.94	2,214.81	1,415.36
78. Young People's Work, Committee on	1,663.24	1,264.13	1,309.73	1,404.95	2,563.34	2,073.61
79. Sundry Items						
80. Total for Standing and Special Committees	\$ 11,354.75	\$ 12,144.52	\$ 20,113.00	\$ 31,212.84	\$ 45,941.14	\$ 47,542.70

("C" — Line 7)

## C. BUDGET RECAPITULATION

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
<b>Disbursements</b>						
1. Missions	\$1,007,695.99	\$1,069,500.84	\$1,135,718.47	\$1,361,901.73	\$1,490,114.50	\$1,562,700.05
2. Higher Education	614,284.47	677,623.58	874,747.19	995,134.94	1,161,519.49	1,219,105.17
3. Support and Pensions	380,733.11	429,999.24	441,857.62	474,952.85	582,886.79	587,003.74
4. Parish Education	18,119.57	27,173.42	35,104.06	52,072.24	60,076.02	65,826.49
5. Publicity, Missionary Education, and Stewardship Council	48,261.83	44,976.03	60,255.94	87,528.63	92,588.29	148,904.74
6. Administration	65,233.99	75,862.59	125,287.17	152,490.52	140,679.21	167,301.43
7. Standing and Special Committees	11,354.75	12,144.52	20,113.00	31,212.64	45,941.14	47,542.70
8. Total Disbursements	\$2,145,793.71	\$2,338,301.92	\$2,743,083.45	\$3,155,293.55	\$3,573,775.44	\$3,798,384.32
9. Total Receipts	2,580,628.64	2,776,985.47	2,864,601.41	2,916,171.65	3,467,171.82	3,634,787.62
10. Operating Surplus	\$ 434,834.93	\$ 438,683.55	\$ 121,517.96	\$ 239,121.90	\$ 106,603.62	\$ 163,596.70
11. Operating Deficit						



## D. COLLEGES AND SEMINARIES

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
1. Austin	\$ 12,413.60	\$ 13,483.32	\$ 14,078.24	\$ 16,481.14	\$ 19,565.71	\$ 19,998.81
2. Bronxville	35,596.01	40,687.91	47,011.58	49,152.44	53,171.42	57,982.35
3. Buenos Aires	2,861.01	3,013.70	7,105.66	6,010.14	3,514.39	9,178.74
4. Concordia	26,312.86	22,635.62	26,573.42	28,720.98	34,747.35	36,558.74
5. Crespo	2,717.24	2,889.73	3,229.62	3,662.36	7,653.15	3,780.53
6. Edmonton	14,248.90	17,500.01	18,435.75	19,115.85	22,901.40	24,792.16
7. Fort Wayne	40,983.39	41,052.83	46,967.90	54,827.97	65,911.13	65,809.42
8. Milwaukee	43,150.10	51,429.93	53,121.77	59,626.97	63,783.88	67,939.36
9. Oakland	20,682.42	22,284.70	25,204.91	26,945.95	30,240.06	32,782.62
10. Portland	10,943.69	10,826.33	13,970.23	18,208.12	26,957.12	25,533.01
11. Porto Alegre	8,644.03	10,124.77	10,777.98	13,033.08	22,365.32	34,311.13
12. River Forest	74,582.25	88,451.61	102,893.94	119,326.63	141,339.96	156,654.41
13. St. Louis	63,291.90	108,319.46	110,256.59	121,540.32	134,433.50	145,771.94
14. St. Paul	33,832.55	36,383.97	40,915.39	48,272.43	54,045.23	54,800.06
15. Seward	39,374.66	45,069.32	51,863.70	56,504.62	77,380.88	80,803.35
16. Springfield	28,767.53	32,616.42	34,832.94	42,095.40	46,730.22	52,962.43
17. Winfield	28,009.23	32,148.40	36,303.74	41,138.39	45,794.60	52,707.39
18. Gross Operating Costs	\$ 506,211.37	\$ 578,898.03	\$ 643,643.36	\$ 724,663.30	\$ 852,435.32	\$ 921,381.42
19. Less Rent and Tuition Received	20,904.77	18,198.75	26,305.68	23,443.84	22,429.78	31,239.84
20. Net Operating Costs	\$ 485,306.60	\$ 560,699.28	\$ 617,337.68	\$ 701,219.46	\$ 830,005.54	\$ 890,141.58
21. Rents Paid for Professors' Residences	18,058.17	16,872.59	18,759.58	18,239.80	14,823.46	13,716.12
22. Rental Payments on Bldg. and Loan Plan	6,325.00	9,720.00	14,618.77	21,167.08	34,241.38	43,716.39
23. Totals (See Exhibit B, Line 12)	\$ 509,857.77	\$ 587,291.87	\$ 850,716.03	\$ 740,626.34	\$ 879,070.98	\$ 947,574.09

**E. PEACE THANKOFFERING****Receipts**

1. Net Receipts to January 31, 1947		\$4,649,852.41
2. Receipts during Fiscal Year 1947	\$ 28,546.73	
3. Receipts during Fiscal Year 1948	1,928.57	
4. Receipts during Fiscal Year 1949	556.35	
5. Receipts during Triennium		31,031.65
6. Total Receipts		<u>\$4,680,884.06</u>

**Allocations and Disbursements**

	Allocation	Disbursements and Transfers
7. Postwar Reconstruction and Missionary Expansion	\$2,119,744.87	\$1,662,051.30
8. Synodical Building Fund	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00
9. Synodical Office Building	200,000.00	200,000.00
10. Postwar Contingencies	500,000.00	499,309.07
11. Mission Expansion at Home and Abroad	361,139.19	350,000.00
12. Total Allocations and Disbursements	<u>\$4,680,884.06</u>	<u>\$4,211,360.37</u>

**Recapitulation**

	Balance January 31, 1950
13. Postwar Reconstruction and Missionary Expansion	\$ 457,693.57
14. Postwar Contingencies	690.93
15. Mission Expansion at Home and Abroad	11,139.19
16. Balance, Jan. 31, 1950 (See Exh. P, Line 39)	<u>\$ 469,523.69</u>

**Postwar Reconstruction and Missionary Expansion**

17. Postwar Reconstruction and Missionary Expansion (See Exh. E, Line 7)	<u>\$2,119,744.87</u>
--------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------

**Disbursements**

18. Bibles for Norwegian Refugees	\$ 2,409.64
19. Church Extension Funds, Argentina	5,000.00
20. Church Extension Funds, Brazil	10,000.00
21. American Bible Society, German Bibles	150,000.00
22. Dr. Pieper's <i>Dogmatik</i>	10,759.23
23. Catechisms and Hymnals for Prisoners of War	8,333.33
24. Bavarian Lutheran Church (Dr. Meiser)	5,000.00
25. Theol. Books for Students in Germany	5,000.00
26. Foreign Students to St. Louis Seminary	7,036.35
27. Sundry Relief and Trip Expenses	29,458.83
28. Catechisms for Distribution in Germany	2,166.66
29. Mexican Chapels	55,870.50
30. Church Building, Balboa, Canal Zone	20,000.00
31. Home Mission Expansion Program	9,896.21
32. Montevideo, Uruguay	37,500.00
33. Novo Hamburgo, Brazil	7,500.00
34. Penha, Brazil	7,500.00
35. German Library	737.99
36. Rehabilitation of Bombed Chapels and Homes in China	50,000.00
37. Restoration of Equipment in China	10,000.00
38. Manila, Philippine Islands	50,000.00
39. China Rehabilitation	12,931.87
40. Wanhhsien Assembly Hall	5,000.00
41. Wanhhsien, Purchase of Property	5,000.00
42. Hospital at Enshih	9,290.00
43. Center in Japan	<u>23,962.00</u>

## FINANCIAL MATTERS

751

44. Mission in New Guinea .....	5,000.00
45. Barracks to be Used as Churches .....	93,185.00
46. American Bible Society, Japanese Bibles .....	35,000.00
47. Alsace Synod, Loans for Orphanage .....	12,715.75
48. Altar and Communion Sets and Candles .....	1,217.14
49. Equipment at Friedburg, Germany .....	1,500.00
50. German Publishing House .....	5,000.00
51. Audit and Dorn Expenses, Brazilian Publishing House .....	2,065.97
52. Brazilian Publishing House .....	29,000.00
53. Brazilian District Loan, a/c Brazilian Publishing House .....	35,000.00
54. Church Building in Honolulu .....	30,000.00
55. Testaments, Books, and Periodicals .....	104,014.77
56. Renovation of Building in Chinatown .....	75,000.00
57. Cellulose for Religious Publications .....	220,449.97
58. Correspondence School at St. Louis Sem. .....	5,000.00
59. Training City Mission. for Clinical Work .....	2,980.00
60. American Bible Society for Cellulose .....	50,000.00
61. United Relief for Displaced Persons .....	1,000.00
62. Copenhagen, Grant Loan .....	1,800.00
63. St. Matthew's Lutheran Church for the Deaf, Long Island, N. Y. ....	15,000.00
64. Christ Church for Deaf, Cleveland, Ohio .....	15,000.00
65. Deaf Congregation, Washington, D. C. ....	12,476.63
66. Trinity Congregation, New York .....	18,000.00
67. Rev. Walter G. Kunstman, Travel Expense .....	781.13
68. Equipment for Institution in Germany .....	75,040.00
69. Buenos Aires, Residence for President .....	15,000.00
70. Rio de Janeiro, Residence for President .....	15,000.00
71. Antwerp Congregation, Rev. Hellings .....	200.00
72. Paris Congregation, Rev. Kreiss .....	300.00
73. Moreira, Brazil Orphanage .....	3,000.00
74. Church World Service, a/c Barrack, Gross-Oesingen .....	5,450.00
75. German Edition <i>Go and Tell</i> .....	21,338.45
76. Regular Edition <i>Go and Tell</i> .....	82,278.73
77. Regular Ed. <i>See His Banners Forward Go</i> .....	18,056.94
78. Spanish Translation of Dr. Mueller's <i>Dogmatics</i> .....	590.00
79. Bad Boll Conferences (2) .....	26,735.52
80. Rev. Kiviranna .....	971.00
81. Family Worship Hour .....	15,000.00
82. Church Extension Fund, Florida-Georgia District .....	17,500.00
83. Church Extension Fund, Southern California District .....	10,000.00
84. Church Extension Fund, California and Nevada District .....	7,500.00
85. Church Extension Fund, Oregon and Washington District .....	7,500.00
86. Church Extension Fund, Southeastern District .....	7,500.00
87. Rehabilitation of Alsace Churches .....	2,000.00
88. Colored Missions for Pensacola and Mobile .....	12,500.00
89. London Chapel for Polish D. P. ....	5,043.38
90. London D. P. Mission .....	2,008.31
91. Total Disbursements .....	<u>\$1,662,051.30</u>
92. Balance, January 31, 1950 .....	
(See Exh. E, Line 13) .....	<u>\$ 457,693.57</u>

## FINANCIAL MATTERS

## Synodical Building Fund

93. Synodical Bldg. Fund (See Exh. E, Line 8)	\$1,500,000.00
94. Transferred to Synodical Building Fund	1,500,000.00
95. Balance, January 31, 1950	\$ 00.00

## Synodical Office Building

96. Synod. Office Bldg. (See Exh. E, Line 9)	\$ 200,000.00
97. Transferred to Synodical Office Building	200,000.00
98. Balance, January 31, 1950	\$ 00.00

## Postwar Contingencies

99. Postwar Contingencies (See Exh. E, Line 10)	\$ 500,000.00
100. Transferred to Synodical Building Fund	\$ 299,309.07
101. Transferred to Synodical Office Building	200,000.00
102. Total Transferred	\$ 499,309.07
103. Balance, January 31, 1950 (See Exh. E, Line 14)	\$ 690.93

## Mission Expansion at Home and Abroad

104. Mission Expansion at Home and Abroad	\$ 680,884.06
105. Transferred to Church Extension Fund	\$ 200,000.00
106. Transferred to Home Missions	100,000.00
107. Transferred to Negro Missions	50,000.00
108. Transferred to Postwar Reconstruction	319,744.87
109. Total Transferred	\$ 669,744.87
110. Balance, January 31, 1950 (See Exh. E, Line 15)	\$ 11,139.19

## F. RELIEF IN EUROPE AND ASIA

## Receipts

1. Net Receipts to January 31, 1947	\$2,249,283.99
2. Receipts during Fiscal Year 1947	\$1,077,751.16
3. Receipts during Fiscal Year 1948	495,178.37
4. Receipts during Fiscal Year 1949	148,676.68
5. Receipts during Triennium	1,721,606.21
6. Total Receipts	\$3,970,890.20

## Disbursements

7. German Publishing House	\$ 2,141.84
8. Finnish War Orphans in Sweden	2,000.00
9. Orphans in Finland	10,000.00
10. Relief Materials for <i>Deutsches Hilfswerk</i>	100,000.00
11. Berlin Relief	11,697.86
12. Alsace Relief	1,000.00
13. Student Relief	3,350.00
14. Bethel bei Bielefeldt	3,500.00
15. High School	2,141.84
16. Free Church Relief	1,839.70
17. <i>Schwetzer Hilfswerk</i>	1,000.00
18. Luxembourg Orphanage	525.00
19. <i>Deutsches Hilfswerk</i>	105,329.80
20. Breslau Synod Relief	1,000.00

## FINANCIAL MATTERS

753

21. Transportation .....	18,725.79
22. Wiesbaden Relief .....	100.00
23. Frankfurt Relief .....	100.00
24. Finnish Relief .....	5,313.73
25. Copenhagen Food Committee .....	20,000.00
26. Tyska Kyrkokontoret .....	233,064.00
27. Surplus Army Supplies for Central Europe .....	100,000.00
28. Dried Milk for Austria .....	50,000.00
29. Dried Milk for Germany .....	40,000.00
30. Dried Milk for Poland .....	10,000.00
31. Canadian Lutheran World Relief, Food Stuffs and D.P. ....	110,000.00
32. Canadian Lutheran World Relief, Expenses .....	6,190.00
33. Canadian Lutheran Revolving Fund .....	15,000.00
34. Canadian Lutheran World Relief, Collection in Canada .....	121,402.39
35. Clothing Special .....	1,020.87
36. Automobiles .....	14,674.35
37. Repairs on Eleemosynary Institutions in Germany .....	50,000.00
38. World Council for Expenses .....	25.00
39. Supplies and Packages to Europe .....	1,867,557.04
40. Lutheran World Relief, Inc. ....	65,000.00
41. Special Remittances to Switzerland .....	1,287.90
42. Medical Kits and Clinical Supplies .....	1,179.12
43. Church World Service for Raw Wool and Cotton .....	200,000.00
44. Church World Service for Child Feeding .....	311,387.65
45. Transportation to South America .....	2,720.00
46. Shoes for German Chaplains .....	1,600.00
47. China Relief .....	5,000.00
48. Prisoners of War .....	3,020.39
49. Free Church Survey .....	300.00
50. Convention, Meeting and Display Exp. ....	986.75
51. Blankets, Surplus Army Supplies .....	18,385.00
52. Church World Service for Student Supp't .....	10,000.00
53. Kreiss for Orphans .....	200.00
54. Addressograph .....	4,808.71
55. Church World Service, India and Pakistan .....	10,000.00
56. Furniture for Refugees .....	16,352.70
57. DeValbonne Sanatorium for Lepers .....	50.00
58. Stuttgart Office .....	7,953.63
59. Latvia, Displaced Persons .....	2,265.94
60. Raw Material .....	51,909.72
61. Displaced Persons, c/o Rev. Friedrich .....	250.00
62. Mrs. Ching .....	100.00
63. N. L. C. Commission for Orphaned Miss. ....	38,012.75
64. Chaplain Maddox .....	13.50
65. Displaced Persons .....	26,668.47
66. Refund to Wisconsin Synod .....	3,740.00
67. Sperlingshof Orphanage .....	400.00
68. Deaconess Work .....	58.16
69. Relief Work, a/c Steiniger .....	700.00
70. Senlis Orphanage .....	1,005.25
71. M. Graudenz & J. Brandle .....	— 220.00
72. Dr. Nopitch — Mothers' Rest Home .....	3,728.29
73. Foreign Mission Evacuees .....	18,543.43
74. Total Disbursements .....	<u>\$3,716,106.57</u>
75. Balance, January 31, 1950 (See Exh. P, Line 42) .....	<u>\$ 254,783.63</u>

## G. CENTENNIAL THANKOFFERING

## Receipts

1. Receipts to January 31, 1947 .....	\$	108.34
2. Receipts during Fiscal Year 1947 .....	\$1,358,836.97	
3. Receipts during Fiscal Year 1948 .....	11,273.84	
		<u>\$1,370,110.81</u>
4. Receipts Less Refunds during 1949 .....		<u>\$1,370,219.15</u>
		269.32
5. Gross Receipts .....		<u>\$1,369,949.83</u>
6. Collection Expenses .....		126,846.59
7. Net Receipts .....		<u>\$1,243,103.24</u>

## Disbursements

8. Radio Mission in Foreign Fields .....	\$ 284,241.38	
9. Foreign Mission Expansion .....	136,950.02	
10. Scholarly Research and Publications .....	3,382.69	
11. Visual Education .....	15,421.73	
12. Speech Laboratory Equipment .....	1,018.14	
13. Student Centers in St. Louis and Springfield .....	210,438.88	
14. Total Disbursements .....		<u>\$ 651,452.84</u>
15. Balance, Jan. 31, 1950 (See Exh. P, Line 33)		<u>\$ 591,650.40</u>

## H. SYNODICAL BUILDING FUND

## ("Building for Tomorrow")

1. Balance, January 31, 1947 .....	\$ 356,693.12	
2. Transferred from Peace Thankoffering (See Exh. E, Line 94) .....	1,500,000.00	
3. Transferred from Peace Thankoffering, (See Exh. E, Line 100) .....	299,309.07	
4. Receipts to January 31, 1950 .....	1,302,701.42	
5. Gross Receipts .....		<u>\$3,458,703.61</u>
6. Transferred to Specific Funds .....		1,104.72
7. Less Collection Expense .....		<u>\$3,457,598.89</u>
		58,008.29
8. Total Available Funds .....		<u>\$3,399,590.60</u>
	Disbursements	
9. Austin .....	\$ 23,395.01	
10. Bronxville .....	83,755.40	
11. Buenos Aires .....	184,853.80	
12. Concordia .....	122,540.78	
13. Edmonton .....	7,843.60	
14. Fort Wayne .....	83,034.96	
15. Milwaukee .....	137,658.35	

# FINANCIAL MATTERS

755

16. Oakland .....	281,354.77	
17. Portland .....	186,669.23	
18. Porto Alegre .....	135,246.80	
19. River Forest .....	402,257.94	
20. St. Louis .....	111,088.62	
21. St. Paul .....	51,883.52	
22. Seward .....	164,910.98	
23. Winfield .....	98,143.88	
24. New York, N. Y., Residence for Director of Public Relations .....	25,107.98	
25. Total Disbursements .....		\$2,099,745.62
26. Balance, Jan. 31, 1950 (See Exh. P, Line 44) .....		<u>\$1,299,844.98</u>

## J. ARMED SERVICES COMMISSION

1. Balance, January 31, 1947 .....	\$ 824,517.35
------------------------------------	---------------

### Receipts

2. Receipts during Fiscal Year 1947 .....	\$ 7,502.49
3. Receipts during Fiscal Year 1948 .....	140,552.64
4. Receipts during Fiscal Year 1949 .....	1,816.17
5. Total Receipts during Triennium .....	<u>\$ 149,871.30</u>
	<u>\$ 974,388.65</u>

### Disbursements

6. Disbursed to or by order of the Commission during Fiscal Year 1947 .....	\$ 195,702.77
7. Disbursed to or by order of the Commission during Fiscal Year 1948 .....	253,815.86
8. Disbursed to or by order of the Commission during Fiscal Year 1949 .....	105,150.65
9. Total Disbursements .....	<u>\$ 554,669.28</u>
10. Balance, January 31, 1950 (See Exh. P, Line 31) .....	<u>\$ 419,719.37</u>

## K. CONTINGENT RESERVE FUND

1. Balance, January 31, 1947 .....	\$ 286,191.53
------------------------------------	---------------

### Credits

2. Interest, General Investments, Fiscal Year 1947 .....	\$ 51,926.10
3. Interest, General Investments, Fiscal Year 1948 .....	54,292.69
4. Interest, General Investments, Fiscal Year 1949 .....	51,607.24
5. Refund of Subsidy .....	150.00
6. Proceeds, Sale of Trailer .....	681.02
7. Total Credits .....	<u>\$ 158,657.05</u>
	<u>\$ 444,848.58</u>

## FINANCIAL MATTERS

## Debits

8. 1947 — Grants to Station KFUE, 1947	\$ 10,000.00	
9. Grants to Negro Mission Church Extension	25,000.00	
10. Deposit for Laymen's Retirement Fund	50,000.00	
11. Operating Deficit, 1947 (Exh. C, Line 11)	239,121.90	
12. 1948 — Payment in 1948 Applying to 1947 Budget	3,700.90	
13. Grant to Station KFUE, 1948	18,000.00	
14. Settlement of Accident Claims	4,298.00	
15. 1949 — Adjustment of Item in 1948 Budget	250.00	
16. Transferred to Negro Missions to Offset an Overdraft of 1948	10,549.48	
17. Total Debits		\$ 360,920.28
18. Balance, January 31, 1950 (Exh. P, Line 36)		\$ 83,928.30

## L. POSTWAR RESERVE

1. Balance, January 31, 1947	\$1,000,010.50
------------------------------	----------------

## Debits

2. Operating Deficit, 1948 (Exh. C, Line 11)	\$ 106,603.62	
3. Refund of an Overpayment	7.75	
4. Operating Deficit, 1949 (Exh. C, Line 11)	163,596.70	
5. Total Debits		\$ 270,208.07
6. Balance, January 31, 1950 (Exh. P, Line 40)		\$ 729,802.43

## M. INSURANCE RESERVE

1. Balance, January 31, 1947	\$ 25,000.00
------------------------------	--------------

## Receipts

2. Budget Appropriation, 1947	\$ 25,000.00	
3. Budget Appropriation, 1948	25,000.00	
4. Budget Appropriation, 1949	25,000.00	
5. Total Appropriations		\$ 75,000.00
6. Interest on Investments, 1947	\$ 616.05	
7. Interest on Investments, 1948	1,238.55	
8. Interest on Investments, 1949	1,894.51	
9. Total Interest Earned		\$ 3,749.11

\$ 103,749.11

## Disbursements

10. Seward, Storm Damage, 1947	\$ 1,074.00	
11. Seward, Storm Damage, 1949	240.31	
12. Total Disbursements		\$ 1,314.31
13. Balance, January 31, 1950 (Exh. P, Line 63)		\$ 102,434.80



## FINANCIAL MATTERS

757

## N. CHURCH EXTENSION FUND

## Receipts

1.	Repayments of Loans: 1944	\$ 269,966.76	
2.	1945	180,829.58	
3.	1946	139,358.40	
4.	1947	72,859.97	
5.	1948	121,762.42	
6.	1949	159,055.66	
7.	Total Repayments		\$ 943,832.79
8.	Administration Fees: 1944	\$ 7,124.66	
9.	1945	4,661.80	
10.	1946	4,248.75	
11.	1947	5,468.04	
12.	1948	8,694.79	
13.	1949	12,262.50	
14.	Total Administration Fees		\$ 42,460.54
15.	Contributions: 1944	\$ 2,238.01	
16.	1945	18,481.23	
17.	1946	4,720.40	
18.	1947	6,354.63	
19.	1948	6,824.81	
20.	1949	4,054.42	
21.	Total Contributions		\$ 42,673.50
22.	Loan Adjustment, E. P. C.		25,250.00
23.	Peace Thankoffering Grant		200,000.00
24.	Total Receipts		<u>\$1,254,216.83</u>

## Disbursements

25.	New Loans: 1944	\$ 51,500.00	
26.	1945	107,500.00	
27.	1946	184,000.00	
28.	1947	446,500.00	
29.	1948	392,942.00	
30.	1949	304,046.00	
31.	Total New Loans		\$1,486,488.00
32.	Expenses: 1944	\$ 1,593.80	
33.	1945	1,539.86	
34.	1946	1,310.63	
35.	1947	1,234.54	
36.	1948	1,176.89	
37.	1949	518.31	
38.	Total Expenses		\$ 7,374.03
39.	Total Disbursements		<u>\$1,493,862.03</u>

## Recapitulation

40.	Total Disbursements (Line 39)	\$1,493,862.03
41.	Total Receipts (Line 24)	1,254,216.83
42.	Net Disbursements	<u>\$ 239,645.20</u>
43.	Balance, Jan. 31, 1944	\$ 472,559.51
44.	Net Disbursements (Line 42)	239,645.20
45.	Balance, Jan. 31, 1950 (See Exh. P, Line 34)	<u>\$ 232,914.31</u>

## O. PENSION FUND

	1-31-39	1-31-42	1-31-44	1-31-46	1-31-48	1-31-50
<b>Pension Fund Assets</b>						
1. Investments	\$ 170,000.00	\$ 931,060.00	\$1,962,531.00	\$3,413,194.00	\$5,373,301.00	\$7,606,325.00
2. Amortization	6,292.21	5,883.80	1,557.07	792.44	5,446.72	35,891.94
3. Cash	9,331.92	3,946.16	15,449.82	79,322.56	— 19,418.35	— 22,086.93
4. Total Pension Fund Assets	\$ 185,624.13	\$ 940,889.96	\$1,979,537.89	\$3,493,309.00	\$5,359,329.37	\$7,620,130.01
<b>Pension Fund Liabilities</b>						
5. Pension Fund	\$ 184,510.79	\$ 877,028.14	\$1,828,839.06	\$3,192,382.49	\$4,902,733.05	\$6,915,289.82
6. Annuity Reserves	—	4,142.68	12,334.53	16,305.88	23,217.84	39,097.18
7. Contingent Fund	—	8,396.58	22,824.03	45,337.27	64,703.22	99,449.60
8. Retirement Reserve	—	34,235.11	80,513.37	150,736.39	252,263.83	440,461.68
9. Investment Depreciation Reserve	—	9,022.66	12,782.12	34,141.31	34,141.31	34,466.31
10. Earnings, Current	1,113.34	8,064.79	18,270.81	29,820.27	61,992.99	74,600.47
11. Earnings, Deferred	—	—	3,973.97	24,085.39	20,277.13	16,784.95
12. Total Pension Fund Liabilities	\$ 185,624.13	\$ 940,889.96	\$1,979,537.89	\$3,493,309.00	\$5,359,329.37	\$7,620,130.01

<b>Pension Fund Earnings</b>	
Fiscal Year 1938	\$ 1,113.34
Fiscal Year 1939	7,580.17
Fiscal Year 1940	5,060.57
Fiscal Year 1941	16,404.30
Fiscal Year 1942	23,338.88
Fiscal Year 1943	34,173.96
Fiscal Year 1944	42,968.92
Total	\$691,646.94

**P. BALANCE SHEET**

January 31, 1950

**ASSETS****Current Assets**

1. Cash .....	\$ 631,107.11	
2. Investments .....	3,760,000.00	
3. Advances to Colleges .....	28,149.26	
4. Advances, Sundry .....	96,309.35	
5. Automobile Funds .....	2,089.56	
6. Total Current Assets .....		\$4,517,655.28

**Prepaid Disbursements**

7. Equipment .....	\$ 4,081.70	
8. Missions .....	105,504.41	
9. Public Relations Residence .....	3,030.99	
10. Stewardship Film .....	6,734.44	
11. Residences, Professors', Presidents', and Sundry .....	494,827.05	
12. Total Prepaid Disbursements .....		\$ 614,178.59

**Pension Fund Assets**

13. Investments .....	\$7,606,325.00	
14. Amortization .....	35,891.94	
15. Cash .....	— 22,086.93	
16. Total Pension Fund Assets .....		\$7,620,130.01

**L. L. L. Endowment Fund Assets**

17. Investments .....	\$2,824,680.00	
18. Cash .....	280.25	
19. Total L. L. L. Endowment Fund Assets .....		\$2,824,960.25

**Sundry Trust Funds Assets**

20. Investments .....	\$2,181,920.09	
21. Amortization .....	2,676.98	
22. Cash .....	— 1,231.90	
23. Bequests, Investment Suspense .....	21.00	
24. Bequests, Cash .....	20,741.97	
25. Total Sundry Trust Funds Assets .....		\$2,204,128.14

**Lay Retirement Fund Assets**

26. Investments .....	\$ 260,350.00	
27. Cash .....	6,555.07	
28. Total Lay Retirement Fund Assets .....		\$ 266,905.07
29. Total Assets .....		<u>\$18,047,957.34</u>

## LIABILITIES

## Current Liabilities

30. Archaeological Research .....	\$ 25.00	
31. Armed Services Commission .....	419,719.37	
32. Blind Literature .....	3,584.80	
33. Centennial Thankoffering .....	591,650.40	
34. Church Extension Fund .....	232,914.31	
35. College and Seminary Deposits .....	254,775.87	
36. Contingent Reserve Fund .....	83,928.30	
37. Home Mission Reserve .....	100,000.00	
38. Notes Payable .....	288,896.10	
39. Peace Thankoffering .....	469,523.69	
40. Postwar Reserve .....	729,802.43	
41. Relief Funds .....	37,092.75	
42. Relief in Europe and Asia .....	254,783.63	
43. Students Disbursements Accounts .....	31,336.86	
44. Synodical Building Fund .....	1,299,844.98	
45. Synodical Office Building .....	243,649.72	
46. Transitory Accounts .....	90,225.83	
47. Withholdings .....	79.83	
48. Total Current Liabilities .....		\$5,131,833.87

## Pension Fund Liabilities

49. Pension Fund .....	\$6,915,269.82	
50. Annuity Reserves .....	39,097.18	
51. Contingent Fund .....	99,449.60	
52. Retirement Reserve .....	440,461.68	
53. Investment Depreciation Reserve .....	34,466.31	
54. Earnings, Current .....	74,600.47	
55. Earnings, Deferred .....	16,784.95	
56. Total Pension Fund Liabilities .....		\$7,620,130.01

## L. L. L. Endowment Fund Liabilities

57. L. L. L. Endowment Fund .....	\$2,697,890.43	
58. Investment Depreciation Reserve .....	95,495.97	
59. Earnings, Deferred .....	31,573.85	
60. Total L. L. L. Endowment Fund Liabilities .....		\$2,824,960.25

## Sundry Trust Funds Liabilities

61. Annuity Endowments .....	\$ 417,666.11	
62. Bequests, Pending Liquidation .....	20,762.97	
63. Insurance Reserve, Fire and Tornado .....	102,434.80	
64. Legacies .....	1,330,898.52	
65. Permanent Support Fund .....	241,703.84	
66. Investment Depreciation Reserve .....	55,372.87	
67. Earnings, Current .....	22,916.29	
68. Earnings, Deferred .....	12,372.74	
69. Total Sundry Trust Funds Liabilities .....		\$2,204,128.14

## Lay Retirement Fund Liabilities

70. Lay Retirement Fund .....	\$ 266,905.07	
71. Total Lay Retirement Fund Liabilities .....		\$ 266,905.07
72. Total Liabilities .....		<u>\$18,047,957.34</u>

Herewith is presented a report on Synod's fiscal business. The report is intended to inform the convention and anticipate the questions that may arise. For comparative purposes, budget data are given for six consecutive years—Exhibits A to D. The reports on the Peace Thankoffering—Exhibit E—and the Centennial Thankoffering—Exhibit F—cover those accounts since their beginning. Most of the remaining accounts give the facts for the last triennium only. Staff members of the Fiscal Office will be in attendance throughout the convention in an endeavor to be of such service as they may. Questions may be addressed to any one of them.

W. H. SCHLUETER, *Treasurer*

### ACTION

Concerning this report, which was supplemented on the floor of the convention, Committee 11 brought in the following resolution, which was *adopted*:

#### Resolution 17

Your Board has scrutinized the report of the Treasurer of Synod and wishes to make the following recommendation:

WHEREAS, The office of the Treasurer requires untold hours of painstaking work, numerous consultations with officials and boards, besides many other types of services; and

WHEREAS, The triennial report is very comprehensive and permits important comparative studies; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we commend our Treasurer, Mr. W. H. Schlue-ter, for his faithful and efficient services; and be it further

*Resolved*, That we adopt his report.

### Re Ten Million Dollar Mission and Education Fund

(Memorial 804)

1. During the four-year period of 1946—1949, *synodical budget* expenditures were as follows:

1946	_____	\$ 2,864,601.41
1947	_____	2,916,171.65
1948	_____	3,467,171.82
1949	_____	3,634,787.62
<i>Total</i> _____		<u>\$12,882,732.50</u>

2. During this same period of time the Board of Directors had at its disposal for allocation from extra-budget funds out of the PTO, CTO, BFT, and Relief Funds a total of \$11,494,820.52. This was allocated to:

Missions .....	\$ 1,678,126.94
Education .....	312,219.06
Buildings .....	4,101,781.53
Relief .....	5,283,576.19
Miscellaneous .....	119,116.80
<i>Total</i> .....	<i>\$11,494,820.52</i>

(The above extra-budget total does not include the sum of approximately \$25,000,000 expended through non-synodical channels for relief in war-torn areas nor hundreds of thousands of dollars given by our people directly — not through congregational, District, or synodical channels — for charitable purposes within and without Synod.)

3. These \$11,500,000 extra-synodical budget expenditures are of paramount significance to our world-wide Kingdom work, for

- a. With a few exceptions, these funds made possible the acceptance of specially urgent opportunities to serve our God in areas not provided for in the synodical budget;
- b. They provided for either essential expenditures for the normal expansion of existing mission work, or they made possible an answer to emergency cries from all parts of the world to "come over and help us";
- c. Through the availability of these moneys our work has enjoyed, under the blessing of God, a greater forward movement than in any comparable period in the one hundred years' history of the Missouri Synod. These funds provided grants for at least some of the urgent requests for special projects and made it possible for the Missouri Synod to enter the second century of its existence with an unprecedented impetus for Kingdom work throughout the world. To gain a full appreciation of what this has meant to our world-wide missions, it is but necessary to contemplate the status of our work today if there had been no funds available for these unforeseen and emergency needs in Europe, Africa, South America, Central America, Mexico, the Canal Zone, Hawaii, the Philippines, Japan, China, India, foreign broadcasts, the tremendous volume of relief, and, last but not least, in our home mission fields and in the building program for our educational institutions in North America.

4. Most assuredly we of the Missouri Synod have no valid reason to believe that the years in the immediate future will offer less urgent or fewer opportunities in all parts of the world than have the years of the immediate past. We can confidently expect from God that He will continue to give the same and ever greater opportunities for Kingdom building to us in this next triennium.

5. During these past years our people have willingly and cheerfully given more than most of us, in our little faith, expected

them to give. If anyone had had the temerity in 1946 to predict that within the next four years our people would give almost as much for extra-budget purposes (for budget purposes \$12,000,000 — for extra-budget purposes \$11,500,000), he would have been labeled a dreamer. And please bear in mind, the above total does not include the twenty-five million given for relief.

6. We furthermore know that God continues today to give our people more than sufficient material and spiritual capital to maintain and to accelerate our expanding Kingdom work.

7. It is furthermore in total harmony with our faith, prayers, and experience that we can expect from God an ever greater measure of the grace of giving in the coming years.

8. Thus, taking all factors into consideration and projecting ourselves into the next triennium, we know that a large sum of money will be necessary (over and above a normal increase in the synodical budget from year to year) to meet even only the most urgent of those many obligations which will continue to devolve upon our Synod as a chosen people for Kingdom work.

9. The problem is: to bring the need into the consciousness of everyone whom God expects to help meet that need.

10. With the help of God this can be done. No one has any doubt of this. Everyone will agree that if we can put the story to our people, our people will respond gladly.

11. Therefore the question is not whether or not it should be done, but how to do it.

12. An ever larger group of our laity is expecting a real challenge for Kingdom work from the leaders of the Church. One of the growing demands of our laity is that we draw it closer into the work and delegate to it more responsibility.

13. The time is propitious for the inauguration, during the next triennium, of a lay movement which will have as its goal the collection of a Ten Million Dollar Mission and Education Fund.

14. God expects our Church to go to His people — and straightway we shall find the funds. We need to loose them and bring them to our Lord. "And if any man say ought unto you, ye shall say, 'The Lord hath need of them.'"

15. Keenly conscious that our Church looks to its chosen officers, especially the *Praesidium* and the synodical Board of Directors, to blaze an ever widening trail in an ever increasing forward tempo in these latter days; and

motivated by the command of our Lord and Savior "to go and preach"; and

urged on by the desperate need of man for the message of God's reconciliation to man by His Son Jesus Christ; and

encouraged by the glorious response of an ever increasing number of our Christians who are giving more time, talent, and treasure for Kingdom work; and

challenged by God's sure promises to attempt to reach out to ever wider Kingdom horizons; we

the synodical Board of Directors of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod submit to Synod in convention assembled in Milwaukee, 1950, the following resolutions for adoption:

16. WHEREAS, During the past four-year period from 1946 to 1949 our members gave for non-budgeted, missionary, educational, and relief projects the sum total of \$11,500,000; and

17. WHEREAS, These moneys were made available to the church at large by the Peace Thankoffering, the Centennial Collection, the Building for Tomorrow Collection, and Relief Funds; and

18. WHEREAS, The above total of \$11,500,000 does not include the sum of approximately \$25,000,000 given by our people through non-synodical channels for war relief — nor additional millions of dollars for non-budgetary items within and without Synod — which in no wise have strained the giving ability of our people; and

19. WHEREAS, These funds made it possible for our Church to appropriate larger sums for urgent mission and educational projects in the fields of Home Missions — in North and South America, Central America, Mexico, Hawaii, Japan, the Philippines, China, India, Africa, and Europe; and

20. WHEREAS, These gifts over and above the regular budget of our people in these postwar years have made possible an unprecedented expansion in our missionary and educational endeavors throughout the world and have given our Kingdom work a greater impetus and forward movement than has been attained at any other time in the history of our Church; and

21. WHEREAS, God continues to show us needs and wide-open and compelling opportunities in our work of missions and education throughout the world, which, if not met, will slow down, hamper, and in some instances bring to a standstill the impetus of our work and prevent adequate planning and preparation for the future of which our people must be told; and

22. WHEREAS, There is at present an ever growing consciousness of the missionary imperative in the hearts of our people; and

23. WHEREAS, An ever increasing number of our laity is expecting the Church to present to it a program of Kingdom work



commensurate with the spiritual and material gifts which the Lord has showered upon The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod and is eagerly willing to participate in an expansion program; and

24. WHEREAS, We have tangible proof that God is showering an ever greater measure of the grace of giving upon our people; and

25. WHEREAS, We have the evidence of the past four years that our people are willing to give larger sums for the spiritual and physical succor of their fellow men if apprised of the need; and

26. WHEREAS, God expects the Church to bring the needs of the Kingdom to those people who receive from Him the spiritual and material resources to meet those needs; and

27. WHEREAS, Our mission and education boards and commissions have projected a program of Kingdom work over and above a normal budgetary increase of approximately ten per cent per annum, which calls for an expenditure of millions of dollars in the next years; therefore be it

28. *Resolved*, That The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, in convention assembled in Milwaukee, 1950, instruct the Board of Directors to inaugurate a

#### TEN MILLION DOLLAR MISSION AND EDUCATION FUND

and be it furthermore

29. *Resolved*, That this Mission and Education Fund be used to help promote the expansion of all branches of synodical work throughout the world; and be it furthermore

30. *Resolved*, That the Mission and Education Fund include a sum total adopted by the convention for building projects for our ministerial and teacher training program; and be it furthermore

31. *Resolved*, That the Board of Directors be instructed to make the collection of this fund a lay movement; and be it furthermore

32. *Resolved*, That the Board of Directors appoint a committee from the laity of our Church which shall in full co-operation with the synodical and District officers and our pastors and teachers be responsible for carrying out Synod's Ten Million Dollar Mission and Education Fund resolution; and be it furthermore

33. *Resolved*, That Synod urgently request every congregation to appoint a committee from its midst which will co-operate with the synodical Mission and Education Fund Committee; and be it furthermore

34. *Resolved*, That the Mission and Education Fund Committee, in co-operation with the Fiscal Conference, designate an opportune

period of time within the next triennium in which these Ten Million Dollars shall be solicited from our people; and be it finally

35. *Resolved*, That the allocation of all Mission and Education Funds be made by the Board of Directors.

36. *Soli Deo Gloria!*

#### THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

DR. J. W. BEHNKEN, <i>Chairman</i>	MR. E. J. GALLMEYER
DR. M. F. KRETZMANN, <i>Secretary</i>	REV. PAUL KOENIG
MR. W. H. SCHLUETER, <i>Treasurer</i>	MR. MARTIN A. SALVNER
MR. JOHN W. BOEHNE	MR. THEO. H. SCHLAKE

Endorsed by the *Praesidium*:

DR. J. W. BEHNKEN, *President*  
 DR. H. HARMS, *First Vice-President*  
 REV. F. A. HERTWIG, *Second Vice-President*  
 REV. W. F. LICHTSINN, *Third Vice-President*  
 DR. E. J. FRIEDRICH, *Fourth Vice-President*

Additional and detailed data on the needs of the Kingdom which make this Mission and Education Fund an imperative in the onward march of our Church will be made available to the convention.

St. Louis, April, 1950

#### ACTION

Acting upon the following resolutions submitted by Committee 11, Synod unanimously *resolved*:

#### Resolution 18

WHEREAS, The reports from our various mission fields at home and abroad clearly indicate that under God's abundant blessings our Synod has enjoyed an unparalleled growth, particularly during these postwar years; and

WHEREAS, Many new fields are ripe unto the harvest and millions of blood-bought souls are pleading with us to "come over and help them"; and

WHEREAS, This convention, conscious of its divine commission, already has endorsed a number of missionary and educational expansion programs; and

WHEREAS, At least ten million dollars, over and above our regular budget requirements, will be needed during this triennium to meet only the most urgent needs confronting us; and

WHEREAS, This matter comes to the convention by recommendation of the *Praesidium* and the Board of Directors; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That a ten-million-dollar offering be gathered over and above the regular budget requirements during the present triennium for mission and educational purposes; and be it furthermore

*Resolved*, That this Mission and Education Fund be used to help promote the expansion of all branches of synodical work throughout the world; and be it furthermore

*Resolved*, That the Mission and Education Fund include the sum total adopted by the convention for building projects for our ministerial and teacher-training program, as well as the sums appropriated for mission expansion programs; and be it furthermore

*Resolved*, That the Board of Directors appoint a committee which shall in full co-operation with the synodical and District officers be responsible for carrying out Synod's Ten Million Dollar Mission and Education Fund resolution; and be it furthermore

*Resolved*, That Synod urgently request our pastors, teachers, and congregations to co-operate with the synodical Mission and Education Fund Committee; and be it furthermore

*Resolved*, That the Mission and Education Fund Committee, in co-operation with the Fiscal Conference, designate an opportune period of time within the present triennium in which these ten million dollars shall be solicited from our people; and be it finally

*Resolved*, That the allocation of all mission and education funds be made by the Board of Directors.

*Soli Deo Gloria!*

## **Report and Recommendations on Non-Budget Items**

(Memorial 805)

The following committee was appointed by the President and Vice-Presidents of Synod "to study the matter of non-budget items and to submit its recommendations to the next convention": Mr. E. Balke, Mr. A. Schnack, Mr. A. T. Wilson, and Revs. A. Zeile and J. E. Herrmann. Mr. A. T. Wilson, because of busy schedules, was excused at his own request from serving on the committee. Mr. E. Balke was chosen chairman and Rev. J. E. Herrmann secretary of the committee.

The action of the 1947 convention on Memorials 803 and 47 (unprinted) was as follows:

"WHEREAS, Non-budget items and the manner of their collection are at times causing concern within Synod; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the President of Synod appoint a committee to

study the matter of non-budget items and submit its recommendations to the next convention."

Your Committee in session on March 25, 1950, agreed that no full or final solution of the problems assigned to it can be found at this time. We are agreed that basically the ultimate solution for the proper distribution of funds must wait upon a deeper appreciation and wider exercise of the principles and practice of proportionate giving and more guidance for our membership concerning the relative importance of various phases of Kingdom work requiring their support. The whole matter requires further study through mutual consultation by the Board of Directors of Synod and the agencies under consideration. Recognizing the need of these agencies within Synod and the splendid service they have rendered, your Committee is persuaded that its recommendations will prove helpful to all concerned in the matter of non-budget items. Our recommendations are not to be considered as discriminatory in nature, but are offered in order to assist the agencies in their projects and programs which play a vital but supplementary role in the work of the Kingdom and Synod.

*Your Committee recommends*

1. That the Board of Directors of Synod and the agencies included in this report organize a co-ordinating council as soon as possible on which the Board of Directors and all the agencies concerned be represented. This council shall serve as a clearinghouse for the timing and co-ordination of all projects and programs of the agencies belonging to the council and which call for financial support beyond the boundaries of any synodical District;
2. That this co-ordinating council during this triennium develop certain policies which will serve as effective guidelines for these agencies until the next synodical convention;
3. That this co-ordinating council present these guidelines to the 1953 synodical convention for its review and further consideration;
4. That the financial needs of Synod be recognized as having priority over the financial needs of agencies within Synod which solicit funds beyond the boundaries of a synodical District and beyond their own membership;
5. That the above-mentioned agencies inform the constituency of Synod of their individual and combined annual budget needs in time for congregations to give these needs full consideration in their congregational budget;
6. That congregations be encouraged to decide for themselves

from the information received from these agencies on what basis and to what extent they purpose to support the causes represented by these agencies beyond their own membership;

7. That any solicitation in any given congregation be undertaken only with the approval of that congregation;
8. That the agencies employ such methods of solicitation as meet with the general approval of our congregations and that they continue to give careful thought to the selection of their field representatives;
9. That the agencies concerned consult with the Board of Directors of Synod before launching out upon any major expansion of their program requiring collections from congregations or solicitations from individuals.

COMMITTEE ON NON-BUDGET ITEMS

J. E. HERRMANN, *Secretary of Committee*

**ACTION**

Synod *adopted* the following report of Committee 11:

**Resolution 9**

Your Committee has studied the report and suggestions contained in Memorial 805 and recommends adoption of the report and the resolutions contained in it.

**Co-ordination of Financial Campaigns**

(Memorial 806)

Our Redeemer Evangelical Lutheran Church of Dallas, Tex., respectfully submits the following recommendations and resolution to the English District, The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, in convention at River Forest, Ill., June 14—17, 1949.

WHEREAS, We are in wholehearted accord and sympathy with certain activities within the Church, such as the Lutheran Hour, Valparaiso University, Building for Tomorrow, etc., since we know that they are vitally necessary to promote the welfare and growth of the Church; and

WHEREAS, Campaigns to finance these activities are being conducted at irregular intervals during the church year, sometimes conflicting with each other and frequently conflicting with regional projects and individual church programs, with detrimental results for these most worthy Synod-wide activities; and

WHEREAS, Such irregular campaigns make it extremely difficult for members of the individual churches adequately to plan their charitable giving, both civic and religious; and

WHEREAS, Better timing of such programs through co-ordinated planning would enable local churches reasonably to anticipate all the requests which might be made during the year, and, in turn, individual members would then systematically plan their giving, instead of contributing haphazardly, thus attaining greater blessings for all these worthy causes; and

WHEREAS, It is believed that the various activities could be more forcefully presented by means of motion pictures and slides which would vividly portray their work and needs and reach a greater number of people more effectively than by having representatives traveling great distances and incurring considerable expense while reaching relatively few people; that such media could be employed at times most propitious for local groups and would engender more enthusiasm among individual members than abstract presentations through addresses to smaller groups by special representatives; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we respectfully petition the honorable English District of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod to study this matter more fully and to memorialize the triennial convention of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, convening in 1950, with a view toward establishing an over-all program of co-ordinated planning whereby the needs of all agencies of the Church, except unforeseeable emergencies, might be financed in such a manner that other, and in such a manner that the individual congregation may the interests of all will be best served, yet not conflict with one another, and be able to anticipate on an annual basis their fair share for the work of the church at large.

Respectfully submitted,

OUR REDEEMER EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH  
by GLENN D. CARLSON, *Secretary*

Dallas, Tex., May 15, 1949

Your Committee concurs in the recommendations offered in this memorial.

THE ENGLISH DISTRICT  
C. F. DANKWORTH, *Secretary*

### **Protect Congregations and Their Synod from Financial Exploitation**

(Memorial 815)

WHEREAS, The congregations of Synod individually cannot judge the bookkeeping and auditing standards and practices of special projects and unofficial intrasynodical collections; and

**WHEREAS**, Too many such collections can work to the harm of synodical, District, and congregational budgets; be it therefore

**Resolved**, That before any such collection or fund-raising enterprise be initiated, the College of Presidents shall approve the purpose and the financial goals, if the collection crosses District lines, while the Visitors' Conference of the District shall approve similarly where the collection is to be held within one District; and be it

**Resolved**, That in all cases of such collections the body granting permission shall satisfy itself that the institution or organization benefiting from the collection is using standardized financial systems recommended by national organizations (e. g., a hospital those of the A. H. A., an orphanage or old folks' home those of the Community Chest, a college or institution of higher learning those of accrediting associations); and be it

**Resolved**, That upon completion of the effort the report of the examination by a certified public accountant accompany the financial reports furnished to the authorizing group; and be it

**Resolved**, That the ratio of the promotional cost to the amount raised in the various Districts of Synod be a matter of public regard; and be it

**Resolved**, That no organization or enterprise regardless of previous blanket approval be exempted from these provisos.

YORK-SEWARD REGIONAL CONFERENCE  
SOUTHERN NEBRASKA DISTRICT

B. HOLM, *Secretary*

#### **ACTION**

Concerning Memorials 806 and 815, Synod *adopted* the following report of Committee 11:

#### **Resolution 10**

**WHEREAS**, Both of these memorials deal essentially with the same subject matter; and

**WHEREAS**, The contents of these memorials have already been dealt with in Memorial 805; therefore be it

**Resolved**, That these memorials require no further action.

### **Assign Responsibility for Preparation and Presentation of Synodical Budget**

(Memorial 807)

**WHEREAS**, The responsibility for the preparation of the synodical budget is not at present fixed by Synod, be it therefore

**Resolved**, That the President of Synod direct the preparation

of the synodical budget and its presentation for approval, and that the Fiscal Conference review the initial budget and adopt its final form.

YORK-SEWARD REGIONAL CONFERENCE  
SOUTHERN NEBRASKA DISTRICT  
B. HOLM, *Secretary*

#### **ACTION**

Synod *rejected* this memorial by receiving the following resolution, submitted by Committee 11:

#### **Resolution 8**

WHEREAS, The synodical *Handbook*, page 47, 2.79 a, and page 122, 9.05 b, makes very definite recommendations concerning the preparation and presentation of the synodical budget; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That this memorial be rejected.

#### **Unified Budget**

(Memorial 808)

In convention assembled at Camp Pioneer, Angola, N. Y., June 27—July 1, 1949, The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, Eastern District, adopted the following overture:

WHEREAS, Our congregations are becoming surfeited with frequent special drives for funds; and

WHEREAS, The maintenance and expansion of our colleges require frequent outlay of funds; and

WHEREAS, Our people more and more favor a unified budget for all purposes; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we recommend that the triennial appropriations for building fund needs be prorated in the annual synodical budget.

MARTIN W. MUELLER, *Secretary*

#### **ACTION**

Synod *adopted* the following resolution, proposed by Committee 11:

#### **Resolution 11**

Your Committee is of the opinion that this memorial has great merit and deserves further consideration.

WHEREAS, The Board for Higher Education and the Committee on Missions have already proposed a special collection during the next triennium; and

WHEREAS, This memorial cannot be put into effect at this time; therefore be it



*Resolved*, That the Board of Directors and the Fiscal Conference be asked to take this memorial into consideration and that it be put into effect as soon as conditions warrant.

### **Annual Building Fund Donation**

(Memorial 809)

At our regular September voters' meeting a motion was made and passed to make a recommendation to Synod that a permanent annual building fund donation be established in preference to large special drives.

It was generally felt that a regular annual donation would yield greater returns over a period of years and thereby enable Synod to maintain its buildings in proper condition.

If Synod should be in accord with our point of view, you may feel fully assured we will heartily support any such plan.

OUR SAVIOUR LUTHERAN CHURCH

FAIR LAWN, N. J.

R. O. KLAHNE, *Secretary*

### **Discontinue Special Drives to Raise Funds for Building Purposes**

(Memorial 810)

WHEREAS, The members of Christ Lutheran Church of Washington, D. C., recognize the obligation of each member congregation of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod to properly support the Synod in a well-balanced building program; and

WHEREAS, The members of Christ Lutheran Church of Washington, D. C., are of the opinion that the present synodical practice of conducting sporadic special drives to raise funds for such purposes is wasteful and inefficient; and

WHEREAS, The members of Christ Lutheran Church of Washington, D. C., are of the opinion that any synodical building program should be projected over a period of years according to a well-conceived plan; now, therefore,

The members of Christ Lutheran Church of Washington, D. C., memorialize The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod at its 1950 synodical convention at Milwaukee, Wis., to discontinue special drives to raise funds for building purposes, and that each member congregation be requested to include in its annual dues such amounts as Synod may deem necessary to carry on a long-range building program.

CHRIST LUTHERAN CHURCH

Washington, D. C.

**ACTION**

Synod *adopted* the report of Committee 11:

**Resolution 12**

WHEREAS, The contents of both these memorials have already been covered by Memorial 808; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That no action by the Synod is required on these memorials at this time.

### **Switch Endowments from Secular Securities to Church Extension Funds**

(Memorial 811)

WHEREAS, The Pastoral Conference of Circuit M of the Central District has discussed the question of having Synod switch its investments of both permanent and endowment funds from purely secular securities to Church Extension funds; and

WHEREAS, We are not unmindful of the difficulties involved in such an undertaking, but in view of the crying needs caused by the compelling opportunities of these days, we feel that the subject is worth a thorough study in all of its ramifications; and

WHEREAS, We trust that such a study will result in the release of some millions of dollars for investment in the securities that directly advance the work of the Church, but which moneys are now tied up in low-income secular securities; and

WHEREAS, We are confident that such a switch could be made without added risk to principal and with some assurance of gain as to income; therefore be it

*Resolved*, Unanimously, that the above conference respectfully petition the convention of Synod, assembled in Milwaukee, Wis., in June, 1950, to give thorough consideration to this problem of switching its investments of both permanent and endowment funds from purely secular securities to Church Extension funds.

CIRCUIT M PASTORAL CONFERENCE  
OF THE CENTRAL DISTRICT

EDWARD W. KOEHNEKE, *Secretary*

### **Board of Trustees Seek Investments in Safe Church Property**

(Memorial 812)

WHEREAS, The Atlantic District of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, assembled in convention at Bronxville, N. Y., June 27 to 30, 1949, resolved that Synod be memorialized to encourage the Investment Committee to seek safe investments which will yield

larger interest earnings; for instance, investments in safe church property; therefore

We respectfully *memorialize* the honorable Synod assembled at Milwaukee, Wis., June 21—30, 1950, to encourage the Investment Committee to seek safe investments which will yield larger interest earnings; for instance, investments in safe church property.

THE ATLANTIC DISTRICT

CARL M. ZORN, *Secretary*

### Special Loan Department

(Memorial 814)

In convention assembled at Camp Pioneer, Angola, N. Y., June 27—July 1, 1949, The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, Eastern District, adopted the following overture:

WHEREAS, The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod has various funds and balances which are invested in Government Bonds and other securities; and

WHEREAS, Many congregations of our Synod are forced to borrow money from secular sources in order to finance their building programs; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Eastern District memorialize Synod to institute a Special Loan Department by which available funds can be invested in member congregations; and be it further

*Resolved*, That Synod's Board of Directors set up the necessary rules and regulations governing such loans.

MARTIN W. MUELLER, *Secretary*

### Pension Fund Loans for Church Extension

(Memorial 831)

The following resolution was adopted on June 21, 1949, by the Michigan District at its 71st Convention in Saginaw and is herewith presented to The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod for action at its 1950 Convention:

WHEREAS, Neither the General Extension Fund of Synod nor the Extension Funds of the various Districts are able to furnish sufficient moneys for the building of much-needed chapels and schools for our mission congregations; and

WHEREAS, The Pension System of Synod has a trust fund of six and one-half (6½) million dollars being invested largely in Government bonds; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we of the Michigan District of the Missouri Synod, assembled in convention in Saginaw, Mich., June 19—23,

1949, *petition* The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod to make some of these moneys from Synod's Pension Trust Fund available for Church Extension work.

MICHIGAN DISTRICT

HENRY C. MILLER, *Secretary*

### Loans from Church Extension Fund

(Memorial 832)

WHEREAS, The present Church Extension Fund of Synod and of most Districts are inadequate to meet the building needs of subsidized and self-supporting congregations; and

WHEREAS, Congregations are now spending large sums of money for interest on loans from banks and other loaning institutions; and

WHEREAS, Such loans from banks will become more frequent as Synod expands and grows unless Synod itself provides more funds for such building needs; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the regulations of Synod applying to the investment of the Pension Fund be changed to authorize the investment of not to exceed one fourth thereof in a Special Church Extension Fund, to be made available as loans to congregations over and above the sums now available to them under existing regulations governing the Church Extension Fund, the rates of interest to be charged for such loans from the Special Church Extension Fund to be not less than four per cent (4%) per annum.

THE CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA DISTRICT

C. FICKENSCHER, *President*

R. J. JAGELS, *Secretary*

Concerning these matters, Committee 11 reported:

#### Resolution 20

##### INVESTMENT OF TRUST FUNDS

WHEREAS, Many requests similar to those made in these memorials have come to the Board of Directors of Synod; and

WHEREAS, The Board of Directors referred these requests to Synod's counsel for legal consideration; and

WHEREAS, Synod's counsel rendered the opinion, based upon the law and many court decisions, "that it would be illegal to lend any part of trust funds to either Districts or to congregations"; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the recommendation of the Board of Directors not to use trust funds in this manner be approved.

#### ACTION

This report was *tabled*. This also disposed of Unprinted Memorial 42.

## General Church Extension Funds for Negro Congregations

(Memorial 813)

WHEREAS, There has been a change in the status of Negro work so that it now comes under the supervision and direction of several of the Districts of Synod; therefore

The Southeastern District of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod does herewith *memorialize* Synod to make it possible for the General Church Extension Board to loan money through the Districts for the building of necessary chapels and churches for Negro congregations in their Districts; and be it known that it will be the policy of the Southeastern District to make loans for the same purpose out of its own Church Extension Fund.

THE SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT

EDGAR C. RAKOW, *Secretary*

### ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 11, Synod *resolved*:

#### Resolution 6

WHEREAS, There is nothing in the regulations governing the General Church Extension Fund to prevent Districts from lending money to Negro congregations; and

WHEREAS, It is entirely a matter for the Districts to determine who is to receive a loan; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That no action by this convention is required on this phase of the memorial; and be it further

*Resolved*, That in regard to the question raised by the representatives of the Southeastern District whether Church Extension Funds should be made available to congregations which are not members of Synod, but whose pastors are members and are supervised by officers of a District of our Synod, your Committee is of the opinion that this is a question of constitutional interpretation and should be referred to the Constitutional Committee for action.

## Re Family Worship Hour

(Unprinted Memorial 22)

WHEREAS, The Family Worship Hour has met with great favor and is carrying its message of quiet, meditative, and dignified devotions daily into the homes of America on approximately a hundred stations; and

WHEREAS, Many more stations are anxious to broadcast this program, but have been denied for lack of funds; and

WHEREAS, The program is solely and wholly under Missouri Synod auspices and control, and desires to remain so; and

WHEREAS, Through this program the cause of missions can be effectually served over a nation-wide area through a new channel by the Missouri Synod and promote the habit of daily devotions; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod fully endorses the project of the Family Worship Hour and subsidizes its program annually to the extent of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) for three years.

FAMILY WORSHIP HOUR

T. H. SCHLAKE

#### **ACTION**

Upon recommendation of Committee 11, Synod *resolved*:

#### **Resolution 25**

Your Committee has studied this matter and makes the following recommendation:

WHEREAS, This request has real merit; and

WHEREAS, We are not in a position at this convention to foresee what funds may be available for such purposes; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That this matter be referred to the Board for Missions in North and South America for careful consideration.

### **Raising Salaries of Pastors and Synodical Employees**

(Unprinted Memorial 54)

#### **Resolution 22**

Your Committee studied the following recommendation:

WHEREAS, The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Government figures show that living costs throughout our nation have increased over 67 per cent since 1939; and

WHEREAS, The professors and instructors at our seminaries and colleges and our pastors are receiving salaries generally much lower than the professors and instructors and clergymen of other leading Protestant denominations; and

WHEREAS, Our parochial school teachers are generally paid salaries far below the State scale; and

WHEREAS, Our professors and instructors and pastors and teachers are often at a disadvantage because of this condition when meeting men of the State schools and churches of leading Protestant denominations about on an equal plane; and

WHEREAS, Salaries paid to men in positions of equal respon-

sibility in the business world are considerably higher than those paid to the men whom we have put into responsible positions in the work of the Church; therefore

We earnestly *petition* The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, in meeting assembled at Milwaukee, Wis., June 21—30, 1950, to order its Board of Directors and the Fiscal Conference to study the problem of salaries paid to our professors and instructors at our seminaries and colleges with the purpose of granting substantial increases; and

We furthermore earnestly *petition* Synod to request all member congregations to study the question of the salaries of pastors and teachers with the purpose of granting substantial increases.

(Signed) MILTON CARPENTER  
Member Pilgrim Lutheran Church  
St. Louis, Mo.  
Comptroller, City of St. Louis

(Signed) R. C. OBERMANN  
Member Bethany Lutheran Church  
St. Louis, Mo.  
Vice-President, Mercantile-  
Commerce Bank & Trust Co.

(Signed) LOUIS C. W. HECHT  
Member Messiah Lutheran Church  
St. Louis, Mo.  
Chairman of the Board  
St. Louis County National Bank

(Signed) CHARLES S. LOTTMANN  
Member Messiah Lutheran Church  
St. Louis, Mo.  
Investment Broker

(Signed) EDWARD H. SCHMIDT  
Member Luther Memorial Church  
Richmond Heights, Mo.  
Vice-President  
St. Louis County National Bank

(Signed) D. NELSON BENTRUP  
Member Bethel Lutheran Church  
Clayton, Mo.  
Supervisor of Cash Records  
in Treasury Department  
Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.

(Signed) DR. THEO. A. BEHRENS  
Member Pilgrim Lutheran Church  
St. Louis, Mo.  
Vice-President  
St. Louis Dental Society

### ACTION

Synod accepted the following recommendations of Committee 11:

#### Resolution 22

Your Committee recommends that the President of Synod communicate the desire of this convention to all the congregations of Synod that they give serious and careful study to the needs of their pastors, teachers, and other parish workers with a view to adjusting salaries in agreement with the present high cost of living.

Your Committee further recommends that the Board of Directors be encouraged to continue to adjust the salaries of the synodical employees not classified as teaching personnel.

## Elimination of Wasteful Practices in Synod

(Unprinted Memorial 71)

WHEREAS, Synod has committed itself during the last decade, probably in the interest of increasing its efficiency, to a program which includes the creation and maintenance of a multiplicity of boards and executive secretaries; and

WHEREAS, This development is costing Synod increasingly large sums of money, clearly at the expense of an all-out missionary expansion program; and

WHEREAS, The activities of a number of the executive secretaries now holding office have been in the nature of supplanting the functions of the God-given parish ministry of the Church; and

WHEREAS, The Board of Public Relations in particular has not warranted its existence and the large expense connected with its maintenance; and

WHEREAS, Many of the activities of boards and executive officers are tending to give us a synodical policy which is bureaucratic in character; and

WHEREAS, The action of the Stewardship Committee in sending out men to appear in the various circuits has placed an over-emphasis on the stewardship of money and has infringed upon the rights of the individual congregations, which were not previously consulted in the project; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That Synod instruct its Board of Directors to take the necessary steps to liquidate all appointive offices which are not absolutely necessary for the functioning of Synod as a corporate body; and be it further

*Resolved*, That Synod return to the Scriptural position of having the local congregation or individual church the functioning unit of Synod and instruct the individual pastors in its membership to discharge the duties of their office, also in instructing Sunday school teachers and deacons, give information on the missions of the Church, and otherwise promote the work of the kingdom at large; and be it further

*Resolved*, That any secretaries still remaining confine their activities to dispensing information as required by pastors instead of broadcasting it in such masses as to make most of it useless for the average pastor.

ALBERT C. ROLF, Ambia, Ind.

### ACTION

The resolution of Committee 11 to *reject* this memorial was adopted.

### Resolution 15

Your Committee examined carefully Overture 71 (unprinted) and finds that it is covered in part by our recommendation for Overture 417; and



Your Committee also finds that the overture makes charges which are based on the private opinion of the author and are not supported by facts; and therefore

*Recommends* that this overture be rejected.

### **Pledges to Be Made Directly to Synod**

(Unprinted Memorial 82)

WHEREAS, The members of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod have in recent years contributed twenty million dollars to alleviate the suffering in Europe; and

WHEREAS, Members of local congregations generously support home projects; and

WHEREAS, The present system of obtaining funds for the work of Synod appears to be not entirely adequate; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we, the Executive Board of the Metropolitan Zone, Southern California District Lutheran Laymen's League, in line with our organization's fundamental aim, namely, "to aid Synod in its business and financial matters," recommend that Synod through its stewardship director, first, petition each of the five thousand odd congregations in Synod, both self-sustaining and subsidized, to include Synod in its annual budget; second, and to that end submit a pledge direct to Synod for the year over and above their pledge to their respective District treasury each month, the monthly portion of their annual pledge for Synod.

CARL D. MILLER, *Secretary*

Metropolitan Zone, Southern California District  
Lutheran Laymen's League

### **ACTION**

Synod *adopted* the recommendation of Committee 11:

#### **Resolution 24**

Your Committee recommends that the suggestions of the brethren of the L. L. L. Metropolitan Zone of Southern California be referred to the Stewardship Secretary of Synod.

### **Appropriations to be Approved by the Fiscal Conference**

#### **Resolution 26**

WHEREAS, Many of the resolutions of this convention making appropriations contain the clause "Subject to the Approval of the Fiscal Conference"; and

WHEREAS, Some of the resolutions of this convention making appropriations do not contain this clause; and

WHEREAS, It has been the policy of Synod that all appropria-

tions made by it be subject to the approval of the Fiscal Conference; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That every appropriation made by this convention be subject to the same clause, namely, "Subject to the Approval of the Fiscal Conference" whether or not the clause is embodied in the respective resolution.

#### **ACTION**

Synod *adopted* this resolution.

### **Final Recommendation**

This Committee (No. 11) recommends that the President of Synod use his prerogative to order this Committee on Finance to meet in advance of the convention of Synod because the volume of work necessitates that the members of the Committee miss a considerable number of sessions.

#### **ACTION**

Synod *adopted* this recommendation.

### **Publication of Salaries**

(Memorial 817)

It is suggested that the following *proposal* be discussed and voted upon at the 1950 convention of our Synod:

That the salaries our professors at our various institutions and other Synod officials receive be published in the *Lutheran Witness* annually. (The salaries paid them should be no secret and especially so when Synod's budget is stressed so greatly and the members who support it are asked for higher needed budgets. If it is shown specifically where Synod's money goes and why it is specifically needed here and there, it will help considerably in reaching the necessary goal.)

ALFRED OPITZ, Pratt, Kans.

#### **ACTION**

Upon recommendation of Committee 14, Synod *resolved*:

#### **Resolution 5**

**WHEREAS**, The basic scale of salaries paid the professors at our institutions was set by Synod at the Centennial Convention and is a matter of record; and

**WHEREAS**, The salaries paid to Synod's officials are determined from time to time by the Board of Directors; and

**WHEREAS**, In view of the chronically prevalent low salary scale such publication might prove embarrassing both to the Church and its servants; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That this overture be *declined*.

## Report of Board of Support and Pensions

(Memorial 818)

The Board of Support and Pensions herewith submits its report for the past triennium to the honorable convention.

The personnel of our Board underwent a number of changes. The Executive Secretary, Rev. F. G. Kuehnert, retired from active service with the Board on October 31, 1948, after having directed its activities and endeavors ever since it was created by Synod in 1917. His efforts during the thirty-one years of his tenure of office brought comfort and relief into the lives and homes of thousands of Veterans of the Cross and their dependents. Under his energetic direction the Pension Fund was inaugurated, and its membership has grown in a very satisfactory manner. Since November 1, 1948, Pastor Kuehnert has been enjoying his well-deserved retirement. Pastor Edwin A. Sommer of Beardstown, Ill., became his associate on July 15, 1947. Since Pastor Kuehnert's retirement, Pastor Sommer has been the Executive Secretary of our Board.

The only two other members of the original Board, appointed in 1917, and permitted to serve with Rev. F. G. Kuehnert for thirty-one years, Mr. Theodore Doering and Mr. C. H. Dehning, were called away by death, Mr. Doering in May, 1949, and Mr. Dehning in February, 1950. Both men gave willingly and wholeheartedly of their time and abilities in the service of Synod's Board of Support and Pensions and its thousands of beneficiaries. President J. W. Behnken appointed Mr. Arthur Hahn of St. Paul's Church in Melrose Park to replace Mr. Doering. The Board deferred till this convention the act of filling the vacancy caused by Mr. Dehning's death. Mr. George Halter of Cleveland, Ohio, was elected to membership on this Board in 1947. However, because he had also been asked to serve on the Board for Public Relations, he tendered his resignation as a member of our Board. Mr. Alfred Handrich of Milwaukee was appointed by President J. W. Behnken to fill this vacancy.

After having been located in Crystal Lake, Ill., for thirty-two years the office of our Board was moved on November 1, 1949, to the Fiscal Office of Synod upon the urgent request of Mr. Walter H. Schlueter, Treasurer, and Mr. Theodore Eckhart, Assistant Treasurer, of Synod.

The General Board met in plenary session at least twice each year to discuss and to take action on problems growing out of our Support and Pension activities, to determine on policies, and to formulate recommendations for this convention. Dr. George A. Huggins, our actuary, attended most of these meetings.

For the purpose of disseminating information, answering ques-

tions, and personally inviting the non-members to join the Pension Fund, the Executive Secretary, Rev. Edwin A. Sommer, attended six District conventions in 1948 and eight such conventions in 1949, as well as a number of District and regional pastoral and teacher's conferences. He also met with the graduating classes at our seminaries in St. Louis and Springfield and Concordia Teachers College in River Forest. Many personal calls were made on non-member pastors, professors, and teachers in Illinois and Wisconsin.

The Executive Committee of five members met regularly almost every month to take action on current Support requests and Pension business.

We wish to thank the members of the District Boards of Support for their splendid co-operation in Support and Pension matters. Without their willing assistance our work would be greatly hampered and poorly done.

We offer the following tabulation of Support benefits during the past six years:

	Persons Supported					Applications	Old Age Beneficiaries	Disbursements	Old Age Benefits	Death Benefits
	Workers	Wives	Widows	Children	Total					
1944	232	167	506	295	1,253	739	259	\$358,492.12	\$106,962.89	\$ 7,275.00
1945	221	157	506	257	1,203	750	312	401,251.01	145,503.31	11,650.00
1946	210	151	502	231	1,155	741	356	412,334.83	169,255.04	6,425.00
1947	220	157	496	252	1,174	741	382	437,889.89	187,276.30	10,600.00
1948	213	133	520	255	1,179	753	449	545,969.17	247,314.33	12,275.00
1949	213	144	508	218	1,137	742	481	549,282.48	278,893.54	13,275.00

The Old Age Benefits are included in the total disbursements; the Death Benefits, however, are separate items of appropriation and expenditure. During the period October 1, 1937, to January 31, 1950, the sum of \$100,875 was disbursed in the form of Death Benefits to the families of 471 deceased Pension Fund members.

Often the question is asked: What has become of the L. L. L. Endowment Fund? It is definitely still intact. It totals \$2,697,890.43, and its earnings are designated for the support of the Veterans of the Cross. In 1949 these earnings totaled \$64,775.28 and were a part of Synod's appropriation in behalf of our beneficiaries.

You will see that our disbursements were increased by more than \$100,000 in 1948 over 1947 as a result of the resolution of the Chicago Convention whereby the Old Age Benefit was increased from \$50 to \$60 a month, and all Support grants were increased by approximately 20 per cent if there was actual need. Thus the average benefit paid to each account is about \$450 a year. The average benefit to a retired or disabled worker is approximately \$720 a year, and the benefit to the widow \$360 a year.

A further cause for the increase was the resolution to grant a special Old Age Benefit of \$60 a month to those workers in Synod who had retired prior to October 1, 1937, and who at the time of such retirement were at least 65 years of age. The widows of such retired workers were to receive \$30 a month. The president of Synod, Dr. J. W. Behnken, ruled that this special benefit should be made available to those retired workers and their widows who could show need for this special benefit. Practically all retired workers coming under the above classification already were receiving Support. Six retired workers made application for the special benefit; and since they had shown need, favorable action was taken. Forty-one widows coming under the above classification were also already receiving Support. No new applications from such widows were required. Inasmuch as Support benefits were being remitted regularly to all but six of these special old-age beneficiaries, the increased cost to Synod was not as large as had been anticipated. We found that, upon increasing the Support already granted to retired workers to \$60 a month and to widows to \$30 a month, our disbursements were increased by approximately \$13,000 annually. These beneficiaries are now receiving this special Old Age Benefit regularly, without making annual formal application therefor. It is of interest to know that thirty-two of these retired workers and thirty-eight widows in the same classification are still receiving this special Old Age Benefit.

We wish also to report that, having been granted permission by Synod's Board of Directors to do so, Synod's resolution, passed at the Fort Wayne Convention, regarding the Widow's Old Age Benefit, was made retroactive in behalf of twenty-six widows whose husbands were members of the Pension Fund but died prior to February 1, 1942, and at the time of their death had not yet reached age 68. Until the convention in 1941, 68 was retirement age. In fairness to these widows our Board felt that they, too, should become the recipients of the Old Age Benefit of \$30 a month because their husbands were beyond age 65 at the time of their death. The added cost as a result of this action was approximately \$3,300.

The total expenditures during 1949 in behalf of our 1,834 beneficiaries was \$579,485.58. The operating cost of our Board was \$15,386.86. The total cost was \$594,872.44. However, the accounts of the retired and disabled or deceased members yielded Pension credits in the sum of \$45,589.96. After these Pension credits were subtracted from the gross expenditures, the actual cost to Synod in payment of Pension and Support was \$549,282.48.

It is our mutual hope and the expectation of all concerned that in the not too distant future the earned benefits of the Pension Fund will appreciably reduce the sum requested as an appro-

priation from Synod's treasury for Support. Just how long this will take we are not prepared to state or even predict. We do know that the participation of workers in Synod is continuing at a satisfactory rate, although there still are almost 1,000 workers in Synod who have not yet joined the Pension Fund. Following are:

### Pension Fund Statistics

Total Registration on January 31, 1950

Pastors .....	3,927
Teachers .....	1,545
Professors .....	184
Workers Not Serving Congregations .....	430
Female Workers .....	201
	<hr/>
	6,287
Members Died .....	466
Members Retired .....	417
Members Withdrawn, No Longer Active in Synod .....	184
	<hr/>
	1,067
	<hr/>
Total Active Members .....	5,220
Congregations Enlisted .....	3,830
Institutional Boards .....	74
Synod's and the Districts' Salary-Paying Boards .....	52

The percentage of participation on the part of our workers is about 86 per cent. This is much more favorable than the participation of ministers in other Protestant church pension groups, which is only 60 per cent. In only a few of the Protestant denominations is participation obligatory.

The participation of our congregations is also improving and at present stands at about 80 per cent. It has been our observation that a congregation will seldom refuse to participate in the Pension Fund if the matter is presented properly. Here again it is interesting to observe that only 60 per cent of the congregations in other Protestant groups are participating, with the exception of two large church bodies in which the congregations are obliged to take part. The fact that our pastors and teachers are participating in such a favorable manner is very commendable. However, Synod as such and we as a Board of Synod are most desirous of winning all workers and congregations for the Pension Fund.

A number of reasons are given for non-participation: Financial inability to make personal contributions because of low salaries, the assertion that commercial insurance provides better benefits, contracting for sizable insurance benefits prior to the inauguration of the Pension Fund, and the failure of our Pension Fund to assure to the disabled worker under age 65, or to his widow, a definite and fixed pension. Under our existing regulations a disabled worker is eligible to receive only his earned annuity and must make

annual formal application for Support to provide his most urgent needs. At the beginning of the present year we had 60 disabled workers under age 65 on our roll of beneficiaries, whose earned disability annuity averages only \$36 a year.

When a Pension Fund member under age 65 dies, his widow also is eligible to receive only the earned annuity. The sum is relatively small because the accumulations to the credit of the individual Pension Fund member are small, inasmuch as the Fund has been in operation only a matter of twelve years. Contrary to the opinion held by many pastors and teachers, a widow does not automatically receive \$30 a month pension. This applies only to the widow of a retired Pension Fund member who receives \$60 a month Old Age Benefit or to the widow of a Pension Fund member who was still active at the time of his death and was more than 65 years old at that time. To receive a larger benefit than the actual earned annuity, the widow must also make annual formal application for Support in addition to the earned annuity.

A study of the benefits paid by other Protestant Pension Funds reveals the fact that in many cases, especially in the larger denominations, a fixed disability pension is paid which ranges from \$400 to \$1,500 a year, the average being \$600. The Pension and Support now being paid by this Board to disabled workers averages about \$60 a month. It is our opinion that Synod should resolve to pay a minimum Disability Pension in the sum of \$60, this Disability Pension to be subsidized from Synod's treasury in the same manner in which the Old Age Benefit now is being subsidized. We expect the cost for this Disability Pension will increase our needs by about \$7,500 a year.

We also wish to bring to your attention the fact that the average Pension and Support being paid to widows of Pension Fund members is about \$30 a month. We therefore make the same kind of recommendation in behalf of the widows of Pension Fund members, namely, that Synod go on record instructing the Board of Support and Pensions to pay a Widow's Pension in the sum of \$30 a month to every widow of a Pension Fund member whose account is paid in full at the time of his death. The additional sum necessary to provide this special benefit will be approximately \$22,500 a year. We therefore offer the following two *amendments* to the regulations of the Pension Fund:

#### **Special Disability Benefit or Pension**

A worker retiring from active service in the church before age 65 because of disability shall be granted a free subsidy from Synod's treasury during the period of this disability to increase his earned pension annuity to such an amount as may from time to time be determined by Synod.

*This Disability Pension shall be in the sum of \$720 a year.* Deductions in this Disability Annuity, or Pension, shall be made in the same manner now obtaining with regard to the Old Age Benefit as set forth in 10.47 b (2). It is taken for granted that the disabled worker shall make periodical reports as to his physical condition and also with regard to his earnings from part-time work during such a period of disability.

We recommend that this Disability Annuity be made effective as of February 1, 1951, in favor of all disabled Pension Fund members now receiving their earned annuity only, or Support in addition to this earned annuity.

#### **Special Widow's Benefit or Pension**

A widow whose husband passed away prior to age 65 shall be granted a free subsidy from Synod's treasury during the period of her widowhood to increase her earned pension annuity to such an amount as may from time to time be determined by Synod.

*This Widow's Pension shall be in the sum of \$360 a year.* Deductions in this Widow's Annuity, or Pension, shall be made in the same manner now obtaining with regard to the Old Age Benefit as set forth in 10.47 b (2).

We also recommend that this Widow's Annuity be made effective as of February 1, 1951, in favor of all widows of Pension Fund members who have passed away since the inauguration of the Pension Fund, subject, of course, to such regulations as already obtain with regard to the Widow's Old Age Benefit. To explain, permit us to say that a widow who has married again is not eligible to receive this proposed Widow's Pension.

We know that there has been much agitation throughout our country these past few years calling for pensions in behalf of labor in big industry. The Federal Government also is intent upon improving Social Security benefits to an increasingly larger number of people. We believe that the congregations in Synod appreciate the services rendered by their pastors and teachers and surely regard them as even more important, necessary, and beneficial for time and eternity than the work of those who are following secular employment. At the present time our congregations and salary-paying organizations are contributing to the Pension Fund at the rate of 4% in behalf of their workers. We wish to advise you that the contributions of congregations in other Protestant church bodies, except for the groups that are much smaller than ours, runs from 6% to 15%. The average of such congregational participation so far as the number of participating groups is concerned is nearer 9%.

To improve and increase the earned benefits of the Pension Fund to the individual members, we recommend that the employer's contributions be increased from 4% to 8%. The member's contributions are to remain at 4%.



Participation at this increased per cent will eventually produce a pension that will begin to compare with the pension big business already is paying to its retiring workers after age 65. To illustrate: A young man may join the Pension Fund at age 25 and make personal contributions at the rate of 4% on an average salary of \$2,500 a year. If his employer contributes in his behalf at the rate of 4% until retirement after age 65, his earned pension will be approximately \$972 a year. If the employer's payments are made at the rate of 8%, his earned pension will be about \$1,458 a year.

The accumulation to the credit of a Pension Fund member who still has ten to twenty years of service before him will provide him with a larger earned annuity than would be the case if the employer's payments are not increased from 4%. As a result, the subsidy from Synod required to pay the minimum pension of \$60 a month will not be so large and in many cases will not be needed at all after the advanced rate of 8% has been in force a number of years.

Because we recognize that every Pension Fund member has a disposable equity in the Pension Fund—at least to the extent of his personal contributions—we propose the following two *amendments* to the Pension Fund regulations:

10.45 g

Resolved that this section be amended to read as follows: In the event of the death of a worker before entering upon an Old Age or Disability Annuity and of his leaving no widow and no minor orphans, that part of his accumulation which originated from his personal contributions (see 10.43 a-c) shall be remitted to his adult children in equal shares unless he has otherwise stipulated in his last will and testament. If there are no adult children, or if the member has failed to make designation as hereinbefore provided, then the entire accumulation shall be added to the Pension Contingent Fund.

10.45 gg

In the event that the member before entering upon an age or disability annuity has elected, which privilege of election is hereby made a part of the Pension Plan, a partial refund option under which, if the amounts paid in annuities to the member and to his surviving widow and/or minor orphans, if any, aggregate less than the personal accumulation of the member at the time any such annuity was entered upon, then an amount equivalent to the excess of such personal accumulation over such annuity payments shall be paid to such living beneficiary as may have been designated by the member; otherwise such excess payments shall be paid to the legal representative of the member or of the surviving widow, as the case may be. The value of the reduced annuity payable under the terms of this option shall be the actuarial equivalent of the full annuity otherwise payable.

A like privilege of election shall be extended to the widow of the member who dies prior to the date of entering upon an age or disability annuity.

We also believe it to be to the best interests of Synod itself and also to those pastors and teachers who receive their salary from Synod or from a District in Synod that the following *amendment* be adopted:

**Amendment and Addition to Section Referring to "Workers"**

**10.41 f**

Participation in Synod's Pension Fund shall be required of every pastor, professor, missionary, teacher, deaconess, or other full-time church worker who after July 1, 1950, accepts a position in, and receives his salary from, The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod or from a District in Synod.

The possibility of setting up a group-insurance program in behalf of members of the Pension Fund was given much study. Your Board dealt with a reputable agent of one of the largest mutual insurance companies in the country to learn the cost of such insurance to the worker in Synod and to Synod itself. It was the unanimous opinion of the Board, which discussed this problem in three separate plenary sessions, that we should not recommend a group-insurance program to Synod for the following reasons:

1. Young men can get insurance from commercial companies at very much the same rate as group insurance would cost them;
2. Such a group-insurance program would require additional costly accounting; and
3. The collection of the premiums presents a great problem.

Synod at present is paying a Death Benefit of \$250 to the widow or family of every deceased Pension Fund member whose account is in good standing at the time of his death. Group insurance would not provide an increase in the Death Benefit in behalf of those members who have already retired. Our purpose in paying a Death Benefit from Synod's Budget is to aid the worker's or the pensioner's widow and to encourage participation in the Fund and promptness in paying the contribution. Because the value of the dollar has decreased since the Death Benefit was fixed at \$250 and also as a further inducement to our active workers to join the Pension Fund or to continue the regular and prompt payments of Pension dues, we *recommend* that

*The Death Benefit be increased from \$250 to \$500, subject to the same type of deductions obtaining at the present time where the account of the deceased member is not paid in full. The cost of the Death Benefit to Synod would thus be increased from \$14,000 to \$28,000 a year. This increased special benefit should become effective as of February 1, 1951.*

In December, 1948, our new Pension manual, *The Pension Catechism*, made its appearance. It is our hope that this new manual will be found helpful in understanding the plan and benefits of the Fund.

Last fall Memorial Wreath cards were mailed out to all workers in Synod. We hope our pastors and teachers will make frequent use of this method of receiving contributions for the Board of Support and Pensions current treasury, but more particularly for the Pension Contingent Fund, from which benefits will accrue to Pension Fund members in years to come.

Though the matter we still wish to bring to your attention is herewith presented at the very end of a lengthy report, yet we sincerely hope everyone who receives a copy thereof will give heed to our plea for Annuity Gifts to Synod's Pension Contingent Fund. An Annuity Gift is made by a person who wishes to give a certain sum of money to an organization for the purpose of receiving an annuity therefrom. The rate is determined by the age of the donor. Payments are made for life. The residium, of course, must be used for the Pension Contingent Fund.

We plead with you to entrust such an Annuity Gift in any sum with Synod for the eventual benefit of the Pension Contingent Fund. Veterans of the Cross and their dependents will become the eventual beneficiaries. For what better cause could you make a gift of this kind? Your loving gratitude to those who serve you with the life-giving Word will thus be given expression, and you will receive the benefit of such a gift as long as you live. The rate of such annuities to you is generous. Write to this Board for the annuity rates.

The annuity plan provides the donor with an income for life as checks will be sent in January and July of each year; the plan is convenient as it eliminates worry and responsibility of investing funds during old age; it avoids unwise investments as Synod's competent Board of Trustees invests the gift; and at the same time this gift will be a testimonial of the donor's love for God and for those servants of the Word who have directed and guided him on the way of godliness and salvation.

EDWIN A. SOMMER, *Executive Secretary*

#### Pension Fund Balance Sheet

	Assets		
	Sept. 30, 1947	Sept. 30, 1948	Sept. 30, 1949
Investments	\$4,946,923.00	\$5,940,362.00	\$6,993,971.00
Amortization (Bond Premiums)	744.58	3,170.83	13,327.37
Cash (Uninvested)	—1,501.06	75,082.45	144,580.92
	<hr/> \$4,946,166.52	<hr/> \$6,018,615.28	<hr/> \$7,151,879.29

Pension Fund		Liabilities		
(Members' Accum. Credit) ..	\$4,457,054.42	\$5,387,911.05	\$6,406,909.10	
Annuities (Accumulated Credit) ..	23,560.57	28,977.74	30,342.50	
Contingent Fund .....	57,388.04	70,888.84	92,955.80	
Retirement Fund .....	252,792.85	344,252.05	422,491.93	
Reserve for Invest. Depreciation ..	34,141.31	34,172.56	34,172.56	
Earnings on Investments .....	121,229.33	152,413.04	165,007.40	
	<b>\$4,946,166.52</b>	<b>\$6,018,615.28</b>	<b>\$7,151,879.29</b>	

Pension Fund	Fiscal Years			Three-Year Total
	10-1-46—9-30-47	10-1-47—9-30-48	10-1-48—9-30-49	
Receipts .....	\$ 884,776.79	\$ 975,885.39	\$1,077,935.08	\$2,938,597.26
Interest				
Distributed .....	89,627.57	110,584.56	133,632.58	333,844.71
Graduates' Subsidy				
Credit .....	6,420.44	8,493.23	10,425.36	25,339.03

### Pension Fund Financial Report

#### Receipts — New Money

During the last three fiscal years Synod's Pension Fund has received large sums of money in the form of personal and employers' contributions. Receipts are listed in the above schedule according to fiscal years, which run from October 1 through September 30. More than \$1,000,000 was received during the last fiscal year of the Fund, the largest income per year since the Fund was started in 1937. The daily volume of receipts continues to be quite large. The individual sums received are small, which means that the number of remittances is very large. These are processed as soon as received; checks and drafts are prepared for deposit, remittance slips prepared when necessary (blue for personal, buff-colored for employer's), receipts mailed, and finally the remittances are posted to the various accounts. The Fund is growing each business day at the rate of about \$6,500.

#### Balance Sheet

This schedule reflects all Assets and Liabilities of the Fund as of the close of the fiscal years shown. All investments are made by Synod's Board of Trustees. Heretofore only Government Bonds have been bought, but the Board of Trustees has begun to diversify investments of Synod's Trust Funds, which includes the Pension Fund, and has bought some Utility and Industrial Bonds, with AAA rating preferred, but no lower than AA. Every precaution is being taken to safeguard the principal, with yield of secondary importance.

#### Earnings on Investments

At the close of each fiscal year of the Pension Fund, earnings are distributed and credited to the individual Pension Fund accounts. We now have about 11,000 accounts (5,700 workers' per-

personal accounts and 5,300 employers' accounts in behalf of workers), and the interest is computed separately on each account. This is quite a task and involves much work and figuring. So far interest credits have been made at the rate of 2½%, which is the rate the Fund has been earning. The Balance Sheet reflects earnings before distribution to the various Pension Fund accounts.

#### *Year-End Statements*

After the interest credit has been entered on the accounts, a statement is sent to each active member. This statement shows the beginning balance, amount of interest credit for the fiscal year, amount of personal contributions, amount of employer's contributions, and other credits, if any. A letter explaining the statement and reflecting the Balance Sheet in comparative form is sent along. Members are encouraged to notify us in the event our figures do not agree with personal records.

#### *Graduate Subsidy*

The above schedule shows that this special benefit distributed to those eligible amounted to \$10,425.36 during the last fiscal year. This new benefit was begun in 1943 and has been granted since then to all graduates from our seminaries and teachers' colleges who join within 12 months after they become eligible and whose employing organization is making full 4% contributions. For the first two years of his membership the worker personally remits 2% of his salary, Synod supplying the remaining 2% from budget funds. For the next two years the worker remits at the rate of 3% and Synod 1%. After that he remits at the full rate of 4%.

If you have any questions, please remember that your inquiry will receive our prompt and courteous attention.

CHARLES E. GROERICH, *Financial Officer*

Respectfully submitted this 25th day of March, 1950, in Chicago, Ill., to The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, to be presented at the convention June 21—30, 1950, at Milwaukee, Wis.

#### THE BOARD OF SUPPORT AND PENSIONS

REV. OSCAR FEDDER, *Chairman*

REV. B. W. JANSSEN

REV. CARL PFOTENHAUER

ADOLPH W. OBERMANN, *Recording Secretary*

E. A. GROTH

ARTHUR C. SOMMER

EDGAR H. STRIETER

ALFRED H. HANDRICH

ARTHUR H. HAEN

REV. EDWIN A. SOMMER, *Executive Secretary*

**ACTION**

Action on this report was taken under six headings: I. Disability; II. Widow's Benefits; III. *Handbook* Changes; IV. Raise of Percentage of Employer; V. Change in *Handbook*, 10.45 g; VI. Resolution of Thanks.

**I. SPECIAL DISABILITY BENEFIT**

Committee 12 submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

**Resolution 1**

A number of reasons are given for non-participation in the Pension Fund: financial inability to make personal contributions because of low salaries; the assertion that commercial insurance provides better benefits; contracting for sizeable insurance benefits prior to the inauguration of the Pension Fund; and the failure of our Pension Fund to assure to the disabled worker under age 65, or to his widow, a definite and fixed pension. Under our existing regulations a disabled worker is eligible to receive only his earned annuity and must make annual formal application for support to provide his most urgent needs; and because the Board of Support and Pensions already is granting support in addition to the actual earned annuity, the total of both equaling in most cases to \$60.00 per month; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That a Special Disability Benefit or Pension be provided as follows:

A worker retiring from active service in the Church before age 65 because of disability shall be granted a free subsidy from Synod's treasury during the period of this disability to increase his earned pension annuity to such an amount as may from time to time be determined by Synod.

*This Disability Pension shall be in the sum of \$720 a year.* Deductions in this Disability Annuity, or Pension, shall be made in the same manner now obtaining with regard to the Old Age Benefit as set forth in 10.47 b (2). It is taken for granted that the disabled worker shall make periodical reports as to his physical condition and also with regard to his earnings from part-time work during such a period of disability.

We recommend that this Disability Annuity be made effective as of February 1, 1951, in favor of all disabled Pension Fund members now receiving their annuity only, or Support in addition to this earned annuity.

This Special Disability Annuity shall become effective as of February 1, 1951.

This also covers Overtures 820-1, 821, 824, 825, 827.

**II. WIDOW'S BENEFITS**

Committee 12 proposed, and Synod *resolved*:

**Resolution 2**

WHEREAS, A widow of a Pension Fund member who dies before reaching the age of 65 years is eligible to receive only the earned annuity on her husband's accumulation; and

WHEREAS, This accumulation is small because the Fund has been in operation approximately twelve years; and

WHEREAS, To receive a larger benefit than the actual earned annuity, the widow must also make annual formal application for support in addition to the earned annuity; and

WHEREAS, This pension and support in most cases is approximately \$30.00 a month; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That Synod provide such widows with the following Special Widow's Benefit, or Pension:

A widow whose husband passed away prior to age 65 shall be granted a free subsidy from Synod's treasury during the period of her widowhood to increase her earned pension annuity to such an amount as may from time to time be determined by Synod.

*This Widow's Pension shall be in the sum of \$360 a year.* Deductions in this Widow's Annuity, or Pension, shall be made in the same manner now obtaining with regard to the Old Age Benefit, as set forth in 10.47 b (2).

We also *recommend* that this Widow's Annuity be made effective as of February 1, 1951, in favor of all widows of Pension Fund members who have passed away since the inauguration of the Pension Fund, subject, of course, to such regulations as already obtain with regard to the Widow's Old Age Benefit. To explain, permit us to say that a widow who has married again is not eligible to receive this proposed Widow's Pension.

This Widow's Benefit shall become effective as of February 1, 1951.

This resolution also covers Overtures 820-2, 822, 828, 829-1.

**III. CHANGES IN "HANDBOOK" RE DISABILITY BENEFITS**

Pursuant to the recommendations of Committee 12, the following changes in the *Handbook* were made:

**Resolution 12**

WHEREAS, It is necessary to provide funds for the Special Disability Benefit (10.47 c) and Special Widow's Benefit (10.47 d); therefore be it

*Resolved*, That synodical *Handbook* Article 10.47 d be amended

to read as follows: "The Fiscal Conference is authorized and instructed to make the necessary appropriations for the above-mentioned Special Benefits."

### Resolution 13

Your Committee *recommends* the following changes in paragraph designations in the synodical *Handbook*, Section 1.47:

Special Disability Benefit be numbered 10.47 c.

Special Widow's Benefit be numbered 10.47 d.

Present 10.47 c be renumbered to read 10.47 e.

Present 10.47 d be renumbered to read 10.47 f.

### IV. RAISE OF PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYER

(This also covers Unprinted Memorials 5, 13, and 40)

Upon recommendation of Committee 12, Synod *resolved*:

(Revision of Resolution 17)

WHEREAS, Industry, the Government, and the Church have instituted pension plans for their workers; and

WHEREAS, There has been much agitation throughout our country during the past few years for better pensions; and

WHEREAS, The congregations in Synod certainly appreciate the services rendered by their pastors and teachers and surely regard them as even more important, necessary, and beneficial for time and eternity than the work of those who are following secular employment; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That in order to improve and increase the earned benefits of the Pension Fund to the individual members, we recommend that the employer's contributions be increased by one per cent, beginning January 1, 1951, and by an additional one per cent for each of the three successive years, the worker's contributions remaining at four per cent.

WHEREAS, It may take some time for our congregations to adjust themselves to these new rates of participation; and

WHEREAS, Synod has in time past granted a period of grace; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That in the introduction of these new rates during the next three years no deduction shall be made from the Special Benefits accruing to those workers already members of the Fund whose congregations or employers fail to increase their rates of contribution; and be it furthermore

*Resolved*, That the Board of Support and Pensions be prepared at the next convention to make such recommendations in this matter as may be deemed advisable.



**V. CHANGE IN "HANDBOOK" SECTION 10.45 g**

Upon recommendation of Committee 12, Synod *resolved*:

**Resolution 10**

WHEREAS, Every Pension Fund member has a disposable equity in the Pension Fund, at least to the extent of his personal contributions; and

WHEREAS, The Committee has studied the proposed amendment 10.45 g (1) on page 789; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That this section be amended to read as follows:

"In the event of the death of a worker before entering upon an Old Age or Disability Annuity and of his leaving no widow and no minor orphans, that part of his accumulation which originated from his personal contributions (see 10.43 a-o) shall be remitted to his adult children in equal shares unless he has otherwise stipulated in his last will and testament. If there are no adult children, or if the member has failed to make designation as hereinbefore provided, then the entire accumulation shall be added to the Pension Contingent Fund"; and be it further

*Resolved*, That we recommend adoption of Regulation 10.45 g (2), which reads as follows:

"In the event that the member before entering upon an Age or Disability Annuity has elected, which privilege of election is hereby made a part of the Pension Plan, a partial refund option under which, if the amounts paid in annuities to the member and to his surviving widow and/or minor orphans, if any, aggregate less than the personal accumulation of the member at the time any such annuity was entered upon, then an amount equivalent to the excess of such personal accumulation over such annuity payments shall be paid to such living beneficiary as may have been designated by the member; otherwise such excess payments shall be paid to the legal representative of the member or of the surviving widow, as the case may be. The value of the reduced annuity payable under the terms of this option shall be the actuarial equivalent of the full annuity otherwise payable. A like privilege of election shall be extended to the widow of the member who dies prior to the date of entering upon an age of disability annuity."

**VI. RESOLUTION OF THANKS**

Committee 12 submitted the following resolution, which was *adopted*:

**Resolution 15**

Your Committee recommends that the report of the Board of Support and Pensions be accepted together with the financial statement, and be it further recommended that the Board as well

as the Accounting Department be commended for its administration of the Support and Pension Fund and its successful effort to increase the number of participating workers and congregations.

## Change in Pension Regulations

(Memorial 819)

WHEREAS, Our workers are not included in the Social Security system of our Government and our Pension System takes the place of the Federal Social Security; and

WHEREAS, A worker who withdraws from membership of Synod for conscience' sake or for any other reason after years of service finds it impossible to join any other pension system because *his years of service have been spent in the service of Synod*; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That a worker who withdraws his membership from Synod be entitled to continue his pension; and be it furthermore

*Resolved*, That all references that a person drawing pension must belong to a certain church body be stricken.

It is very necessary that this resolution or a similar resolution be passed in view of conditions which obtain in The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod at the present time.

MARTIN KELLER

### ACTION

Committee 12 submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted:

#### Resolution 7

WHEREAS, According to the rules and regulations of the Pension Fund only workers in the Missouri Synod are eligible for membership in this Fund; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we decline membership and participation in the Pension Fund to anyone who withdraws from membership in Synod.

#### Resolution 8

WHEREAS, Overture 819 (second resolve) requests "that all references that a person drawing pension must belong to a certain church body be stricken"; and

WHEREAS, The rules and regulations of the Pension Fund provide (10.45-h), "If a member receiving Retirement or Disability Annuity or a widow receiving an annuity ceases to be a member of a congregation connected with the Synodical Conference, such annuity shall be terminated as soon as the sum of all annuity payments shall equal the personal accumulation when the first annuity was entered upon. The same applies to a widow who remarries"; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That this request be declined.

## Change in Pension Regulations

(Memorial 820)

The Board of Directors of the Atlantic District in its meeting of February 27, 1950, resolved to memorialize Synod in the matter of Support and Pensions, requesting it to adopt the following regulations:

1. A disability pension of \$50 a month to be granted every Pension Fund member in good standing who must retire because of disability prior to age 65 and whose disability prevents him from having gainful employment.
2. A widow's pension of \$30 a month to be granted to every widow whose husband's Pension Fund account is fully paid up at the time of his death prior to the age of 65.
3. Participation to be required in the Pension Fund of every worker who is on a synodical or District payroll.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE ATLANTIC DISTRICT

CARL M. ZORN, *Secretary*

### ACTION

This matter was covered by Resolutions 1 and 2 of Committee 12 on Memorial 818, under "I" and "II."

## Amend Pension Fund Regulations

(Memorial 821)

WHEREAS, In many pension plans benefits to the worker are based on years of service; and

WHEREAS, There often is a marked decline in the health and strength of many workers in our Church after they have been active for forty years; and

WHEREAS, A continuing of full-time service of such workers may result in the further deterioration of the health of the worker and of his work; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That Synod amend its Pension regulations permitting any worker to retire (with the full benefits of the Pension Plan) who has been active in Synod for forty years or longer.

We respectfully submit this proposed amendment as an extra right for a worker to retire. The worker who, through no fault of his own, was compelled to leave the work in our Church for a certain period during his working years would still have the privilege to retire at 65.

In addition to the benefits named above, we feel, the adoption

of this amendment would, in many instances, make it unnecessary for the worker to make a declaration of his assets, which in the past often has been a painful ordeal.

ST. JOHN'S EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH  
MERRILL, WIS.

W. E. TEWES, *President*  
A. L. BUETER, *Secretary*  
CARL PETERMAN  
ROBT. H. KROHN  
EMIL A. HINZ

#### **ACTION**

This matter was covered by Resolution 1 of Committee 12 on Memorial 818.

### **Increase Certain Pension Fund Benefits**

(Memorial 822)

WHEREAS, The present Pension Fund still does not operate in the case of those members of the fund in good standing who die before the age of 65, but rather the reliefs are dependent upon the Board of Support; be it

*Resolved*, That the Pension Fund terms go into effect in case of accidental or premature death as though the person who was enrolled and in good standing in the Pension Fund was a member to the age of 65, and that this principle operate till the need for the Board of Support passes through the growth of the Pension Fund.

YORK-SEWARD REGIONAL CONFERENCE  
SOUTHERN NEBRASKA DISTRICT

B. HOLM, *Secretary*

#### **ACTION**

This matter was covered by Resolution 2 of Committee 12 on Memorial 818.

### **Re Pension Funds**

(Memorial 823)

WHEREAS, The accumulation of interest does not pay for the pensions paid out at the present time; and

WHEREAS, When Synod is in debt, it will pay a higher rate of interest also for funds to pay out the pensions than it receives from its pension funds; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That until the time that the old age benefits can be fully met by the accumulations of the pensions, 10 per cent of the contributions be used to pay out pensions, and 90 per cent be put aside on interest.

MARTIN KELLER

**ACTION**

By adopting the following resolution of Committee 12, Synod rejected this memorial:

**Resolution 11**

WHEREAS, The object of the Pension Fund is to accumulate the contribution of the worker and congregation or employing boards and the accrued interest thereon for an annuity at retirement; and

WHEREAS, Memorial 823 proposes a violation of the Pension Fund regulations (10.43 a, synodical *Handbook*) by diverting moneys from the investment of the contributions; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That this overture be declined.

**Reduce Age of Retirement**

(Memorial 824)

WHEREAS, The office of the holy ministry is a greater strain on the nervous system than many other occupations are; and

WHEREAS, Under present-day conditions this strain is increased and the health of some of the workers breaks down before they reach the age of 65; and

WHEREAS, It is necessary that everything humanly possible be done to preserve the health of our workers; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the age of retirement be reduced to the age of 60.

It is hoped that by doing this the health of the workers will with the blessing of God be preserved for at least limited but very valuable service.

MARTIN KELLER

**ACTION**

This matter was covered by Resolution 1 of Committee 12 on Memorial 818.

This also disposed of the following memorial.

**Change in Retirement Age**

(Memorial 825)

WHEREAS, Under present-day conditions the active ministry is becoming increasingly more strenuous and the health of some of the workers becomes impaired *before* they reach pension age; and

WHEREAS, It is in the best interest of *Synod* that everything possible be done to preserve the health of the workers; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That at least a certain number of workers be permitted to retire and to receive their full old age benefit *after thirty years of service*, before they have reached pension age.

These workers, relieved of the heavy strain which the active ministry imposes, and retiring *before* their health breaks down, will be able to still render much valuable service in the kingdom of

God, and some might be able to return to full-time service again after a year or two of rest.

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

This could be done within the framework of the present system. Since inception of the Pension System quite a number of workers have not retired at pension age. Some continue to serve in full capacity for five years or more. God granted them good health. Money *which otherwise would have had to be paid out* was saved. These savings should be used to preserve the health of the workers; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That each year the Pension Board figure out approximately how much money in that way is being saved by *Synod*; and

That each year the Pension Board permit as many of the workers who have had *thirty years of service*, but have as yet not reached pension age, to retire and to receive the old age benefit, *as this sum would warrant*.

This plan if adopted might mean quite a saving of manpower and money.

MARTIN KELLER

### Adequate Pensions for Professors after Retirement

(Memorial 826)

We, the Faculty of Concordia College at Fort Wayne, Ind., respectfully ask the honorable Synod to consider providing an adequate pension for professors when their retirement becomes necessary.

It is obvious that in frequent cases a professor at our seminaries and colleges dreads retirement chiefly because of financial reasons.

It would also be easier for a local board to ask a professor to resign if it knew that a professor's wants after retirement are adequately taken care of for the rest of his life. For this reason we suggest that a professor be given at least 50% of the current professor's salary plus rent for the period of his retirement.

THE FACULTY OF CONCORDIA COLLEGE  
Fort Wayne, Ind.

ERNEST C. LEWERENZ, *Secretary*

### ACTION

By adopting the following resolution of Committee 12, Synod declined this memorial:

#### Resolution 3

WHEREAS, Overture 826 requests that the retiring professors shall receive benefits in excess of the present Old Age Benefit of \$720; and

WHEREAS, Synod has provided rules and regulations for the payment of benefits to retired members of the Pension Fund; and

WHEREAS, These regulations make the consideration of this request impossible for the Board of Support and Pensions; therefore

The Committee *recommends* that this request be declined.

### **Retirement Age of Teachers**

(Memorial 827)

WHEREAS, The present-day demands on teachers are such that but a few men in the teaching ministry retain sufficient physical strength and vigor up to the present retirement age of 65; and

WHEREAS, It is not to the best interests of the local congregation nor of the church at large that a worker be forced to continue a few years longer under greatly impaired health and strength, so that he might be eligible for retirement benefits; and

WHEREAS, Some teachers are "eased" out of office if they can no longer produce as in younger years (NOTE. This is especially true in the smaller, one- and two-room, elementary schools. In larger schools the older teachers can more easily be assigned a lighter load.);

Therefore we memorialize Synod to lower the retirement age of teachers to 60 years or to 35 years of service to the Church. (NOTE. We would also heartily endorse this same retirement plan for the pastors, if desired, even though they can usually serve to an older age and are not as easily forced to resign when they "slow up" because of advanced age.)

THE NORTHERN NEBRASKA DISTRICT TEACHERS' CONFERENCE

JOHN W. SIEMERS

THEODORE KOLLMORGEN

### **Revise Upward the Amount Allowable to Widows**

(Memorial 828)

WHEREAS, The Atlantic District of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod assembled in convention at Bronxville, N. Y., June 27—30, 1949, resolved that Synod be memorialized to revise upward the amount allowable to widows; therefore

We respectfully *memorialize* the honorable Synod assembled at Milwaukee, Wis., June 21—30, 1950, to revise upward the amount allowable to widows.

THE ATLANTIC DISTRICT

CARL M. ZORN, *Secretary*

#### **ACTION**

The requests in these two memorials were covered by Resolutions 1 and 2 of Committee 12 on Memorial 818.

## Increase Widows' Annuities

(Memorial 829)

In convention assembled at Camp Pioneer, Angola, N. Y., June 27—July 1, 1949, The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, Eastern District, adopted the following resolutions pertaining to Synod's Pension Plan:

1. *Resolved*, That we memorialize Synod to increase the payment to widows;
2. *Resolved*, That we memorialize Synod to investigate the possibility of group insurance to augment the very limited income of widows from the present annuity paid.

MARTIN W. MUELLER, *Secretary*

### ACTION

Regarding the second "*Resolved*" in this memorial, Committee 12 submitted the following resolution, which was *adopted*:

#### Resolution 4

WHEREAS, The possibility of setting up a group insurance program in behalf of members of the Pension Fund was given much study these past three years; and

WHEREAS, It has been found:

1. Young men can get insurance from commercial companies at very much the same rate as group insurance would cost them; and
2. Such a group insurance program would require additional costly accounting; and
3. The collection of the premiums presents a great problem; and
4. Such group insurance does not provide any benefits for those members who are already retired; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That Synod does not enter a group insurance program; and

WHEREAS, The Board of Support and Pensions is anxious to meet in a measure the situation that called forth the request for group insurance; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That "the death benefit shall be such an amount as available funds justify, but is not to exceed \$500 for members whose salary-paying organization or organizations did participate, and is not to exceed \$300 for members whose organizations did not participate, provided that in the case of a member or his organization deferring the taking of membership such benefit will be reduced at the rate of \$25 for each year of delayed membership;



but in no case shall the reduced amount be less than \$200." This increased special benefit should become effective as of February 1, 1951.

NOTE. — The words in quotes constitute a change in Section 10.47 a (2) of the *Handbook*. The rest of this paragraph remains unchanged.

## Withdrawal from Pension Fund

(Memorial 830)

WHEREAS, *The Pension Catechism*, page 43, states that a congregation may not "expect the refund of its payments made in behalf of a worker who discontinues his payments of the Pension dues or resigns," "because these contributions should be considered as having been made for the benefit of all of Synod's Pension Fund members"; and

WHEREAS, The above contention that the contribution of a congregation "should be considered as having been made for the benefit of all of Synod's Pension Fund members" is not the ruling of Synod, but only an interpretation of Synod's Board of Support and Pensions of Synod's regulation: "all accumulations made for this account under Section 10.43 d-h shall be transferred to, and become a part of the Contingent Fund as defined by Section 10.41 c" (*Handbook* 10.49 a); and

WHEREAS, Synod grants a worker the right to terminate his membership in the Pension Fund and to withdraw all payments made by him and the interest thereon, by stating, "A worker leaving the service of Synod or any component part thereof before the retirement age, except for disability, relinquishes all claims for benefits provided under Sections 10:45 and 10.47. He shall have the right, however, to withdraw all payments made by him under Section 10:43 a-c and the interest thereon" (*Handbook* 10.49 a); and

WHEREAS, Justice and fairness demands that a congregation should also be granted the right to terminate its contributions to the Pension Fund and under certain conditions to withdraw payments made by it; and

WHEREAS, Synod has made no regulation regarding the disposition of the congregation's "contribution to the Pension Fund" in the event that a congregation withdraws from the Pension Fund and/or terminates its membership in Synod; now therefore be it

Resolved, That in the event that a congregation withdraws from the Pension Fund, the full amount contributed by the congregation, plus accrued interest, shall be returned to the congregation, with this proviso that in no case shall such refund include any amount contributed by the congregation in behalf of a worker who still retains his membership in the Pension Fund, and/or who

remains in the service of Synod or its component parts, and/or who is receiving benefits under the Pension Plan; and be it furthermore

*Resolved*, That in the event that both worker and congregation resign from membership in Synod (Article XIII, 4, of the Constitution notwithstanding) the full payment made by the worker to the Pension Fund, and the contribution made by the congregation in behalf of such worker, plus accrued interest, shall be returned to the worker and the congregation, respectively.

IMMANUEL EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CONGREGATION  
MISSOURI SYNOD  
MICHIGAN CITY, IND.  
CHARLES E. OLNSTEAD

*Recording Secretary of the Congregation*

The same memorial was submitted by

Attested: REDEEMER LUTHERAN CHURCH, FREEPORT, ILL.

ROBERT V. LOEWE, *Secretary*  
JOHN N. SANDER, *President*  
REV. C. J. SCHUTH, *Pastor*

(Signed) (REV.) A. T. KRETZMANN, Crete, Ill.  
(DR.) P. E. KRETZMANN, Cuba, Mo.

Signatures attested by (REV.) H. D. MENSING  
Tinley Park, Ill., April 5, 1950

### **ACTION**

Committee 12 recommended the following resolution, which was *adopted*:

#### **Resolution 9**

This memorial has to do with the refunding to the congregations their payments into the Pension Fund in behalf of their workers.

Concerning the first part of the memorial, your Committee recommends:

WHEREAS, The rules and regulations make no provision for a refund while the active member and the congregation are still members of Synod; therefore

A request under such conditions must be *declined*; and

Concerning the second part of the memorial we *recommend*

In the event that both the worker and the congregation resign from membership in Synod that it be the policy of the Pension Fund to refund to the congregation the contributions made in behalf of only this particular worker with accrued interest.

## **The Enabling Act Relative to Synod's Pension Fund in Our South American Districts**

(Unprinted Memorial 8)

### **Resolution 6**

WHEREAS, It may become necessary for our South American brethren in Argentina and Brazil, together with their congregations, to participate in their respective State Welfare Programs; and

WHEREAS, It may become necessary for individuals or for all members of Synod's Pension Fund in Argentina and/or Brazil to withdraw their accumulations from Synod's Pension Fund in order to make the required payments to the State Welfare Fund; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That this convention grant authority to the Board of Support and Pensions, upon the approval of Synod's Board of Directors, to release from membership and participation in Synod's Pension Fund every member in our Argentina and/or Brazil Districts who surrenders his Certificate of Participation and signs a waiver releasing Synod from any further financial obligation in the nature of Pension; and be it further

*Resolved*, If and when such requests are made, that the Board of Support and Pensions be instructed to refund the total accumulation, both personal and employer's contributions, of each withdrawing member to the Treasurer of the respective District, to be applied toward the payment of the dues required from the worker and from his employer by the Pension System of the State Government.

Such members in the Argentina and Brazil Districts who may elect to continue participation in Synod's Pension Fund may do so by making the required payments, personal and employers', on their salary, thus qualifying for such regular and special benefits as may be provided for by Synod's Pension Fund, and as have been agreed upon by special arrangement.

### **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO THROW LIGHT ON THE ABOVE RESOLUTION**

The South American Districts did not begin soliciting members for the Pension Fund until after January 1, 1942.

In Argentina, 42 workers — all but one — are members of Synod's Pension Fund. Since 25 congregations or employers do not participate, the total credits of the 42 workers are only a little more than \$13,000 U. S. currency.

The Argentine Government in 1945 enacted pension laws which may make it obligatory for workers and employers to participate in the State Pension Program. The workers are required

to pay 8% of their salary into this fund and the employers 11% of the worker's salary. Whether the pastors and congregations will be exempt from this regulation has not yet been clearly and definitely defined.

In the Brazil District, 97 workers are participating in Synod's Pension Fund. Only 75 of the employers are matching their payments. Teachers and schoolteaching pastors in Brazil are required by law to participate in the State Pension Plan. Through a special adjustment on the part of the Board, their payments to Synod's Pension Fund have not been made in full. The credits of these 97 workers, from personal and employer's contributions, therefore total only about \$24,000 U. S. currency.

While participation in the State Welfare Fund is not mandatory for those pastors who do not teach school, it may become desirable at some future date for all pastors to join the State Welfare Program. The benefits of such participation are quite attractive, especially since they provide not only for a retirement annuity but also for a sick benefit as well as vacation benefits.

The suggested resolution is, therefore, merely an enabling act, if and when our South American brethren find it desirable, necessary, or mandatory to participate, with their congregations, in the State Welfare Program.

#### **ACTION**

Upon recommendation of Committee 12, Synod *adopted* this enabling act.

---

## IX. APPEAL MATTERS

### Report of Board of Appeals

(Memorial 901)

The convention in 1947 increased the membership of the Board of Appeals from seven to eleven. The personnel of the Board acting on the one case before it was as follows: Prof. Paul F. Koehneke, chairman; Rev. H. J. A. Bouman, vice-chairman; Prof. Erwin Schnedler, secretary; Rev. Kurt Daib; Rev. E. E. Mayer; Rev. F. E. Schumann; Mr. Theodore W. Markworth; Mr. Paul Brandt; Mr. E. C. Jacobs; Mr. Walter H. Kuhlman; Mr. M. F. Lobitz. — Rev. W. C. Wangerin, a member of the Board since its inception in 1941, was called to his eternal home on September 19, 1948; Pastor Schumann succeeded him as a member of the Board, while Pastor Bouman was named to succeed him as vice-chairman. — Mr. Lobitz substituted for Mr. Carl Thrun, who for reasons which the Board considered valid asked to be excused from participation in the Owensville-Melcher case.

To date five meetings have been held during the triennium, all of them devoted to a consideration of the Owensville-Melcher appeal. The convention at Saginaw in 1944 refused to receive the Board's decision on this appeal and referred the case to a new committee, usually called Appeals Board Number Two. This latter Board submitted an opinion to the Chicago Convention in 1947, but the Committee of Review found error in procedure and remanded the case to the Board of Appeals.

Accordingly the present Board of Appeals carefully examined the case on the basis of the mass of documents that have accumulated and on November 28, 1949, rendered an opinion in favor of the appellants.

At the date of this writing an appeal from the Minnesota District has been referred to the Board. The Board hopes to hold a hearing and to conclude this case before the convention of Synod.

PAUL F. KOEHNEKE, *Chairman*

ERWIN SCHNEDELER, *Secretary*

### Some Changes in the "Handbook"

(Memorial 504)

The undersigned suggests that some changes be made in the section pertaining to Boards of Appeal.

5.05. Delete the words "which service of the unexpired term shall be considered his first term of office." This clause was taken over from the old regulations owing to an oversight and has no significance in the present regulations.

5.23. Delete the word "layman" and place "or" before "teacher." The congregation, not the District, has jurisdiction in the case of a layman.

5.141 places an unnecessary burden on District Boards of Appeal. The rule might read: "The Board of Appeals upon assuming jurisdiction of an appeal case shall promptly inform all parties of the section of the *Handbook* governing Boards of Appeal and, where necessary, supply a copy of the *Handbook*."

5.159. Add the words "or recording" after "official stenographic transcript."

SYNOD'S BOARD OF APPEALS

PAUL F. KOEHNEKE, *Chairman*

#### ACTION

Regarding this memorial, the following resolutions were adopted, pursuant to the report of Committee 6:

#### Resolution 14

*Resolved*, That the suggestion relative to Section 5.05 be adopted;

*Resolved*, That the suggestion relative to Section 5.23 be adopted; and that the wording of Section 5.85 be made to correspond to it;

*Resolved*, That the suggestion relative to Section 5.141 be adopted;

*Resolved*, That the suggestion relative to Section 5.159 be adopted;

*Resolved*, That the words "or recording" be added after "stenographic report" in Section 5.173;

*Resolved*, That the word "report" in Section 5.173 be changed to "transcript" (to correspond to the terminology used in Section 5.159); and be it further

*Resolved*, That these entire memorials be adopted.

### Revision of Appeals System Regulations

(Memorial 902)

WHEREAS, Experience in the use of the regulations of Synod's present Appeals System and the study of the same show that the regulations should be revised; and

WHEREAS, The cases which may come under the jurisdiction of the Appeals Boards are too limited; and

WHEREAS, There is a great deal of unnecessary repetition in the regulations; and

WHEREAS, The material is not arranged to make it conform

to the ordinary natural progression of a case so as to clarify it and make it easier of application; and

WHEREAS, The Boards under the Appeals System should have certain increased powers; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Southwest Conference of the Minnesota District of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod petitions for a revision of the Appeals System Regulations.

SOUTHWEST MINNESOTA PASTORAL CONFERENCE

REV. J. G. STEINMEYER, *Chairman*

REV. G. L. KATH, *Secretary*

### Unprinted Memorial 83

This memorial, submitted by Rev. Carl A. Bramscher, suggested extensive revision of our Appeals System.

#### ACTION

Committee 6 considered these matters and brought in the following resolution, which was *adopted*:

#### Resolution 15

WHEREAS, The present Appeals System Regulations are evidently quite satisfactory, according to the Appeals Committee's own assertions; and

WHEREAS, There have been two recent revisions of Synod's Appeals System Regulations; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That Synod adopt no changes pertaining to this matter. This action, we feel, also disposes of a communication received from Rev. Bramscher relative to changing our present Appeals Regulations.

### Report of Committee 20 A

(Committee of Review)

Whereas on the basis of its findings concerning the Minnesota District Appeal Matter the procedure followed by Synod's Board of Appeals was correct, the Committee of Review *recommends* the confirmation of the decision of Synod's Board of Appeals.

#### ACTION

The report of Committee 20 A was received by Synod.

### Report of Committee No. 20 B

(Re Unprinted Memorial 31)

The Committee of Review, having heard the appeal of the Western District objecting to the procedure of Synod's Board of Appeals, finds, after public hearings and Christian deliberations,

that the Board of Appeals did everything in their power to follow the proper procedure, and therefore your Committee recommends that the decision of the Board of Appeals be confirmed by this convention.

The convention permitted the Rev. E. L. Roschke, President of the Western District, to make the following statement:

DEAR BRETHREN:

Upon recommendation of the Committee of Review, The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod has made the decision of the Board of Appeals in the case of the Western District versus the Rev. Paul Melcher and Zion Lutheran Church of Owensville, Mo., its own.

The Western District stands charged with the duty of receiving the Rev. Paul Melcher and Zion Lutheran Church of Owensville, Mo., back into membership.

Synod by adopting the opinion of the Board of Appeals in the case of the Western District versus the Rev. Paul Melcher and Zion Lutheran Church of Owensville, Mo., has in effect ruled that pastors and congregations need not be bound by Synod's Constitution and By-Laws.

Since this case involves an underlying principle which will influence the whole question of synodical supervision of doctrine and life and administration of office, and since many souls are affected by this decision of the Board of Appeals, therefore

The *Praesidium* of the Western District, acting with the consent of the Board of Directors of this District, finds itself in conscience bound compelled to inform Synod that the Western District cannot receive the Rev. Paul Melcher and Zion Lutheran Church of Owensville into membership of the Western District until the matter has been placed before the next convention of the Western District. (Signed) E. L. ROSCHKE, *President, Western District*

(Re Unprinted Memorial 85)

WHEREAS, The unprinted memorial of the Zion Lutheran Church, Owensville, Mo., and its pastor, the Rev. P. Melcher, to which are appended four documents and a request that these documents be printed in the *Proceedings* of the 1950 convention, concern themselves with matters of past history; and

WHEREAS, Nothing would be gained by their publication; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That Synod decline this request.

#### ACTION

The above report of Committee 20 B was received by Synod.



## X. MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS

### Report of the Board for Audio-Visual Education

(Memorial 1001)

1. Your Board for Visual Education was created at the 1947 synodical convention in Chicago. The initial meeting of the Board was held October 22 and 23, 1947. The Board was organized under the chairmanship of Pastor Herman Bielenberg of Oil City, Pa. Mr. Walter Steinberg was chosen secretary.

2. Mr. Paul Dahlman of Dallas, Tex., was unable to serve. In his place Mr. Ernest Tieman of Bloomington, Ind., was appointed by the President of Synod.

3. A total of 12 plenary meetings were held, and, in addition, meetings were held of various subcommittees of the Board.

4. With a view to carrying out the resolution of Synod "that the Board shall engage a man well qualified in the field of visual education," your Board solicited nominations through the *Lutheran Witness*. Nine nominations were submitted.

5. Mr. Melvin Schlake was engaged to serve the Board as executive secretary temporarily to give the Board opportunity to study further the qualifications of the various candidates.

6. The Board at its meeting February, 1949, offered the position of executive director to Mr. Ernest Tieman of Bloomington, Ind. When Mr. Tieman declined acceptance, the position was offered, on unanimous vote, to Pastor Karl Maier of Waynesboro, Va. He, too, declined. The matter was given further careful study, and the Board resolved at its March, 1950, meeting to postpone action until after the 1950 convention.

#### Finished Business

7. A complete, illustrated catalog listing filmstrips, slides, motion pictures, etc., was issued in 1948.

8. A correlation of Encyclopedia Britannica Films with our parish school textbooks was ordered and completed. The films were placed on rental through Concordia Publishing House.

9. The Swedish African Mission Film "I Am with You" was screened by your Board with a view to adapting it to our use through various changes, including the adding of English dialog. While the film had definite value and emotional appeal, your Board did not feel justified in investing large sums in a production of this kind. (The Protestant Film Commission later bought the film and adapted it.)

10. Serious consideration was given to the Auviac System of sound filmstrips, produced by Pastor Howard Halter. The films

had much to commend them. After submitting the films to our evaluating committee, and after consultation with our Sunday School Board and the Board for Parish Education, it was resolved not to adopt the Auviac System.

11. To inform educators of Synod of the relative value of religious productions of non-synodical sources, an evaluation service was set up under Board member Professor Brandhorst. The following individuals and groups co-operated in the project: Pastor A. Karl Boehmke, Washington, D. C.; Pastor Lynn Rittmann, Hickory, N. C.; Pastors E. J. A. Marxhausen, Courtland, Minn.; Teacher W. Steinberg, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. M. Maehr, Seward, Nebr. (Audio-Visual Board, South Nebraska District); Mr. H. Osthoff, Houston, Tex. (Audio-Visual Board, Texas District); Mr. E. P. Grefe, Enid, Okla. (Audio-Visual Board, Oklahoma District); Mr. P. Pohlmann, Bellflower, Calif. (Audio-Visual Board, Southern California District). Several hundred productions were used with various age groups. The evaluations were tabulated and made available for publication and distribution.

12. Considerable attention was given to the matter of outlets or depositories in various sections of the country. Thorough investigation failed to show that this would be practical.

13. On the basis of original footage shot in Africa by Missionary Justus Kretzmann, your Board produced the African mission film "Bringing Light." Favorable reports have been received about this film.

14. In the summer of 1949 your Board was approached with a view to filming the Hollywood Bowl Association's outdoor production "The Pilgrimage Play." Your Board suggested to Concordia Publishing House that it underwrite the production and take over the distribution. This production, in color, is now being distributed. Present favorable trends in offerings indicate that the investment will speedily be recovered.

15. The sound filmstrip "Pushing Doorbells with a Purpose" was brought to completion by your Board.

16. The sound filmstrip "Japan Has Open Doors," using black-and-white photographs taken by Mission Director Schmidt, was completed and distributed.

17. The films "Power of God" and "Reaching from Heaven" have been distributed by the Board through the facilities of Concordia Publishing House. The films continue in favor, and receipts have been good.

#### Under Consideration

18. The film "Freedom," a silent picture made in Europe on the life of Dr. Martin Luther, was screened. The possibility of

bringing it up to date by adding sound, music, and commentary, was discussed. The film was excellently photographed in parts. Its use, as a basis for filmstrips, was also suggested.

19. A series of filmstrips on the Bible stories which form the basis of Sunday school lessons is being prepared. The following lessons are being prepared: Jesus at Twelve; Gethsemane; The Last Supper; Caiaphas; Pilate; The Crucifixion; and The Resurrection.

20. A stewardship motion picture has been under consideration for a long time. Our Board has acted only in an advisory capacity in this project, through a subcommittee. Several scripts submitted have proved unacceptable.

21. Some Philippine footage has been received. It is being considered for a film on our work in that area.

22. A South American picture is under way. A script has been prepared by the Calvin Company. Professor Rupp is shooting the footage.

23. A filmstrip on our work in New Guinea is under way.

24. The matter of instructing Seminary students in photography with a view to securing better pictures from mission fields was suggested. Plans are being considered as to a practical way of carrying this out.

25. Included in the deliberations of your Board, and on the table for priority consideration, are productions on colleges and seminaries; Luther's life; "The Church Through the Ages"; promotional films on Sunday school and Christian day school; Rally Day, Bible classes; every-member canvass; etc. We have under way several plans for exploring television possibilities.

26. As important as the problem of production of audio-visual aids is the problem of utilization. Increasing attention must be given the problems involved in utilization.

### Organization

27. At a meeting of your Board, held with representatives of Synod's Board of Directors and Mr. Dorn of Concordia Publishing House, on March 6—7, 1950, a basis of operation was agreed upon. It is hoped that, with this important point solved, an executive director may be secured shortly and that the work of your Board may go forward unhampered by organizational difficulties.

#### THE BOARD FOR AUDIO-VISUAL EDUCATION

REV. H. BIELENBERG, *Chairman*

MR. W. STEINBERG, *Secretary*

MR. T. G. EGGERS

PASTOR KARL MAIER

MR. H. STOEPPELWERTH

MR. ERNEST TIEMAN

PROF. C. T. BRANDHORST

O. A. DORN, *Advisory Member*

**ACTION**

Committee 14, in reporting on this report, took into account also Memorial 201, Points 10.1, 11, and 14, and Memorial 401, in reference to "Visual Aids." The resolution presented was *adopted*:

**Resolution 12**

WHEREAS, Synod at its Centennial Convention in 1947 authorized and elected a Board of Audio-Visual Aids; and

WHEREAS, The work of this Board during the past triennium has been in its formation stage and has found difficulties in organizing its business and executing the duties assigned by Synod in its last convention; and

WHEREAS, Your Committee feels that it is not in a position to judge adequately as to what procedure should be followed in making this Board of greatest possible service to the Church; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That, in accordance with Resolution 2 (Committee 6, p. 513, Handbook Section 2.81), adopted at the present convention,

"d [formerly f]. The Board of Directors shall have the right to call up for review, criticism, and suggestion any proposed policy of a board or committee of Synod which may have significant influence upon other areas of church work (d.1)."

"e [formerly d]. The Board of Directors shall make adjustments in the event that conflicts develop in the plans and policies of two or more boards or committees of Synod, so that the work of the Church may be effectively promoted (d.1)."

The Board of Directors assist the Board of Audio-Visual Aids in co-ordinating its duties in serving the Church and providing the necessary visual aids requested by the Synod, its organizations, Districts, congregations, and individuals.

**Audio-Visual Aid Branch Office in Twin Cities**

(Memorial 1002)

WHEREAS, Audio-visual aids of all kinds are now part and parcel of our congregational educational program; and

WHEREAS, Demands for such aids will increase as time goes on; and

WHEREAS, The present office at Concordia Publishing House in St. Louis will have to expand considerably; and

WHEREAS, Many congregations in our larger Lutheran centers go to the nearest audio-visual aid supply house for the sake of convenience; and

WHEREAS, In an emergency, distance from the center of dis-

tribution is important when a congregation needs some audio-visual aid to supplement a certain program; and

WHEREAS, A branch office or offices would give the pastors in the vicinity an opportunity to select the aids they want in person; and

WHEREAS, It would also give pastors in the vicinity an opportunity to preview the aids offered; and

WHEREAS, The manager of such a branch office could also be audio-visual aid counselor to the congregations and pastors; and

WHEREAS, It is desirable to have reliable equipment and information regarding such equipment and reliable service on such equipment; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That we, the members of the undersigned congregation, do respectfully petition Synod to establish an audio-visual aid branch office in Minneapolis, Minn. (St. Paul could be considered.)

CHRIST LUTHERAN CHURCH OF SUPERIOR, WIS.

A. H. LAESCH, *Pastor*

E. P. MUELLER, *Secretary*

The same memorial was submitted by

ST. STEPHEN'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH  
DULUTH, MINN.

ARNOLD E. WENGER, *Pastor*

A. ETHIER, *Secretary*

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MINNESOTA DISTRICT  
OF THE LUTHERAN CHURCH — MISSOURI SYNOD

ARNOLD E. WENGER, *Secretary of the Board*  
*of Directors, Minnesota District*

In meeting assembled, April 12, 1950.

### **Audio-Visual Aid Branch Office in Twin Cities**

(Memorial 1003)

WHEREAS, It would be a distinct advantage to have a branch office of Concordia Publishing House's Audio-Visual Aid Department in our District; and

WHEREAS, At present the great majority of our pastors and congregations in the Minnesota District for convenience' sake patronize not the film library of Concordia Publishing House of St. Louis, but those of other church groups and independent companies in the Twin Cities; and

WHEREAS, Our District Committee on Christian Education

rightly lays much stress and importance upon the proper use of audio-visual aids; and

WHEREAS, Lengthy negotiations with Concordia Publishing House for an audio-visual aid branch office in Minnesota have proved futile; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we, the members of Trinity First Lutheran Church of Minneapolis, respectfully petition Synod to instruct Concordia Publishing House to open an audio-visual branch office in Minnesota, preferably in the Twin Cities.

TRINITY FIRST LUTHERAN CHURCH

ALVIN F. FEHNER, *Pastor*

HAROLD L. RASMUSSEN, *Secretary*

NOTE.—In this connection Unprinted Memorial 76 was also considered by Committee 14, which presented the following resolution, adopted by Synod.

#### Resolution 10

WHEREAS, The matter of distribution of visual aids belongs in the department of the Board for Visual Education; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That these memorials be placed into the hands of this Board for study and consideration.

### Report of the Concordia Historical Institute

(Memorial 1004)

Concordia Historical Institute, founded by interested pastors and laymen of Synod in 1927, received a formal sanction of its work from the Delegate Synod of 1929. Since its foundation the Institute has been loyally supported by a small but growing membership. It has been able to publish its official organ, *Concordia Historical Institute Quarterly*, without interruption.

It must be evident to every one that the collection and preservation of our historical antiquities must not be neglected if we wish to keep alive in the hearts of coming generations an appreciation of the work of our synodical fathers. We believe that this work undertaken by the Institute will prove its worth to Synod more and more as time goes on, and we earnestly bespeak for it the continued prayers and support of the members of Synod. We can assure Synod that every precaution is being taken to safeguard the items that are being entrusted to our care.

With sincere thanksgiving to the Lord of the Church we are able to report to your venerable body that the work of our Institute has made further progress during the past triennium.

Many members of Synod have sent us items of historical interest, such as congregational histories, congregational constitutions, documents, letters, conference minutes, journals, diaries, etc.

We are gradually getting our catalog up to date. We have been able to assist students of church history by making our collection available to them for their special field and by helping them to obtain material from other sources.

A great loss was suffered through the resignation due to illness of Dr. Karl Kretzmann, first full-time curator, in January, 1948. This gifted scholar stood in the front rank of historians in the Lutheran Church of America, and when he went to his eternal home, our Institute and Synod suffered a loss which was keenly felt also far beyond the confines of our synodical body. The Rev. August R. Suelflow, assistant to Dr. Kretzmann, became his successor, and he is serving in that capacity today.

For the benefit of delegates not conversant with the work of a historical institute we list the following details of services rendered.

1. The Institute is becoming ever better known as a research organization for our pastors and local congregations. Historians of congregations and institutions apply for the names and biographical information of pastors and teachers, and information on their early history. Genealogists have also been helped in their studies through information which they obtained from our Institute.

2. Our Seminary students and postgraduate students are making use of our research library more than ever before. For some our Institute furnishes the only information available to them for their thesis topics.

3. Students at State universities writing theses on the Lutheran Church in America invariably turn to our Institute for information on Lutheranism in a particular area, or on certain problems which confronted the Lutheran Church in the past, as, for instance, slavery and the race question.

4. Visitors to the campus of the Seminary make it a point to see the historical collection and museum pieces in our Institute.

5. Our *Quarterly* enjoys a wide reputation as a Lutheran historical magazine. Also secular universities have shown their interest in it. Now in its 23d volume, it has become a wonderful storehouse of historical information otherwise unobtainable.

6. Unique service is rendered to Synod itself, since we are doing a particular job for our Synod which no one else is doing, our aim being to collect and preserve everything which pertains to the history of our Church. Since we are the official depository of Synod, many invaluable and precious documents have been placed into our archives.

The Institute's usefulness to the Church is determined by the means placed at its disposal. We, the Board of the Institute, expect

to use the organization's regular income, as in the past, in such manner as will serve the more immediate purposes of the Institute, and for the amounts necessary as a supplement to this income we hope to present our requirements to the Fiscal Conference next fall.

Respectfully submitted, for the Concordia Historical Institute, by the Board.

THEODORE GRAEBNER, *Chairman pro tem*

THEO. W. ECKHART, *Treasurer*

### ACTION

Acting on this report, Synod *adopted* the following resolution, submitted by Committee 14:

#### Resolution 8

WHEREAS, Concordia Historical Institute has continued its work of collecting and preserving historical materials; and

WHEREAS, The Institute serves as the official depository of Synod; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we commend the Institute for its past work; and be it further

*Resolved*, That we encourage our Districts and congregations to co-operate with the Institute in the furtherance of its work by being on the alert for items which are or may be of historical interest in the judgment of the Institute and by promptly sending the same to the Institute for preservation; and be it further

*Resolved*, That we encourage our members to support the Institute by subscribing to its official organ *Concordia Historical Institute Quarterly*, and that the Fiscal Conference be instructed to consider budget requirements to be presented by the Institute this fall.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Lord of the Church to call to eternal rest Dr. W. G. Polack, one of the guiding founders of the Institute and its president, and also Dr. Karl Kretzmann, the first full-time curator; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we remember with gratitude to God the work of these servants; and be it further

*Resolved*, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the respective families.

### Report of Department of Public Relations

(Memorial 1005)

#### Purpose of Public Relations for the Missouri Synod

The purpose of public relations for a Church like ours must be to glorify Jesus Christ. In that sense, every member of our Church is a public relations officer.



Our Lord has given our Church a great deal. We must let our light shine so that men may see and glorify, not us or even our church organization, but rather our Father which is in heaven.

The Public Relations Department of Synod purposes to act as an instrument, even though a humble one, in glorifying Christ, through the building of public understanding of the Missouri Synod and its work and through the removal of misunderstanding and misconceptions of our Church, which often lie as artificial obstacles in the path of Christ's Gospel.

#### **Department Created by Synod in 1947**

Synod's Department of Public Relations was established by resolution of the last synodical convention, held at Chicago in 1947. In response to many requests over a period of years, Synod established the new department for the purpose of interpreting the Missouri Synod and its work to the American public and to the world.

Certain public relations objectives were specified in the resolution. The department was asked to:

1. Correlate the work of the then existing District Press Committees and otherwise provide for the dissemination of news through press and radio;
2. Present the Lutheran viewpoint on issues of the day;
3. Answer attacks on our Lutheran Church;
4. Keep abreast of legislative developments with a view to preserving our constitutional guarantees of the separation of Church and State, and maintain contacts with the State Department in the interest of Synod's missionary and educational program.

The resolution provided for a board of seven members, and for the appointment of an executive secretary who should hold the position of Director of Public Relations for Synod.

At the same time the Fiscal Conference was instructed by Synod to allocate "ample funds for the establishment of the department which would compare favorably with those of other leading church bodies."

#### **Personnel of the Department**

President John W. Behnken appointed the following men to the Board for Public Relations: The Revs. Ernest C. Fackler, Detroit, Mich., Adolf F. Meyer, Yonkers, N. Y., and Manfred E. Reinke, La Porte, Ind.; Messrs. John W. Boehne, Jr., Washington, D. C., George Halter, Cleveland, Ohio, and Frederick Strodel, Chicago, Ill.; and Dr. Albert G. Huegli, River Forest Ill. Pastor Fackler resigned from the Board for reasons of health. The Rev. Herman W. Gockel, St. Louis, Mo., was appointed to take his place.

After careful consideration of a number of candidates, the board elected Professor Oswald C. J. Hoffmann, Bronxville, N. Y., as Executive Secretary and Director of Public Relations. His appointment was confirmed by Synod's Board of Directors.

Headquarters for the new department were opened in New York City on September 1, 1948, at 1819 Broadway, Columbus Circle. The Washington office for Governmental relations opened a month later at 736 Jackson Place, N. W., in close proximity to the White House. Miss Olinda Roettger became the Washington secretary.

#### **District Public Relations Departments**

It became apparent immediately that an effective public relations program required the development of an organization which would eventually reach the grass roots level, that is to say, the congregations of Synod and the communities which they serve.

The first steps in this direction were taken by the Districts of Synod with the establishment of District Departments of Public Relations for all 32 Districts in the United States and Canada. In response to requests from Synod's department, these District departments, with few exceptions, have established public relations representation for all the circuits or areas within the Districts, to carry out effectively the directive given in 1947. Both a recognition of need and a sense of loyalty to Synod prompted the Districts to co-operate so generously. It is safe to say that, largely because of the work performed voluntarily by District public relations men, the voice of the Missouri Synod has been heard by more people outside our Church during the past year and a half than in any comparable period in our 100-year history.

#### **Press**

The New York office has been the center for the distribution of Missouri Synod news to the press of the nation. The wire services, Associated Press, United Press, and International News Service, have co-operated excellently in nation-wide coverage, notably of statements by President J. W. Behnken on various subjects, including Federal aid to education and euthanasia. Radio commentators and reporters have shown their willingness to report Missouri Synod news carried by the wire services. Particular notice is due Religious News Service, which has carried Missouri Synod news and viewpoints extensively and has reported them with considerable understanding.

District Public Relations Departments have contributed materially to more adequate coverage through local daily and weekly press and local radio outlets.

A number of the nation's magazines have printed articles concerning the Missouri Synod, among them *Time*, *Newsweek*, *Coronet*,

and Look. The fine Christian response of the Missouri Synod to several uncomplimentary references in the last named has helped to establish friendly and productive relationships.

### **Radio and Television**

Synod's department is acutely conscious of the possibilities both radio and television hold for good public relations. Particular commendation for the promotion of radio must go to Synod's Radio Committee and to the Lutheran Hour.

The fact that two synodical agencies, the Department of Public Relations and the Synodical Radio Committee, are concerning themselves with radio as a medium of mass communication, has caused, and very likely will cause, a certain amount of confusion. This is particularly true of many Districts which have assigned development of all mass media, including press, radio, television, and other channels of communication, to a single public relations department. The Board for Public Relations feels strongly that economy and efficiency call for co-ordination of Synod's radio and television relations. It is, therefore, submitting a proposal, at the close of this report, for Synod's consideration.

A number of television programs on the work of Synod have been presented in various places with the co-operation of the Department of Public Relations. The American Lutheran Publicity Bureau in New York, for example, has produced telecasts on Synod's work among the blind and deaf, its mission among the Chinese, its mission to the underprivileged, and on a highlight from Synod's history: the first Christmas tree to be set up in an American church, featuring the story of one of Synod's former Presidents, Dr. Henry C. Schwan.

### **Governmental Relations**

The Washington office of the department has been busy answering requests for information from synodical and District officials and from congregations, maintaining contact with key Governmental agencies and bureaus, keeping abreast of legislative developments, and representing the interests of Synod both here and abroad.

The department either testified or helped to offer testimony to Congress on a number of bills affecting our Church or our membership. Such legislation included displaced persons, social security, and Federal aid to education. The Board for Parish Education co-operated in the preparation of testimony on the latter two issues.

A strong protest against continuation of the Vatican mission, formerly headed by Myron C. Taylor, was sent by President Behnken to the President of the United States and to the Secretary of State. Whether this and similar protests will have any effect remains to be seen.

Several other departments of Synod have assured us that they have effected economies as the result of handling of passports, visas, military permits, etc., by the Washington office of public relations. In addition, personal contact with Governmental agencies has made possible more effective action both on the part of the Government and of the Church.

### Civic and Other Organizations

Personal relationships have been established with the representatives of organizations outside our Church too numerous to mention.

New understanding of our Church and its work has resulted from many of these relationships. In other instances, misunderstandings of long standing have been removed.

A great deal more remains to be done in this area. With the help of God and the active co-operation of both pastors and laymen, the building of understanding through group contacts can become a most effective means in promoting good public relations for our Church.

### Attacks

Several noteworthy attacks were made on our Church or prominent representatives of the Church during the past year and a half. The department took active notice of these attacks. As a consequence the *New York Times*, *Christian Century*, *Minneapolis Star*, *Look*, and several other prominent publications carried articles or letters in defense of Martin Luther, the Lutheran Church, and the Missouri Synod. The department co-operated in a nationwide answer to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's ill-informed attack upon Dr. Walter A. Maier.

Other attacks were nullified by prompt action before they became public.

### Information Service

The department maintained an information service for synodical officials to the extent that such activity was possible with limitations of staff.

### News Service

A start was made on the establishment of a regular news service. Important events and developments within Synod received considerable coverage through the use of items from the news service by press and radio editors throughout the country.

### Convention Coverage

The Department of Public Relations is in charge of press and radio coverage of the 1950 synodical convention. A special committee has been appointed to take charge of this arduous and important task.

**Proposed Program for the Future**

Among the future plans of the department are:

- A. Development of a parish program of public relations which may be adapted for use by each congregation of Synod.
- B. Development of a news service for a regular flow of news throughout the nation's channels of communication.
- C. Establishment of a division of radio and television relations to promote greater availability and use of this medium for spread of the Gospel (in co-operation with the Board of Home Missions and the Radio Committee).
- D. Development of closer liaison with the motion picture industry (in co-operation with the Visual Education Department of Synod and Concordia Publishing House).
- E. Building of understanding and removal of existing misunderstandings about purpose and program of Synod through
  1. Publication of a reference book for public sale and circulation to the American public;
  2. Personal contacts with various groups in the country;
  3. Support of activities consistent with the principles and program of Synod;
  4. Placing of material suitable for publication in the nation's newspapers and magazines.

**Request for Action**

The Board for Public Relations asks consideration of Synod for the following resolution:

**Resolved,**

1. That the Board for Public Relations be augmented from seven to nine members in such a way that two members (one a clergyman or teacher and the other a layman) would in the future specifically represent the interests of radio and television; and
2. That the activities formerly assigned to Synod's Radio Committee and to the Department of Public Relations in radio be co-ordinated in a division of radio and television within the Department of Public Relations.

THE REV. ADOLF F. MEYER, *Chairman*

DR. ALBERT G. HUEGLI, *Secretary*

NOTE.—In this connection, Committee 13 considered also the following memorial, as well as Unprinted Memorials 34 and 73.

## Department of Public Relations — Restudy 1947 Resolutions

(Memorial 526)

WHEREAS, The words of the *Lutheran Witness* in 1919 are still true, "Publicity, advertising the Church, is in itself neither good nor evil; it depends upon the purpose. If the advertising of our work and doctrine is intended to serve the purpose of bringing souls to Christ, all advertising is good; aye, let us cry the Gospel from the housetops! If our publicity is intended to satisfy an itch for recognition among outsiders, it is wholly evil"; and

WHEREAS, Synod in 1949 established a "Department of Public Relations" and authorized the Fiscal Conference "to allocate ample funds . . . which will compare favorably with those of other leading church bodies" (*Proceedings*, 1947, p. 467 f.); and

WHEREAS, The cost of this department was \$11,995.10 in 1948; \$25,000 in 1949 (\$28,225 had been requested); and \$37,000 was allocated in 1950 budget (the original request was \$41,660.44); and

WHEREAS, This department calls for District Public Relations Departments at a yearly expense of one to several thousand dollars per District; and

WHEREAS, This arrangement calls for an aggregate Synod-wide expenditure of approximately \$100,000 every year; and

WHEREAS, This enormous expenditure shows that this department has become another expensive bureau of the Church; now therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we request Synod to re-study its resolution of 1947 regarding the establishment of a "Department of Public Relations"; and be it furthermore

*Resolved*, In the event that Synod resolves to continue the department, Synod place stringent restrictions on the expenses of this department.

(Signed) (REV.) J. BERTRAM, Fort Dodge, Iowa  
(DR.) P. E. KRETZMANN, Cuba, Mo.

ZION EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH, CHICAGO, ILL.  
CARL G. KRUSE, *Pastor*

Signatures attested by (REV.) H. D. MENSING  
Tinley Park, Ill., April 5, 1950

### ACTION

Committee 13 brought in the following resolutions, which were *adopted*:

#### Resolution 2

WHEREAS, The need of an adequate Department of Public Relations continues to be apparent, distinct in its functions from the

projected Department of Stewardship, Missionary Education, and Promotion; and

WHEREAS, The present Department of Public Relations is operating on a synodical budget of \$37,000, augmented by District appropriations totaling \$18,500, a total of \$55,500, and the department is subject to the continuous scrutiny of the Board of Directors and the Fiscal Conference; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the present activities of the Department of Public Relations, on the national and District levels, be continued and commended.

### Resolution 3

#### CO-ORDINATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF RADIO AND THE BOARD FOR PUBLIC RELATIONS

WHEREAS, The Synodical Radio Committee has had as its scope of activity the fostering of radio evangelism, while the Board for Public Relations has been concerned with promoting "greater availability and use" of radio and television; and

WHEREAS, The Synodical Radio Committee has had opportunity in recent years to expand its work, although it has accumulated experience and facilities in its field over a longer period; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Board for Public Relations be for the time being instructed to concentrate on those aspects of radio which concern public relations and to regard the field of radio evangelism as that of the Synodical Radio Committee; and

That the Board for Public Relations and the Synodical Radio Committee be urged to co-ordinate their efforts by means of active relation between their national boards and staffs as well as their District representatives.

### Report on Station KFUE

(Memorial 1006)

Our Synod's Radio Station KFUE on the campus of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, in December, 1949, celebrated its silver anniversary. This happy occasion was observed in a special service of thanksgiving in the auditorium of Concordia Seminary. Special anniversary broadcasts, too, brought the event to the attention of the Station's listeners. At the same time Dr. J. H. C. Fritz completed twenty-five years as member of the KFUE Radio Committee, which has guided the affairs of the Station. Dr. H. H. Hohenstein, too, is rounding out a quarter of a century as director of the Station. During this period the Station has been signally blessed by God and from small beginnings has grown into a plant having an estimated value of nearly \$400,000 and an operating

budget in excess of \$10,000 per month. The latest project involved the construction of an annex to the KFUE building in order to provide desperately needed space. This was dedicated in October, 1948. Its cost, due to the increased price of materials and high wages, exceeded the amount originally planned in the over-all picture of the Station's expansion program and amounted to \$138,000.

During the past triennium the Station has again sought to carry out to the best of its ability its mission as a broadcasting station in the service of our Church. Religious programs, carefully designed to meet the varying needs of the different types of listeners, had a large place on the daily schedule of broadcasts. The clergy of the St. Louis area and of some distance beyond it deserve commendation for their readiness, in spite of other duties, to serve frequently on these programs as speakers and lecturers. Among the regularly scheduled religious broadcasts may be mentioned the two Sunday morning services by Pilgrim Lutheran Church, St. Louis, on the air now for over twenty consecutive years; the morning devotions of the Seminary student body during the months when the school is in session; and the programs of the Lutheran Hour, for which KFUE has been the originating Station. The musical heritage of our Church was likewise given a prominent place in the daily programs. Ample evidence is available that under God's blessing the Station has been an effective missionary agency and that it has reached with its messages of salvation into areas which by any other means might be inaccessible.

By necessity secular programs also had to be featured, but every effort was made to keep these on a high plane consistent with the character of the Station. Particularly the rich musical programs carried by the Station have attracted the attention of many listeners who are not connected with our Church. Also the fact that the Station's programs are free of annoying commercial announcements is appreciated by many non-Lutherans.

For some years, while limited to AM broadcasting, the Station was obliged to go off the air one hour after sundown. But with the addition of FM facilities it is now possible for KFUE to extend its broadcasts over the entire day. Accordingly, the evening broadcasts of the Station by means of FM have been extended until midnight.

By appointment by the Board of Concordia Seminary, which is responsible for the administration of the Station, the following men are at present serving as the KFUE Radio Committee: Dr. J. H. C. Fritz, chairman; Mr. Robert Niedner, vice-chairman; Mr. Paul Weeke, treasurer; Dr. G. V. Schick, secretary; Mr. Theo. E.



Heinicke, Mr. Charles S. Lottmann, Rev. John Opplinger, Mr. William Pfaff, Mr. George C. Stohlmann, Dean L. C. Wuerffel; Rev. Alfred Doerffler (*ex officio*), Director H. H. Hohenstein (*ex officio*). This same committee functions also as synodical Radio Committee.

Among the problems facing the Station that of securing financial support is the most pressing. Although KFUD is the property of Synod, it has received relatively little financial aid from Synod's treasury during the quarter century of its existence. The large sums needed to meet the mounting operating costs and to supply funds for the expansion of Station KFUD have mostly been secured from friends in response to solicitations. It is with deep gratitude that the Station recognizes the Synod-wide interest and financial support it has enjoyed, which, in spite of mounting costs, have enabled the Station to avoid a deficit in its operating account, although it was necessary to make a loan in order to carry out the expansion program to the point to which it has now advanced. It is our prayer that our Lord may make our people willing to continue their support of Station KFUD also in the future.

We feel constrained at this point to call Synod's attention to the fact that the excess of income over operating costs is becoming dangerously small, a situation which gives much concern to the Radio Committee. Station KFUD has been anxious to increase the power of its AM broadcasts from 5,000 to 10,000 watts in the interest of increasing its range. But the Federal Communications Commission for some time has frozen all such grants. When permission for the use of increased power is secured in the future, it will be necessary for the Station to move its AM broadcasting equipment to a less congested area. This change is part of the Station's expansion program and will require additional funds beyond those available at the present time, not only to effect the transfer, but also to meet the considerably increased operating costs. The latter, particularly, will demand a steady income through the year.

Synod's convention in 1947 voted an annual appropriation of \$18,000 from its budget for the support of Station KFUD. Owing to financial difficulties the average amount which the Station will have received from this source for the years 1948, 1949, and 1950 will be in the neighborhood of only \$12,000 annually. In view of the continually increasing expenses and in view of the valuable services the Station is rendering Synod, and considering that Synod owns the Station, our committee earnestly pleads that Synod increase the amount granted Station KFUD to \$29,000 per year.

KFUD RADIO COMMITTEE

GEORGE V. SCHICK, *Secretary*

**ACTION**

The following resolution of Committee 14 was *adopted*:

**Resolution 3**

WHEREAS, Station KFUE celebrated its silver anniversary in December, 1949, commemorating the blessing of God on its Gospel ministry for the past quarter of a century; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That Synod congratulate KFUE and its Director, Dr. H. H. Hohenstein, and Dr. J. H. C. Fritz, member of the KFUE Radio Committee, on their joint silver anniversary; and be it further

*Resolved*, That Synod thank all pastors, teachers, and lay people for their faithful services over KFUE during the last twenty-five years.

WHEREAS, KFUE has exhibited its effectiveness in mission work and has proved a veritable institution of Christian education to countless listeners and is planning to continue to expand its facilities and services largely through funds gathered through its own efforts; and

WHEREAS, The appropriations voted for it by Synod have been drastically cut during the last triennium, causing a serious deficit in its operating costs; be it

*Resolved*, That Synod recognize the importance and effectiveness of mission work and Christian education by radio; and be it further

*Resolved*, That Synod call upon all congregations to continue their support of KFUE also in the future; and be it finally

*Resolved*, That Synod accede to the earnest plea of the KFUE Radio Committee to increase its annual appropriation from its budget for KFUE to \$29,000 per year, subject to the approval of the Fiscal Conference.

**Report of Synodical Radio Committee**

(Memorial 1007)

At its convention in 1947, Synod provided a grant of \$5,000 annually for the Synodical Radio Committee to carry on its work. In its memorial to Synod the committee had proposed as one of its projects the arranging of "regular annual Radio Conferences in an endeavor to stimulate those in attendance to greater efforts in broadcasting the Gospel, to give out information on procedures, and to exchange mutually helpful experiences." Synod's financial aid made it possible to arrange two such conferences. The First Annual Lutheran Radio Conference met at St. Louis, Mo., on

Nov. 10 and 11, 1948. A total of 104 individuals from 25 States attended the sessions. The Second Annual Radio and Television Conference met Nov. 9 and 10, 1949, also at St. Louis. It was attended by 109 individuals from 25 States. The agenda for both conferences included papers and discussions on topics of interest to such as are engaged in religious broadcasting. The resolutions adopted by both conferences show that the meetings were regarded as highly profitable and that it is desirable to continue them. Complete reports of the work of each of the conferences were published and made available to interested parties.

In the past triennium the project of providing radio scripts was carried out only to a small extent, owing to financial limitations.

As in the past, the Committee sponsored National Lutheran Radio Weeks and encouraged all our pastors to take advantage of the opportunity which radio affords to bring the Gospel to the attention of the masses.

Among the important projects which should engage the Synodical Radio Committee's attention in the future are 1) a more extensive program of furnishing information to the pastors of our Synod in regard to AM and FM broadcasting and assisting them in securing time on local stations. 2) The production of electrical transcriptions for the use of our pastors. 3) Establishing and maintaining personal contact with individual pastors, the managers of radio stations, and particularly with the radio committee and the missionary boards of the various Districts of Synod, in order to utilize and co-ordinate in the fullest measure in each area the opportunities for broadcasting the Gospel. 4) Assisting Synod in establishing radio stations in Europe, Asia, and elsewhere as the opportunity may arise. 5) Exploring the possibility of utilizing television in the service of the Church's work.

In view of the great importance of the work that the Synodical Radio Committee has been doing, and in view of the large amount that still remains to be done, the Committee respectfully petitions Synod to grant it the sum of \$5,000 annually.

SYNODICAL RADIO COMMITTEE

GEORGE V. SCHICK, *Secretary*

### **Full-Time Director for Establishment of Radio and Television Outlets**

(Memorial 537)

WHEREAS, The Atlantic District of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod assembled in convention at Bronxville, N. Y., June 27 to 30, 1949, resolved to memorialize Synod to engage a full-time director to survey and seek to establish radio and television network

outlets for the dissemination of Lutheran doctrine and publicity under and with the co-operation of the Public Relations Department of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod; therefore

We respectfully *memorialize* the honorable Synod assembled at Milwaukee, Wis., June 21—30, 1950, to engage a full-time director to survey and seek to establish radio and television network outlets for the dissemination of Lutheran doctrine and publicity under and with the co-operation of the Public Relations Department of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod.

THE ATLANTIC DISTRICT  
CARL M. ZORN, *Secretary*

### Full-Time Director of Radio

(Memorial 538)

WHEREAS, The need of a full-time Director of Radio is becoming more and more apparent; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we petition General Synod at its convention in Milwaukee in 1950 to approve and create the office of Director of Radio and Television.

THE SECOND ANNUAL RADIO AND TELEVISION  
CONFERENCE

Hotel Claridge, St. Louis, Mo.

FRANCIS G. GYLE, *Secretary*

Nov. 9—10, 1949

### Full-Time Synodical Radio Director

(Unprinted Memorial 55)

The Synodical Radio Committee was created fifteen years ago by Delegate Synod assembled in convention in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1935. Synod requested the KFUE Radio Committee to serve in this capacity for the following obvious reasons: "Because of the accumulation of experience and information already at its disposal."

The Synodical Radio Committee began its work by asking the Presidents of all the synodical Districts to appoint a District Radio Committee. Most of the Presidents were able to do so without much delay. These District Committees have an enviable record both in length of service and accomplishments. They deserve much credit for the phenomenal growth of radio work in Synod.

At the call of the Synodical Radio Committee, representatives of these District Radio Committees came to St. Louis for the First Annual Lutheran Radio Conference in November, 1948. Twenty Districts were represented. They thrilled at the sight of seeing leading radio men from all parts of Synod gathered together and were overjoyed at having the opportunity of taking unified and

co-ordinated action in the important field of radio. They expressed their appreciation in the following resolution:

**WHEREAS**, The Synodical Radio Committee has constantly endeavored to promote our Church's use of radio; and

**WHEREAS**, The plan and program of this First Annual Lutheran Radio Conference is a further step in this direction; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we spread on our minutes a hearty vote of thanks to the Radio Committee, particularly to the Rev. Herman H. Hohenstein, D. D., for past work; be it further

*Resolved*, That we extend sincere thanks for the opportunity to meet here these days for encouragement and counsel in radio work of our Church; and be it further

*Resolved*, That we encourage our Radio Committee to continue and expand its efforts in this important work; and be it finally

*Resolved*, That we heartily thank the speakers and officers who have helped to make the First Annual Lutheran Radio Conference a success.

In order to co-ordinate the radio work in Synod still further and for other reasons, the representatives of these District Committees made this First Lutheran Radio Conference historic by adopting the following resolution, Memorial 538, which has the endorsement of the Synodical Radio Committee and reads as follows:

**WHEREAS**, The need of a full-time Director of Radio is becoming more and more apparent; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we petition General Synod at its convention in Milwaukee in 1950 to approve and create the office of Director of Radio and Television.

The Radio Director is to work under the direction and supervision of the Synodical Radio Committee. Office space will be provided for him at KFUD gratis, and KFUD's radio facilities will be available to him.

The Synodical Radio Committee outlines briefly the chief duties of this office thus:

1. Co-ordinate the radio work of KFUD, the Synodical Radio Committee, the Lutheran Hour, the Family Worship Hour, the Synodical Public Relations Department, and the radio work which Synod's Board of Directors is sponsoring.

2. Integrate all the radio work in Synod with the mission program of Synod, of its thirty-four Districts, and all its congregations.

3. Make an exhaustive study of religious television programming, use of film, slides, etc., and prepare a practical guide for the

production of the telecasts, including a catalog of visual and mechanical aids.

4. Build up an extensive library of religious radio scripts, transcriptions, and recordings for service in the field by pastors, teachers, and others.

5. Promote the establishment of more radio stations like KFUD in the United States and develop them into a Lutheran network and also establish radio stations in other countries.

6. Obtain more free time for our Synod on the radio networks.

7. Conduct annual radio and television conferences and workshops.

All this work has been approved for action by the First and Second Lutheran Radio and Television Conferences, which were held in 1948 and 1949 in St. Louis under the auspices of the Synodical Radio Committee.

The Synodical Radio Committee herewith also submits a tentative budget for the office of Synodical Radio Director:

Salary of Director (\$400) and synodical Pension payment	\$ 4,992
Salary of Secretary (\$150) and synodical Pension payment	1,908
Office expense, telephone, telegraph, postage, printing	700
Traveling and sundries	2,400

Total in 1951 ..... \$10,000

This figure is to be increased in 1952 to \$12,500 and in 1953 to \$15,000 because of the development of the work.

1951	\$10,000
1952	12,500
1953	15,000

Total for three years ..... \$37,500

For the same reason the sum of \$5,000 which the Synodical Radio Committee is asking for in its report to Synod (see Memorial 1006) ought to be increased in 1952 to \$6,500, and to \$8,000 in 1953. The total budget, therefore, for each of the three years, would be

1951	\$15,000
1952	19,000
1953	23,000

Total for three years ..... \$57,000

We, of course, also endorse Memorial 531, to change the name of the Synodical Radio Committee to: The Synodical Radio and Television Committee.

In the name of the Synodical Radio Committee,

GEORGE V. SCHICK, *Secretary*

**ACTION**

Regarding these memorials, Committee 14 submitted the following resolutions, which were *adopted*:

**Resolution 2****I**

WHEREAS, God has blessed the work of Synod's Radio Committee in its ever-increasing scope of activity, as evidenced especially in the two Lutheran Radio and Television Conferences; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That Synod gratefully recognize and endorse the recent work of this committee and encourage it to continue and expand its efforts in this important work; and be it further

*Resolved*, That Synod appropriate the sum of \$5,000 in 1951; \$6,500 in 1952; and \$8,000 in 1953 for this committee, subject to the approval of the Fiscal Conference; and

**II**

WHEREAS, The need of a full-time Director of Radio and Television is becoming more and more apparent; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the office of Director of Radio and Television be created, with duties as outlined by the Synodical Radio Committee, as printed in the above overture; and be it further

*Resolved*, That Synod appropriate \$37,500 during the next triennium for this office according to the scale suggested by the Synodical Radio Committee, subject to the approval of the Fiscal Conference.

**Report of the Synodical Centennial Committee**

(Memorial 1008)

Under instructions of the 1944 and 1947 conventions the synodical Centennial Committee has arranged and supervised publication of the following works: *A Century of Grace*, a history of Synod by Prof. W. A. Baepler; *My Church*, a history of Synod for young people by Dr. H. O. A. Keinath; *The Devotional Bible*, Volumes I and II, meditations on the Four Gospels for family use by Pastor A. Doerfler, Drs. M. F. Kretzmann and Th. Hoyer, and the Rev. H. W. Gockel; *The Abiding Word*, Volumes I and II, a collection of doctrinal essays delivered to the 1945 and 1946 District conventions on subjects suggested by the Committee, edited by Dr. Th. Laetsch; a translation of Dr. Francis Pieper's *Christian Dogmatics*, Volume I; homiletical materials for Synod's centennial by Dr. R. C. Neitzel; *The Missouri Synod Schools at the Threshold of the Second Century*, an essay for teachers' conferences by Mr. A. H.

Kramer. By arrangement with Concordia Publishing House, English and German orders of jubilee services, a children's service, *Built on a Rock*, by Teacher J. A. Koss, and a centennial pageant by Teachers J. A. Koss and W. T. Graf, *Rise, Ye Lion-Hearted*, were also issued.

We are happy to report that sales demand has made necessary second printings of *A Century of Grace*, *The Devotional Bible*, Volume I, and *The Abiding Word*, Volume I.

The first volume of Dr. Pieper's three-volume masterwork, *Christian Dogmatics*, reached the market this spring. Dr. Th. Engelder served as chief editor and translator, assisted by Profs. W. W. F. Albrecht, F. E. Mayer, and L. F. Blankenbuehler. After Dr. Engelder's death the services of Dr. J. T. Mueller were secured to supervise final preparation of Volume II for the printer. This volume is now ready to go to press. Volume III, translated in part by Dr. Engelder, is in the process of completion at this time. The issuance of these latter two volumes will bring the Committee's work to conclusion.

By resolution of the 1944 convention the materials listed are published under synodical subsidy in order to stimulate their widest possible circulation and use. Receipts for Synod from sales up to this time approximate \$20,000. Similar returns will be received as sales continue, to reach a final total of about \$40,000.

The committee consists of the undersigned chairman and secretary, Drs. E. T. Lams and H. M. Zorn, and Mr. G. A. Fleischer. In 1947 Dr. Th. Hoyer, chairman since 1941, was compelled to withdraw by reason of other work. Dr. H. B. Hemmeter, a member since 1941, was called to his eternal reward in 1948. Throughout its activity Mr. O. A. Dorn has offered the Committee valuable assistance in planning the printing and promotion of the various projects.

In order to bring to completion the program approved by the 1944 and 1947 conventions, we respectfully request Synod to continue the authorizations issued in 1947:

1. That the Committee publish Dr. Pieper's *Christian Dogmatics*, Volumes II and III;
2. That agreements made with editors and Concordia Publishing House be fulfilled;
3. That the funds necessary to carry out this work be made available to the Committee.

SYNODICAL CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE

H. W. ROMOSER, *Chairman*

A. H. KRAMER, *Secretary*



**ACTION**

Committee 8 brought in the following resolution, which was adopted:

**Resolution 11**

WHEREAS, The synodical Centennial Committee has almost completed its gigantic task of supervising the publication of many works commemorating Synod's Centennial; and

WHEREAS, Volumes II and III of Dr. Pieper's *Christian Dogmatics* are in the process of publication; be it

Resolved, 1. That Synod gratefully acknowledge the work done by its Centennial Committee; and

2. That the Committee proceed to complete the publication of Volumes II and III of *Christian Dogmatics*; and

3. That Synod fulfill all agreements made with editors and Concordia Publishing House; and

4. That funds which are necessary for the completion of the task be made available to the committee.

### **Report of Committee on Allocating C. T. O. Funds for Scholarly Research**

(Memorial 1009)

The Committee on Allocating C. T. O. Funds for Scholarly Research was created to carry out certain resolutions of the Chicago Convention, *Proceedings*, 1947, pp. 61, 322, and 554. These funds were originally requested by the Lutheran Academy for Scholarship and were included in the recommendations of the Fiscal Conference, 1946 (p. 94). The Chicago Convention resolved to include representation from the Board for Parish Education on the committee which would be appointed to allocate these moneys. The original committee was constituted in accordance with a letter of Dr. Behnken, dated December 27, 1947. This letter was written in the name of the Praesidium and requested Vice-President W. F. Lichtsinn, Mr. Arthur L. Miller, and Chaplain Martin H. Scharlemann to serve as a group in allocating the C. T. O. funds set aside for research.

This Committee of three met for the first time on April 19, 1948. Pastor Lichtsinn was made its chairman, and Mr. Miller became its secretary. This meeting was concerned primarily with matters of orientation. It considered some preliminary proposals made both by the Lutheran Academy for Scholarship and by the Board for Parish Education. At this time it was not ready to take up specific projects, but it did agree that the scope of the Committee's work should include the following three matters:

1. The projects to receive attention;
2. The amount of money to be allocated to each project;
3. A system of general supervision and reporting on the use of the funds allocated.

In its second meeting the Committee agreed that it would be desirable to enlarge its membership. Dr. Behnken therefore was asked to enlarge the Committee. An invitation for suggestions as to suitable research projects was inserted in the church papers. The Committee also agreed to develop a project brief for more expeditious handling of projects suggested and recommended to it.

The enlarged Committee, including Professor Martin Coyner and Pastor Roger Sommer, met on December 6, 1948, to consider the proposed project brief and to take up certain of the recommendations and suggestions brought before the Committee. A revised project brief was adopted by the Committee at this meeting. This brief was sent to every person and group which had responded to the notices in the church papers.

A total of 46 projects have received the attention of the Committee. Of these the following 11 have been approved:

#### 1. A Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament

This recommendation came to the attention of the Committee through the faculty of Concordia Seminary in St. Louis and also by way of a suggestion made by Pastor William F. Beck of St. Louis. The proposal, as originally submitted, envisioned a straight translation of a third (1937) edition of Bauer's *Woerterbuch*. Further inquiry, however, revealed that a fourth edition of this work would soon be available and that the University of Chicago had negotiated for the rights of translation to the new edition.

From later developments it became evident that if a Greek-English lexicon of the New Testament were to be produced, it would require a total of four years of concentrated effort and continuous research by a group of responsible and reputable scholars. This whole project was put under the direction of Dr. William Arndt of Concordia Seminary. His staff is headed by Dr. F. W. Gingrich of the University of Chicago. The Committee on Allocating C. T. O. Funds for Scholarly Research set aside a total of \$80,000 to this project. This sum includes salaries for an adequate staff, the salary of a part-time substitute for Dr. Arndt at the Seminary, and the price of publication. To implement this project a contract was drawn up between the University of Chicago and Synod. This contract was signed by both parties on November 30, 1949.

## 2. A Luther Anthology

The Pastoral Conference of greater Milwaukee and the faculty of Concordia College in that city submitted a suggestion for the preparation of selections, in translation, from Luther's major writings. This project involved the allocation of the sum of \$12,000. Arrangements were made with Concordia College, Milwaukee, Wis., to secure the services of Professor Ewald Plass for this work.

This undertaking will require at least four years to complete. The anthology, as proposed, will contain some 3,600 passages. The volume is expected to include cross-references and necessary introductions, explanations, and bibliographical notations.

## 3. A Restudy of Marriage, Divorce, and Family Life

This proposal came as a suggestion from the Board for Parish Education and the Committee on Family Life. It required the allocation of \$25,000. Since Synod itself had resolved on a program of this kind, the Committee's action consisted primarily in making the necessary funds available to the proper people.

This project is concerned with a study of all Bible passages and Church essays in the field of marriage, divorce, and family life. It was intended to analyze modern views and practices, to examine recent studies in psychology, sociology, medicine, law, and economics. It includes, moreover, a survey of the most effective ways and means by which adequate information may be given to clergy and laity. This work is designed to undergird the Christian concept of marriage and the family by developing a constructive program to avoid marriage failures and to build happy Christian homes.

## 4. Reprint of *Babylonian Genesis*

This particular project of reprinting the book *Babylonian Genesis* by Dr. Alex Heidel, University of Chicago, came before the Committee as part of a larger proposal. The Committee did not feel that the larger project would meet any great need within our Church, but that a reprint of the *Babylonian Genesis* would be of help to interested people within the Church. The Committee resolved to subsidize the printing of a revised edition at a cost of \$1,000.

## 5. European Theological Literature

In the fall of 1948 the faculty of Concordia Seminary in St. Louis submitted a proposal that part of the Scholarly Research Funds be devoted to the purchase of the best in German and Scandinavian theological literature published during the last thirty years. This project grew out of the experiences at Bad Boll. These confer-

ences in Europe revealed that the Seminary had not kept up with the production of theological literature in Europe.

This is a two-year project, involving the purchase of some 2,000 volumes, to be housed in a special section of the Pritzlaff Memorial Library at Concordia Seminary. The sum of \$8,000 was granted for the execution of this project.

#### 6. Workshop in Religious Education

The Board for Parish Education brought before the Committee a proposal that a Workshop in Religious Education be held to study methods and materials for the teaching of religion in Lutheran elementary schools. Some of the problems to be studied were to include such matters as objectives, grade groupings, content, course arrangement, criteria for materials and memory work.

This project was approved at a cost of \$1,500. The project was headed by Mr. William A. Kramer, and for its execution a group of about thirty persons were assembled, including members of the Board for Parish Education, District superintendents, professors of religious education from the various seminaries, and a limited number of competent pastors and teachers. Its results are already available and have been put to use.

#### 7. Tests and Measurements

The Synodical Convention of 1947 established a Lutheran Educational Measurements Bureau under the supervision of the Board for Parish Education. The Board for Parish Education appointed a committee on tests and measurements. This Committee began work on such projects as tests on Biblical information, achievement tests on the Catechism, and a group test on Christian personality. The Committee allocated \$5,000 to carry out these projects. The project on Biblical information is headed by Dr. T. G. Stelzer; the Catechism test is under the direction of Dr. H. J. Boettcher; and Professor W. O. Kraeft is heading the task of developing personality tests.

These projects have been made possible by the allocation of \$5,000 to the Board for Parish Education.

#### 8. Curriculum for Secondary Schools

Representatives of our Lutheran high schools requested financial assistance in the work of preparing an adequate curriculum for Lutheran secondary schools.

Information revealed that to date an adequate curriculum had been prepared only in the field of religion and that it had taken a period of almost ten years to complete this one subject. The

high school representatives suggested that if the funds were made available, a complete curriculum could be prepared within the next three years and that in this way it would be possible to provide a curriculum designed to increase the values inherent in a high school education geared to a Lutheran philosophy of education.

The sum of \$10,000 was allocated for this particular undertaking. It is hoped that this study will not only help the high schools presently established, but that it will encourage other communities and groups to want to organize similar secondary schools.

### **9. The First Twenty-Five Years of Missouri Synod**

This proposal came to the Committee from the Research Committee of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, the Literature Board of Synod, and Concordia Historical Institute. It represents one volume in a larger set known as the Concordia Historical Series. This volume is intended to present an exhaustive history of our Church during its first twenty-five years. Professor H. Keinath was selected as the leader of this particular project. The sum of \$1,000 was allocated to cover the cost of this project.

### **10. Documents in the History of the Lutheran Church in America**

This is another volume in the Concordia Historical Series. It is to cover the documents drawn up in the formation of congregations, synods, and parishes in the Lutheran Church, with an historical evaluation of their significance. Dr. W. G. Polack of Concordia Seminary is to produce this volume. The Committee allocated the sum of \$4,000 to this project.

### **11. Cultural Institute**

This proposal was made by the Lutheran Academy for Scholarship, supported by the Lutheran Collegiate Association, the Student Service Commission, and Valparaiso University. The project is to embrace a study by authorities in their respective fields on the cultural impact and potential of the Lutheran Church, with particular reference to the growing influence of our Church on the American way of life.

As presently envisioned, this institute will be held at Valparaiso University in the summer of 1951 under the leadership of the Lutheran Academy for Scholarship. Out of it should come a greater awareness of the cultural influence of the Lutheran Church. A sum of \$2,500 was allocated for this project.

### Financial Summary

The total funds made available to the Committee on Allocating C. T. O. Funds for Scholarly Research amounted to \$213,250. Of this amount some \$150,000 have been allocated. Another \$10,000 have been set aside tentatively to carry out a possible program for developing a philosophy of Christian education, as suggested by the Board for Parish Education.

### Recommendations

This Committee recommends that

1. A committee be appointed to continue the work of supervising the use of funds already allocated and to make further allocations to the extent of funds available.
2. That, in addition to the sums already available, Synod include in its annual budget the sum of \$15,000 to carry on special research projects.

WALTER F. LICHTSINN

ROGER SOMMER

MARTIN H. SCHARLEMANN

ARTHUR L. MILLER

MARTIN COYNER

### ACTION

Committee 8 recommended, and Synod *resolved*:

### Resolution 12

WHEREAS, The Committee on the Supervision of the Allocation of C. T. O. Funds for Scholarly Research has examined 46 projects and approved 11; and

WHEREAS, Said Committee allocated sums of money ranging from \$1,000 to \$80,000 for these eleven projects (totaling about \$150,000); and

WHEREAS, Only about \$63,000 of the original \$213,250 remain for future projects; be it

*Resolved*, 1. That Synod commend the Committee on the Supervision of Allocating Centennial Thankoffering Funds for Scholarly Research for its conscientious and faithful work; and

2. That the same committee be appointed to continue the work of supervising the use of funds already allocated and to make further allocations to the extent of funds available; and

3. That the fund for such research work be replenished by an annual appropriation of not less than \$15,000 to carry on special research projects; and

4. That the Fiscal Conference be petitioned to include this sum in the annual budget of Synod.

## Emergency Planning Council Report

1947—1950

(Memorial 1010)

### Our Church Today

Christ expects the Church to be always at its best. Life in this atomic and hydrogen-bomb era is, to say the least, foreboding. The standards of living, despite illusory predictions, are dropping lower and lower. Christian moral codes have in all too many instances been replaced by humanistic and pagan ideologies. The road back to God, which many prophesied would be teeming with penitent humanity, has only occasional travelers. The influx into churches is merely sporadic. Add to this the hard struggle of rehabilitation, through which many nations of Europe are going, and there stands before the Church of today a world sick and maimed, discouraged and disillusioned.

Out of the vortex of this maelstrom of immorality and irreligion, chaos and frustration, there arises a hand beckoning for help. God in His wrath has visited His creation with these holocausts, these evil times. But He is also a God of mercy. Today He sends us, the bearers of His compassion and love for over a century, to proclaim undaunted the Gospel of Jesus Christ to all the world and to administer the balm of Christian benevolence to the peoples of Europe and Asia.

The cries for help have not gone unanswered by our Church. Through an unprecedented physical and spiritual relief program that reaches into nineteen countries, distributes thousands of tons of food and clothing, allocates millions of dollars, brings His Word to tens of thousands of unbelievers, the Missouri Synod has opened its arms unto suffering, bleeding, dying humanity. Through its relief work our Church has answered the call of distraught and despairing peoples and changed hate to love, fear to confidence, despair to courage, apathy to faith.

### Relief Expenditures \$4,155,030.35

During the past triennium there were allocated for the purpose of relief, reconstruction, rehabilitation, and mission expansion a total of \$4,155,030.35.

The above amount comprises expenditures out of Relief funds for Europe and Asia of \$2,492,979.05, and out of the Peace Thank-offering, \$1,662,051.30. It represents actual cash transactions supervised and approved by the synodical Board of Directors.

It is impossible to give an exact figure of the over-all totals expended by individual congregations, organizations within congregations, and individual members of our churches who made

their contributions in the form of direct gifts to organizations or individual families in need in war-torn areas. A conservative estimate of these contributions in cash and kind during the past war years easily totals more than \$25,000,000.

This twenty-five-million figure does not include contributions made by our people and congregations to CROP (Christian Rural Overseas Program), to which organization some \$100,000 worth of products have been given.

#### Other Agencies

These activities of relief, reconstruction, rehabilitation, and mission expansion were channeled to countries in Europe such as Germany (including the Russian Zone), Austria, Greece, Italy, Finland, France, Yugoslavia; in Asia countries as China, Japan, Korea, Pakistan, Okinawa, Palestine, the Philippines. Furthermore, the millions of pounds of food and clothing and the millions of dollars expended by the Emergency Planning Council's vast relief program were channeled through a number of agencies, notably, Church World Service, National Lutheran Council, Lutheran World Relief, Church Relief Agencies in Germany, Red Cross, American Bible Society, Swedish Relief.

#### Emergency Planning Council Activities

The origin of the Emergency Planning Council goes back to 1942, when war workers, shifting populations, P. O. W.'s and urgent postwar plannings presented immediate problems to our Synod. Since that time the Emergency Planning Council, with the aid of our consecrated people, has written many notable chapters into the annals of time, has accomplished that which at first was thought not accomplishable, and has expedited an enviable relief program.

Since the scope of this report is to deal only with the past triennium of Synod, 1947—1950, we shall confine the following pages primarily to those relief activities which transpired since the Centennial Convention in 1947, when a \$2,500,000 collection was voted for the cause of world relief.

#### Units for Europe

By September of 1947 the Emergency Planning Council relief office activities had reached large proportions. Shipments of clothing, food, medicines, spiritual literature, orphans' care, child-feeding programs, were in progress at an accelerated pace. To enable our people to assist all the more in their labor of love and to meet the ever-increasing need abroad, a "Units for Europe" program was launched throughout Synod. This program supported six phases of relief work in which our Church was active — food, clothing, medicine, orphans' care, a child-feeding program, and



spiritual relief. One "unit" of \$7.50 provided assistance to these six phases of relief in a proportionate measure.

Launched in early October, this "units" program met ready response from our people. A file of 40,000 screened (bona fide) names of needy families abroad was quickly established for the flood of food packages provided by our people through their \$7.50 unit contributions. So generous was the response that the Emergency Planning Council office by necessity was compelled at times to mail as high as 20,000 eleven-pound food packages per week.

### Food Packages

Millions throughout Europe were for years forced to sustain themselves with food rations of 1,300 to 1,700 calories per day. What our food packages, more than 275,000 of them, meant to people in shattered and ruined countries, is beyond words. One cannot write on paper or express by word of mouth what but a pound of fats, shipped in our food packages, has meant to people who faced uncertainty of life, whose families were lost, and whose existence was on the verge of starvation for years.

At the outset of the Emergency Planning Council food-package program two kinds of packages were shipped to Europe — \$4.50 and \$6.00. Within a relatively short time the Council sent over 180,000 of these eleven-pound packages filled with food and vitamins, to the stricken in Europe.

After this first avalanche of food had been sent across, the Emergency Planning Council restricted its facilities to the shipping of only such food packages as were paid for by American donors. But even then 65,859 eleven-pound food packages were shipped in 1948, and 16,000 in 1949. Since June of 1948 the Emergency Planning Council packing facilities in St. Louis were discontinued because a Danish export company offered to pack choice European foods at a considerable saving. This saving of postage and handling charges enabled the Emergency Planning Council to give donors even more food value for the cost of every package.

For the last triennium the Emergency Planning Council spent approximately \$250,000 for food packages. However, this report should include the over-all figure of \$1,867,557.04, most of which was expended for food packages since the beginning of the Emergency Planning Council's activity, in order to show that next to the Life-giving Word the Council has made its largest item of expenditure for life-giving bread.

### Clothing Packages

At the instigation of the Emergency Planning Council's vast relief measures, it was realized early that one of the major things necessary was clothing. Lutheran World Relief was used at first,

through whom more than 750 tons were sent to Europe in bulk form. Eventually an eleven-pound clothing package was also sent abroad, in fashion very similar to the eleven-pound food package. This was done primarily because it was a more personal way of giving, more practical, and more distributable to various sections of Finland, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Germany, and France. By 1947 the Emergency Planning Council was sending clothing packages regularly every two months to thousands of needy people, to orphanages, to refugees, to American chaplains, for distribution to youth centers, to congregations, and to wherever naked and ill-clad bodies begged for a little clothing wherewith to keep warm. In all, 21,000 families living in many different countries, not just Germany, were recipients of our eleven-pound clothing packages. Combining the eleven-pound clothing packages and other bulk clothing shipments, a total of 614,189 pounds, or 307 tons, were sent during the years 1947—1949.

Because of the high cost of postage the eleven-pound clothing packages were discontinued in April of 1948. Since then mostly Church World Service facilities have been used. Because Church World Service has a large regional clothing depot in Webster Groves, Mo., a suburb of St. Louis, the Emergency Planning Council clothing shipments in bulk were continued with little or no interruption.

It is, of course, impossible to itemize the various types of clothing sent to Europe during the last three years. Most of it was used clothing, reconditioned before distribution abroad. A number of shipments included also such special items as 6,500 new children's shoes, 700 fur-lined caps, 10,000 surplus army blankets, ministerial gowns, bicycle tires, 1,300 woolen undergarments.

However, whatever the shipments contained, this is certain, every pound of clothing, whether new or old, was appreciated and cherished by those to whom it was sent. Tens of thousands of letters, most of them carefully filed in our office, testify to the good accomplished by this phase of our Church's relief work.

#### Child Feeding Program

Since 1934 religious training for children had been taboo in Germany. During the war years the child was neglected more than ever. Father was at war; Mother worked in ammunition factories. Since the war, little enough, because of the pressing need for reconstruction or other things, has been done for orphaned or wayward, forsaken children. Only through American help have German Lutheran churches been able to make any kind of progress along these lines in the past few years.

Already in 1946 the need to help Europe's unfortunate, innocent children was realized by the Emergency Planning Council. By means of a "silent campaign" among the membership of Synod \$450,000 was contributed toward a child-feeding program. As this child-feeding program gained momentum, the Emergency Planning Council bought additional foodstuffs—twenty carloads of cereals, two carloads of oranges, truckloads of soups and other necessary foodstuffs. Every year this program grew in proportions. And each year a greater number of young lives have been saved from starvation. Present plans call for a continuation of the child-feeding program in the Eastern Zone only, where \$75,000 will be expended this year.

### Orphanages

The L. W. M. L. began its work among the European orphanages in July, 1945, and only recently has diverted its League projects into other mission channels. What great good their Christian efforts have accomplished only God knows. Our estimate can only be gauged by the thousands of letters received from various orphanages supported by the L. W. M. L. These letters, often written by children in their childish scrawl, bring "Thank you's" for that which has been done by the ladies of our Church.

The L. W. M. L. with its 100,000 members has put forth valiant efforts by furnishing layettes, children's clothing, medical kits, children's prayer books, toys, and money to the orphaned children in Europe. Among the recipients of the ladies' beneficence was an orphanage in Bagband; three in Heidelberg-Wolfschlucht, Waldesruh, Koenigstuhl; an orphanage near Munich; one in Berlin; a children's home near Giessen; Sperlingshof orphanage; a small orphanage near Paris; two orphanages in Poland; and one in Finland.

During Christmas of 1947 and 1948 the L. W. M. L. in conjunction with all of Synod's congregations put forth a special effort under the name of "100,000 Bundles for Christmas" to gather toys, clothing, trinkets, and other items for the needy children of Europe. Not only orphanages, but also children's hospitals, schools, and Sunday schools were the recipients of these gifts.

### Adoption Program

Already in the early stages of the Emergency Planning Council's help to Europe, Synod's members were encouraged to assist families abroad in their plight and to send regular monthly or bimonthly food packages. This idea gained many adherents, and before long thousands of our people requested the Emergency Planning Council headquarters for names of European families. Our representatives in the Free Churches of Germany furnished

the Emergency Planning Council files with screened names of needy families. Within a matter of a few months 12,000 European families had been adopted by our members. Many of our people made great sacrifices to support their adopted families. Quite a number of members sent packages to the same family, or even a number of families, not only for a few months, but for two years and more; and some are even today still sending packages abroad. Compute the cost of all these packages plus the private expenditures made by the Walther League, the L. L. L., and other groups, which were not tabulated in the Emergency Planning Council files, and a conservative estimate of a grand total of millions of dollars will not be too high. Surely we all are grateful to God for giving so great a measure of compassionate love into the hearts of our people.

### Youth Work

One of the main concerns of the German Protestant Church today is the rewinning of the youth, which because of shattered ideals and frustrated ambitions has often turned its back upon the Church and its Savior. This fundamentally necessary task of gaining the estimated 500,000 wayward youths was realized early by our Church and its relief agency. Allotments of food and clothing were sent to leading universities, such as Heidelberg, Erlangen, and others. The Free Church Seminary at Ober-Ursel and the High School at Gross-Oesingen were given considerable financial assistance.

Through the combined facilities of the Emergency Planning Council and Church World Service, two seminary students, Richard Wukasch and Enno Lohrmann, were sent to Heidelberg and Karlsruhe for 18 months to organize Christian youth groups. Two other seminary students have since continued this youth work. A number of exchange students—seven in all—were sponsored by the Emergency Planning Council.

Future plans call for furlough visits or sabbatical leaves to America of younger, ordained German pastors who may, during the space of a year, thoroughly acquaint themselves with Missouri Synod church life.

### The Evangelical Free Church

The Emergency Planning Council has always been intent on seeing to it that much of its relief work was centered upon the immediate necessities of the Freikirchen with which our Church had been closely associated for years. In a meeting in Germany, in October, 1945, attended by Drs. J. W. Behnken and L. Meyer and nineteen brethren of the *Freikirche*, it was decided to send books, Bibles, ministerial gowns, Communion sets, catechisms, Bible histories, hymnals, and \$100,000 for general relief. In the following

years hundreds of thousands of dollars were channeled to the Free Churches for orphanages to house refugee children, for barracks to replace burned or bombed-out churches, for temporary structures for a college and seminary, and for the printing of Christian literature.

Furthermore, in the past three years 16 barrack churches bought by the Emergency Planning Council have given new places of worship to Free Church congregations. In September of 1949 grants were made to support refugee missions of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Alt-Preussen, to support refugee pastors, and to assist deacons. Allocations were also made for the rehabilitation of projects of Alsace Churches. A grant of 250,000 D.M.'s from the Emergency Planning Council established a Church Extension Fund, from which those congregations in fellowship with us can borrow funds to rebuild their homeland and church buildings.

#### **Breslau Synod**

Another church body with which the Emergency Planning Council has come in contact and to which have been contributed emergency funds is the Breslau Free Church. Originally this Church had about 80 pastors and 60,000 members. Its constituency was located mostly in Silesia (Schlesien) and Russian-occupied territory.

For many years there was little or no personal church relationship between the Evangelical Lutheran Free Church of Germany and the Breslau Synod. But after a series of meetings on doctrinal discussions, originally arranged by Dr. J. W. Behnken, were held, pulpit and altar fellowship between these two bodies was established.

#### **The Landeskirche**

Eighty-five per cent of all Protestantism in Germany is nominally Lutheran. Before the war there were eighteen various Lutheran bodies in Germany. Many of these do not use the name "Lutheran" in their official name, but call themselves "Evangelisch." Before the war these eighteen bodies were organized into a loose federation called the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Germany.

During the war there was organized a federation of both Reformed and Lutheran churches under the name "The Confessing Church." The purpose of this federation was to resist the encroachments of the State upon the Church. This organization was not organized along confessional lines.

However, immediately after the war a strong movement to make this war-born Confessing Church an organization which would take in all Protestant church bodies was organized under the aegis of Bishop Wurm of Wuerttemberg, backed by the World

Council of Churches, which, in turn, is fostered by the Federal Council of America.

For the past two years the struggle has developed between this now so-called EKID (Evangelische Kirche in Deutschland) and the Evangelisch-Lutherische Kirche in Deutschland. The leaders of the EKID contend that the life of the churches of Germany is dependent upon the existence of a "Church to which all Lutherans and Reformed belong." However, the leaders of the Lutheran Church contend that Lutheranism must preserve its confessionalism. They have, therefore, organized an Evangelische-Lutherische Kirche in Deutschland in opposition to the EKID. Bishop Meiser of the Lutheran Church of Bavaria, with whom the Emergency Planning Council has had contact for many years, is the leader of this group.

When our commissioners first came to Europe immediately after the war and became cognizant of this struggle of the Protestant churches of Germany, they immediately recognized our obligation to help preserve the Lutheran Church in Germany and threw their full support behind Bishop Meiser.

The various Lutheran church bodies of Germany (Landeskirchen) represent all shades of Lutheranism. Some of them are very liberal; some of them are very conservative. We do not have, as our immediate goal, the development of an Evangelical Lutheran Church in Germany with which our Missouri Synod can have pulpit and altar fellowship. That is an ideal which we strive for, but do not expect to attain it in our generation.

However, we do believe that it is our Christian obligation by every means possible to help make this struggling Evangelical Lutheran Church in Germany as Christ-centered and as confessionally Lutheran as possible. In the attainment of this objective the Lord has given His blessings particularly in the last three years. Through the large amount of gifts, both spiritual and physical, the Missouri Synod has become known to thousands of Lutheran pastors and to tens upon tens of thousands of Lutheran families as a friend in need. It is our firm conviction that in the measure in which the Lord blesses the help which we have been able to extend to the Lutheran leaders of the churches in Germany, in that same measure will confessional Lutheranism in Germany be strengthened.

#### **Bad Boll Sessions**

In 1947 President J. W. Behnken and Dr. Lawrence Meyer first discussed the possibility of a general conference of German Lutherans and Missouri Synod Lutherans.

Arrangements for seminars were made by a joint committee

composed of members of the Missouri Synod, of the Free Church (the Free Church of Saxony and of Breslau), and of the Landeskirche.

The invitation to conduct these meetings was extended to the Missouri Synod by Bishop Wurm, Bishop Meiser, Bishop Bender, Rev. P. H. Petersen, and other representatives of the Lutheran churches of Germany.

During the visit of Dr. E. Gerstenmaier of the German *Hilfswerk* and Dr. Karl J. Arndt, chief of Religious Affairs of the Military Government, to St. Louis in the spring of 1948, preparations were completed, lecturers appointed, and topics assigned. The meetings were opened June 23 at Bad Boll, Germany, a little resort town, about forty miles out of Stuttgart, Germany.

The Missouri Synod was represented by President J. W. Behnken, Professor W. A. Baepler of our Springfield, Ill., Seminary, Professors Theo. Graebner, Paul Bretscher, F. E. Mayer, from Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Professor O. Fuerbringer of Seward, Nebr., and Dr. L. Meyer.

The purpose of these seminars was to strengthen the men of the German Church in their adherence to the Lutheran Confessions. In no more effective manner could our Synod redeem its pledge of extending help to the fullest extent of its abilities to Lutherans everywhere for the conservation of their spiritual heritage.

This first series of Bad Boll conferences was held for a period of four weeks, closing on July 23, 1948.

The second Bad Boll meeting of Lutheran theologians was held for a period of six weeks, from June 1 to July 13, 1949.

The program was arranged by a joint committee of the VELKD (the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Germany), the American Lutheran World Federation, and the Missouri Synod. There were four sessions of about ten days each.

The first session (June 1—10) was placed under the management of the United Lutheran Church of Germany. Bishop Meiser presided. The general subject was "Christianity, the State, and Education." The second session (June 12—21) was assigned to the National Lutheran Council and was directed by Dr. J. Bodensiek of the A. L. C. In both sessions also Missouri Synod lecturers were on the program. The third and fourth sessions (June 23 to July 13) were directed by the Missouri Synod, with Vice-President Dr. H. Harms in the chair.

The Missouri Synod representatives for this Bad Boll conference included Professors Theo. Graebner, Paul M. Bretscher, Martin Franzmann, J. T. Mueller; Dr. H. Harms, Dr. Adolph Haentzschel; Revs. Paul Koenig, A. C. Mueller.

A series of meetings similar to the Bad Boll Free Conferences have been tentatively planned for 1950. The N. L. C. Executive Committee decided to conduct its own conferences and not to join in conferences such as were held in 1949. Hence our 1950 "Bad Boll meetings" will be conducted along the lines of the 1948 "Free Conferences."

### **Displaced Persons Program**

World War II left in its wake the most tremendous upheaval of population ever recorded in European history. Countless numbers of people were forced to slave labor in the Hitler war machine, others were swept before invading armies, many fled their homeland to escape hostile occupying forces, still others became fugitives because of political oppression and religious persecution. Most of these people found themselves, at the end of the war, in Germany, Austria, or Italy.

After V-E Day the Allied armies were faced with the grave problem of effectuating the repatriation of these millions of homeless persons. Within a few years' time the great bulk of these people, about 7,000,000, were repatriated to their homelands. There remained approximately a million and a quarter displaced persons, mostly from Eastern European countries. Care was given them to some extent by the International Refugee Organization in camps and assembly centers.

The USA Displaced Persons Act became effective on June 25, 1948. Soon numerous letters requesting information on DP placements and immigration regulations came to the Emergency Planning Council office. Of necessity it was decided to let the Council issue pertinent DP information, resettlement forms, and other DP materials deemed necessary, to all Missouri Synod pastors.

On November 4, 1949, the National Lutheran Council approached the Emergency Planning Council with a plan for possible co-operation in an over-all DP program, including resettlement activities also in other countries, such as Brazil, Argentina, and Australia. It was, however, resolved not to join the NLC in its DP program, but rather to expedite assurances through the Emergency Planning Council headquarters, to support up to 40 per cent of all DP work which our recognized Lutheran Welfare Agencies expend on actual regional DP work, and to subsidize a number of Districts which have formed their own DP committees.

Synod's Displaced Persons department began its work on November 10, 1948. The program was geared directly into every one of our 4,285 congregations. It issued to all the clergymen of Synod an informative analysis of the "how" and "wherefore" of the Displaced Persons program. It furnished assurances, a question and answer booklet, and asked the co-operation and help of our



Lutheran Welfare Agencies as well as District DP committees to carry out the planned program.

Since that time approximately 1,500 assurances have been processed, and 600 persons have been resettled by the Emergency Planning Council's Displaced Persons department. This does not give the total picture, however, since thousands of assurances are being effected by our Welfare Agencies and District committees for the Missouri Synod which actually, because of the Emergency Planning Council support, could be called Missouri Synod assurances. In all, the Council has so far expended \$26,668 for this phase of relief work.

In addition to the American DP program carried out by the Emergency Planning Council, continued support has been given to 50,000 Latvian, Polish, and Estonian DPs living in England. An informal working Council was established in March of 1948 which agreed to share whatever support these DPs required on an equal basis between the National Lutheran Council and the Missouri Synod.

#### *Evangelisches Hilfswerk*

From the very inception of the Emergency Planning Council's relief program the facilities of the *Evangelisches Hilfswerk* were used. Under the leadership of its director, Dr. Eugene Gerstenmaier, this organization has done much to assist the German nation in its rehabilitation struggle. Much of the *Hilfswerk's* efficiency lies in the fact that it manufactures needed relief articles from raw materials. The great saving effected through such a method was readily conceived by the Emergency Planning Council, and for that reason large grants of money, \$400,000 in the last three years, were made to the *Hilfswerk*. With these funds large quantities of cotton, cellulose, and copra were bought. Out of these raw materials hundreds of thousands of underwear garments, millions of socks, and thousands of pounds of paper for books were produced. With the funds given by the Emergency Planning Council to the *Hilfswerk* huge quantities of clothing were made. These garments in turn were distributed among the needy peoples of Europe. Also huge numbers of religious books, such as 400,000 copies of *Schild des Glaubens* (a German edition of Luther's Catechism, a Bible History, and a hymnal), tens of thousands of Bibles, dogmatics, and weekly religious magazines were printed with the funds we gave for the purchase of cellulose.

The German *Hilfswerk* is at present diminishing its activities as far as actual relief assistance in Europe is concerned, and is centering its help more upon the plight of the 12 million refugees living in the Western Zone of Occupation of Germany.

### Christian Literature

Ten thousand copies of Pieper's *Christliche Dogmatik*, a hundred thousand evangelistic pamphlets, quantities of European Sunday school literature, prayer books, pamphlets, 200,000 tracts, Bibles, devotional booklets, catechisms, make an immense stack of boxes to be sent across the ocean. But just such quantities were shipped to Europe. From 1947 to March, 1950, approximately 31,309 pounds of Christian literature was shipped to Europe by the Emergency Planning Council.

As previously noted, much of the Council's Christian literature was printed by the German *Hilfswerk* with cellulose bought in Sweden. In December, 1947, a grant of \$20,356 was made for this purpose, followed by an additional grant of \$50,000. Every ounce of this paper was utilized to bring God's Word and the message of salvation to not only physically, but also spiritually sick peoples. The timely financial assistance of the Emergency Planning Council enabled many individuals and groups to produce significant Christian literature in a number of cases of very urgent need. So for example — through the Council's help Rev. Wantula was able to print 1,000 Epistle and Gospel sermon books in the Polish language; \$7,000 permitted the *Evangeliumsverein* of the Finnish Lutheran Church to print a Finnish version of Pieper's abridged *Dogmatik*; the facilities of the *Lutheraner Verlag* could send copies of the German *Lutheraner* into 22,000 homes every month for the past three years; ministers' libraries which were bombed out or destroyed were replenished with worth-while theological books; thousands of children who had never seen a catechism were introduced to "Luther's doctrine pure"; thousands of Christian families whose belongings were gone counted again among their possessions a complete Bible or select portions of God's Word.

It has always been the policy of the Emergency Planning Council, wherever possible, to bring God's Word into the hearts of nations and peoples who because of their physical environment are dejected and downtrodden. For years the Nazi restrictions curtailed or terminated the activities of Bible societies. To counteract such neglect of God's Word in Germany, a grant of \$150,000 was made to the American Bible Society immediately after the last war. Repeatedly, since then, other funds have been granted so that to date \$247,409.64 has been given to the American and other Bible Societies for the printing of God's Word in German, Japanese, and Norwegian.

To enumerate in any detail the wealth of Christian literature sent or published by the Emergency Planning Council would be beyond the space allotment of this report. Suffice it to say that every group — child, youth, or adult — was thought of in the allo-

cation of funds for the publication of His Gospel message. It is no overstatement to say, judging from the thousands of acknowledgment letters received from pastors, laymen, women, and children, that this phase of our Church's relief activity was a major boon toward rebuilding and strengthening the spiritual ramparts of Europe.

### Canadian Lutheran World Relief

Canadian Lutheran World Relief is one of the four component parts of the Canadian Christian Council for the resettlement of refugees — others being the Catholic Immigrant Aid Society, Canadian Mennonite Board of Colonization, and the German Baptist Immigration and Colonization Society. For the past four years Dr. T. O. F. Herzer, chairman of the Council and a Missouri Synod Lutheran, has been zealously helping refugees to resettle in Canada.

The Canadian Lutheran World Relief handles thousands of refugees for all of Canada. Processing takes place at Muehlenberg Camp at Hanover, from where they are taken aboard the *Beaverbrae*, a refugee ship which plies between Canada and Europe every thirty-five days. In addition to the large number of refugees in Germany, there are about 300,000 refugees of German origin in Austria who are being processed and sent out at the rate of 75 to 100 per month. The total number of *Volksdeutsche* immigrants brought to Canada as of March 1, 1950, is 10,839.

To assist in this work and other relief measures of the C. L. W. R., the Emergency Planning Council has to date given approximately \$200,000 of its funds.

### CROP

The Christian Rural Overseas Program (CROP) has for the last four years solicited goods in kind from rural communities throughout the States. In this way it has gathered trainload upon trainload of foodstuffs, mostly grain, for the needy in Europe. At times CROP has also accepted cash donations, which in turn were converted into commodities.

Since CROP is a relief agency associated with Church World Service, our Council did not deem it necessary to take up active participation with it. But for two years (1948—1949) we have endorsed CROP wholeheartedly, encouraged our pastors and congregations to contribute, have sent numerous letters of recommendation, and in other ways asked our people to help with this humanitarian effort. Our people responded most gratifyingly. Next to the Methodist Church, the Missouri Synod contributed more toward CROP than any of the other eighteen participating denominations. In all, we have given more than \$100,000 to CROP in 1948 and 1949.

### Refugee Work

It has been estimated that ten million refugees reside in the Western zones and two million in the Eastern zone. The problem of how to provide for these unfortunate individuals has reached tremendous proportions and is no longer a matter which may be handled expeditiously by church groups, but a problem which must be the concern of the entire world. Overtures to find a solution to this extremely vexing question are still in tentative stages. The near future will undoubtedly realize some suggestions for the assistance of the refugees—suggestions which may draw the Emergency Planning Council and its emergency aid into a picture of prominence.

Until now our Church has given individual aid to refugees primarily through the *Evangelisches Hilfswerk* facilities. However, other refugee assistance has also been rendered, as for example: giving support to refugee pastors located in Bavaria in the amount of \$3,000; granting \$10,000 (75,000 DM) to Dr. Antonie Nopitsch, a member of the Bavarian *Hilfswerk* staff for German *Muetterheime*; financing the trip to the USA for medical study of Dr. Bulle, who in June, 1950, will sail for India as medical missionary for Missouri Synod missions; submitting \$10,000 to Church World Service for medical aid to refugees in Pakistan; and allocating \$30,000 for the physical relief of refugees in all parts of Germany. This latter project is to be channeled through the *Hilfswerk* and the Free Church Committee as soon as feasible.

### Chaplains

This report cannot be complete without mention of the outstanding assistance rendered by our chaplains to the Council in the execution of its work. In more than many instances where strict and complicated military regulations hampered the program of our relief work, chaplains came to our aid. In the early stages of our food shipments their help in distributing packages was invaluable. Without their assistance our European commissioners and Bad Boll representatives would have experienced considerable difficulty in securing proper transportation facilities, accommodations, and the like. Aside from being an invaluable aid to the Emergency Planning Council, our chaplains have substantially advanced the cause of Lutheranism in Europe and have not failed to further the name of the Missouri Synod among all those with whom they have come in contact.

### Schlueter Manufacturing Company

A special vote of recognition and thanks is due the Schlueter Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. W. H. Schlueter, the Treasurer of our Synod, is president. At the peak of our relief

activities his company made space and facilities available to us in his plant. Only because of these additional facilities was it possible for the Emergency Planning Council to send 275,000 eleven-pound food packages to Europe in the space of four years. Except for labor and necessary overhead charges the Schlueter Company facilities were given to our Synod free of charge.

### Dr. H. Harms

Because Emergency Planning Council's relief work had gained such proportions during the last triennium, and because many contacts with European church officials could be made more readily through a representative of our Church on hand abroad, Dr. H. Harms was appointed in the early months of 1949 by Dr. J. W. Behnken as the Missouri Synod's representative abroad. While visiting the leaders and officials of the Free Church, *Landeskirche*, Breslau Synod, and other denominations, Dr. Harms was well received and accomplished much to further closer relationship between "Missouri" and the Confessional Church in Germany. His sincere, orthodox, and Christian spirit influenced all whom Dr. Harms visited abroad.

### Special Thanks

We owe thanks to many organizations and individuals who have extended willing hands on more than one occasion for the work of the Emergency Planning Council. We owe particular thanks to the Walther League for the splendid job in rousing its some 3,000 societies to the cause of relief; to the Lutheran Women's Missionary League for its work of love, with its mountains of clothing, shoes, toys for children, its hundreds of layettes, and medicine kits, its heroic accomplishments in the orphanage program; to our fellow Lutherans in Canada, South America, Finland, Poland, China, Norway, Sweden, France, England. To all these we owe thanks for their encouraging co-operation.

To the executive members of the Emergency Planning Council, who for many years, especially the last three years, have so generously given of their time, energy, and thought—Dr. L. J. Sieck, chairman, Dr. J. H. C. Fritz, Dr. J. W. Behnken, Dr. F. C. Streufert, Dr. L. Meyer, Dr. R. Caemmerer, Rev. A. Doerffler; to the members of the Board for European Missions for their wholehearted co-operation and co-ordination; to our staff of office workers, who, although working with a minimum of personnel, maintained a well-functioning program; to all of these the Church owes thanks.

To Mr. Walter H. Schlueter, synodical Treasurer, who, aside from offering part of his manufacturing plant for storage and packing facilities, has spent many hours giving counsel and advice in the interest of the Emergency Planning Council, we owe thanks.

To the thousands of consecrated Christian men, women, and children who out of love for Christ their Savior and suffering humanity have contributed a never-ceasing stream of gifts ranging from five cents to \$100,000 we say with deep-felt gratitude: "Thank you, and God bless you!"

#### Unfinished Tasks

Because of the great amount of time and effort the work of the physical and spiritual relief has demanded of the members of the Emergency Planning Council, we would much prefer to ask Synod to release the Council from further duties. However, there are certain phases of work among the displaced people and the twelve million refugees in Europe which must still be carried on. The members of our committee believe that they owe Synod the benefit of their experience in these fields during the past years. All other work in Europe should be under the jurisdiction of the Board for Missions in Europe. The Free Conferences should be continued as heretofore under the auspices of the President of Synod.

At the present time we are not requesting a resolution on the part of Synod for a special collection for further relief funds. We believe and hope that sufficient funds to take care of the most crying needs for continued relief will continue in a spontaneous flow of funds on the part of our Christians as they continue to be aware of the great spiritual and physical blessings which God has given unto us here in America over and above our fellow human beings in other parts of the world.

L. J. SIECK, *Chairman*

L. MEYER, *Executive Director*

Compiled by E. GEBAUER

### Establish a Permanent Planning Council

(Memorial 536)

WHEREAS, The Emergency Planning Council, created between synodical conventions, has continued to exist as extrasynodical machinery; and

WHEREAS, The Church of Christ is always in a state of emergency and always needs the best planning that it can get; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That the E. P. C. be abolished and that the President of Synod be authorized to constitute and convoke a planning council of synodical and auxiliary agencies which shall meet at his call and shall report and be responsible to him.

YORK-SEWARD REGIONAL CONFERENCE

SOUTHERN NEBRASKA DISTRICT

B. HOLM, *Secretary*

**ACTION**

Regarding this report and Memorial 536, Committee 14 brought in the following resolution, which was adopted:

**Resolution 9**

WHEREAS, The Emergency Planning Council has served the Church faithfully in its manifold phases of work; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we express our sincere thanks to all of the members of the Council and to the various organizations, congregations, and the countless individuals who have generously supported the Council in its vast program of spiritual and physical relief.

WHEREAS, A certain phase of the work, namely, the resettlement of displaced persons and the twelve million refugees in Europe must still be carried on; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Emergency Planning Council be continued for the purpose of carrying on work in these fields; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the present Council be authorized to continue to function, since the experience of its members will be of inestimable value; and be it further

*Resolved*, That all other European phases of the past work of the Emergency Planning Council be placed under the jurisdiction of the Board for European Affairs.

||:|

**Forward European Relief Moneys to Free Churches**

(Memorial 1011)

WHEREAS, The director of *Hilfswerk*, the charities division of the unionistic EKID ("Evangelische Kirche in Deutschland" — Evangelical Church in Germany), has said: "We can say without exaggeration that the *Hilfswerk* is the most churchly of all endeavors of the Church. As to its construction, make-up, and its classification it is nothing else but Church. . . . In no sense of the word does it want to stand next to the Church and be something by itself. For the future of the *Hilfswerk* it is of decisive importance that this fact is correctly understood. . . . At all events the purpose of the *Hilfswerk* is to bring about a development of the Church into a brotherhood and to further this brotherhood as much as possible" (Cp. Wis. Synod. *Theol. Quart.*, July, 1948, p. 209); and

WHEREAS, Relief contributed by our people through the Emergency Planning Council has hitherto been given to, and administered by, the *Hilfswerk* of the unionistic EKID rather than to and through our Free Church brethren; and

WHEREAS, Our own orthodox brethren in Germany, members of the Lutheran Free Church of Germany with whom we are in fellowship, are the natural channels of our gifts and are in great need; and

WHEREAS, Holy Scripture says, "Let us do good . . . especially unto them who are of the household of faith," Gal. 6:10; now therefore be it

*Resolved*, That Synod instruct its Emergency Planning Council to forward all relief for Europe received from members of Synod to our Free Church brethren for administration according to their best judgment.

(Signed) (REV.) J. BERTRAM, Fort Dodge, Iowa

(REV.) A. T. KRETZMANN, Crete Ill.

(DR.) P. E. KRETZMANN, Cuba, Mo.

ZION EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH, CHICAGO, ILL.

CARL G. KRUSE, *Pastor*

Signatures attested by (REV.) H. D. MENSING

Tinley Park, Ill., April 5, 1950

#### **ACTION**

Covering this memorial, Synod *resolved*, upon recommendation of Committee 14:

#### **Resolution 19**

*Resolved*, That we reaffirm the position adopted by the 1947 Synodical Convention, namely, "That preference in all matters of both spiritual and physical relief shall be given to those who have been associated with Synod in the 'household of faith,' as the Word of God requires."

### **Lutheran Hour Support**

(Memorial 1012)

WHEREAS, The Lutheran Hour, Bringing Christ to the Nations, has by God's grace for seventeen years been privileged to render outstanding service to The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod in proclaiming the Savior's Gospel throughout the world and making our Church widely and favorably known as a Scripture-preaching, Gospel-loving, Christ-exalting denomination; and

WHEREAS, God's overflowing blessing has visibly rested upon this radio mission, so that at the time of the sainted Dr. Walter A. Maier's homegoing, broadcasts were carried each week in thirty-six languages over more than 1,100 stations, located in fifty-one different countries; and

WHEREAS, This gigantic activity has been carried on at a cost



of approximately a million and a half dollars a year without any expense to Synod's treasury; and

WHEREAS, Present-day economic conditions make the continued financing of so vast an enterprise increasingly difficult; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Lutheran Laymen's League through its Executive Board petition the synodical convention of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod to urge all of our congregations to support the Lutheran Hour even more energetically and enthusiastically, on a regular and systematic basis, so that the blessed work of proclaiming the Gospel over the radio may continue to grow and flourish, to the glory of God, for the preaching of His Gospel, and the salvation of precious bought souls.

#### THE LUTHERAN LAYMEN'S LEAGUE

#### ACTION

Synod *adopted* the following resolution, submitted by Committee 14:

#### Resolution 7

WHEREAS, The Lutheran Hour, Bringing Christ to the Nations, has by God's grace for seventeen years been privileged to render outstanding service to The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod in proclaiming the Savior's Gospel throughout the world and making our Church widely and favorably known as a Scripture-preaching, Gospel-loving, Christ-exalting denomination; and

WHEREAS, God's overflowing blessing has visibly rested upon this radio mission, so that at the time of the sainted Dr. Walter A. Maier's homegoing, broadcasts were carried each week in thirty-six languages, over more than 1,100 stations, located in fifty-one different countries; and

WHEREAS, This gigantic activity has been carried on at a cost of approximately a million and a half dollars a year without any expense to Synod's treasury; and

WHEREAS, Present-day economic conditions make the continued financing of so vast an enterprise increasingly difficult; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we urge all of our congregations to support the Lutheran Hour even more energetically and enthusiastically, on a regular and systematic basis, so that the blessed work of proclaiming the Gospel over the radio may continue to grow and flourish, to the glory of God, for the preaching of His Gospel, and the salvation of precious bought souls; and be it further

*Resolved*, That we grant the Lutheran Hour speaker six (6) minutes at this convention to present the cause of the Lutheran Hour.

## Report of the Bureau of Information on Secret Orders

(Unprinted Memorial 16)

This bureau, one of the standing committees of Synod since the special Lodge Committee made its report in 1929, has the function of obtaining reliable information regarding the present status of fraternal orders and other secular organizations which make their appeal to the laymen of our Church. This information is deposited in voluminous files, from which salient data have been published in a Concordia Publishing House product, the *Handbook of Organizations: Their Relation to the Church*, now in its second edition.

The strong home mission effort which has been under way in recent years has brought as a result many contacts which would cause inquiries as to the precise nature of certain organizations. Not all of these now insist upon initiation under a ritual, others are in a transition stage, while some of the most prominent are still lodges in the evil sense of the term. In view of the scope of the committee's assignment we ask the permission of Synod to designate this bureau hereafter as "Commission on Fraternal Organizations."

During the past triennium the bureau has been composed of the undersigned members, Pastor J. W. Acker receiving his appointment from the *Praesidium* to fill the vacancy caused by the death of our lamented brother and co-worker, the Rev. O. F. Engelbrecht. The members meet several times a year in order to discuss policies and specific problems. Among the latter the bureau has taken notice especially of the fraternal orders which have been making a special effort to gain new members and, among these, particularly the youth organizations sponsored by Freemasonry. We have taken occasion to warn publicly against the soliciting of our young people by these organizations. We are also convinced that the Acacia Fraternity and other organizations more or less loosely affiliated with Masonry must be recognized as a growing menace to Lutheran students on university campuses.

The amount of correspondence crossing the desks of the members of the Bureau reflects an awareness of the menace of lodgery on the part of our pastors and a policy of alertness over against lodge members in our congregations.

While it is to be admitted that the testimony of our Church against lodges is not without effect, so much so that we may truthfully speak of an antilodge policy of our Synod, the problem is still with us in all its forms, and a warning must be sounded against undue toleration of lodge members as well as against a stringent legalism in dealing with them. We cannot admit that

the situation in the Church today is perceptibly different from that at the beginning of the century. As in the earlier pioneer decades of our Synod, there is need of thorough indoctrination of new members, especially of adult converts, to maintain our position on the lodge, and it will remain the duty of our pastoral conferences not to permit the "lodge question" to become a dead issue in their areas. We re-emphasize our suggestion of 1929, adopted into the synodically approved attitude of our Church towards secret orders, that in doubtful cases pastors confer with conference brethren on questions of policy in dealing with lodge members.

The matter of Boy Scouts has been referred for joint action to the synodical Board for Young People's Work, your Bureau of Information on Secret Orders, and a special committee appointed by the *Praesidium* pursuant to the resolutions of 1947 (see *Proceedings*, page 540). The recommendations arrived at conjointly by these committees will be presented as a separate memorial to this convention.

#### THE BUREAU OF INFORMATION ON SECRET ORDERS

J. W. ACKER PAUL W. BRETSCHER THEODORE GRAEBNER

#### ACTION

The following resolution, submitted by Committee 7, was adopted:

##### Resolution 3

WHEREAS, The present name, "Bureau of Information on Secret Orders," does not properly designate the scope of that committee's activity; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Bureau henceforth be known as "Commission on Fraternal Organizations."

### Appeal of Edward Zepp

(Unprinted Memorial 1)

#### ACTION

Committee 14 first brought in the following resolution, which was adopted:

##### Resolution 13

WHEREAS, The unprinted memorial presented to Synod by a veteran of World War I involves the study of considerable documentary material, calling for legal as well as theological judgment; be it

Resolved, That Synod ask its President to appoint a committee to study this appeal of one of our brethren and to recommend action in his behalf through the President of Synod if such action is found advisable and possible.

NORE. — The following day Committee 14 reported:

Your Committee desires to inform the convention that Resolution 13 was presented in good faith in the conviction that this procedure protected the best interests of the brother involved. Contrary to the promise which he had made that he would rest his case in the hands of the committee to be appointed by the President, Mr. Edward Zepp personally released the information contained in this morning's papers. Your Committee and the Department of Public Relations of Synod are not responsible for this action and consider it very untimely and unfortunate both for Synod and for the appellant.

### The Committee on Church Architecture

(Unprinted Memorial 53)

During the years of the depression and the war there was little building activity throughout Synod. During the past two or three years, in spite of inflationary costs, many church buildings and schools have been built by our congregations. This, of course, has meant that a vast number of letters has been received and answered.

Many congregations are of the opinion that the work of an architectural committee is to provide our congregations with drawings, either free of charge or at a nominal cost. They are not aware that practically every State has passed laws making it mandatory to employ an architect who has been granted a State license to practice and has satisfied the State Examining Board of his professional training and experience. This fact has been mentioned before, but since the question comes up again and again, attention should be called once more to the existence of such State laws. They appear on the statute books not to impose a hardship upon our congregations, but they are in the interest of public health and safety.

Due to the fact that very few architects nowadays specialize in church design, the great majority of our congregations are obliged to employ men who have never designed a church before and whose professional training has been limited to residential and business structures. In such cases many congregations have sent their drawings to one or the other of your Committee for suggestions and possible suggested revisions. Such drawings are checked not only in regard to design, but particularly in regard to structural safety and possible violations of existing safety codes. In cases of this kind no charge has been made, but it is important that *preliminary drawings* and not finished working drawings be submitted, for preliminary drawings permit ready revision, while changes in final dimensioned drawings are much more difficult to make and are usually costly to the congregation.

The past few years have seen a curious and perhaps an unfortunate development. Men have insisted, in growing numbers, that our new buildings no longer look like churches and schools, but like commercial buildings. It is possible to avoid the old-fashioned profusion of applied ornament and yet produce a building whose general shape suggests a place of Christian worship or a school. It need not look like a suburban shopping center.

The lavish use of certain new and vigorously advertised building material needs a word of caution. The *New York Times*, in a display announcement of almost a full page, declares that many of the flash fires, of which we have been reading lately, are due to the use of certain new building materials which may be more or less pleasing to the eye, which are applied quickly, but which burn rapidly and easily. One such flash fire in Boston took many lives. In contrast to this, attention might be called to the new college church at Bronxville, whose interior walls are of brick, laid up in Flemish bond, and whose floors and steps throughout are composed of reinforced concrete slabs over which is laid stone flagging in rectangles of random sizes.

In the past your Committee, in order to eliminate railway fare and hotel bills, met at the time of Delegate Synod conventions. During the war years this was discontinued. Now that war conditions no longer exist, it might be well to resume this custom, since several members of this committee are busy architects, who might find it difficult to attend frequent meetings at unusual times. Were such meetings held during Delegate Synod week, the individual members could plan their work accordingly.

Respectfully submitted,

F. R. WEBBER, *Secretary*

#### **ACTION**

Concerning this report, Committee 14 presented the following resolutions, which were adopted:

#### **Resolution 4**

##### **I**

WHEREAS, Practically every State has passed laws making it mandatory to employ an architect who possesses a State license; and

WHEREAS, Such laws exist for the protection of the health and safety of man; therefore be it

Resolved, That congregations of Synod, contemplating the erection or remodeling of churches, schools, etc., be advised to investigate the laws of their State in regard to building requirements and regulations, previous to submitting preliminary drawings to the Committee on Church Architecture.

## II

WHEREAS, Congregations have sent the drawings of their building plans to one or the other member of the Committee on Church Architecture; and

WHEREAS, Such drawings are checked in regard to design, structural safety, and safety codes, and often require much revision; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That congregations of Synod using the facilities of the Committee on Church Architecture send only their preliminary drawings and not finished working drawings.

## III

WHEREAS, Synod's Committee on Church Architecture is composed of a number of architects who find it difficult to attend meetings at unusual times; and

WHEREAS, Prior to the war, this Committee met at the time of the Delegate Synod conventions, which practice was discontinued during the war years; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That Synod recommend to the Committee on Church Architecture to resume the practice of holding its meetings at the time of the Delegate Synod convention.

### Valparaiso University

Since our Lutheran University has now been under the management of members of our Synod for twenty-five years, Committee 14 submitted the following resolution:

#### Resolution 15

WHEREAS, Twenty-five years ago this summer a group of Lutheran men purchased historic Valparaiso University to further the ideals of Christ-centered lay education; and

WHEREAS, The Lord of the Church has blessed the labors of these men and their many successors, so that today Valparaiso University is recognized for its sound academic achievements as well as its Christian spirit of learning; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we heartily thank God for His manifest blessings and that we continue to pray for His continuance of the same to Valparaiso University in this its silver anniversary year and in all the years that lie ahead.

#### ACTION

This resolution was *adopted*.

## State of the World

Taking cognizance of disturbing world conditions, the convention, acting upon the recommendation of Committee 14, *adopted* the following resolution:

### Resolution 16

We, the delegates of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, assembled in convention at Milwaukee, Wis., offer the following statement of our deepest feelings and convictions amid the tense crisis now developing in the world:

1. We sincerely repent of our sins and shortcomings. We acknowledge our failure to do the will of God as we ought; our diffidence in bringing the Gospel to the nations who do not yet know our Lord Jesus Christ, through whom alone is peace of heart and mind; our coldness in neglecting to witness to the warmth and power of the Gospel through our lives; our selfish attachment to the things that are seen and the things that perish; our failure, and often our refusal, to use God's gifts as good stewards of the grace of God. We confess our share in responsibility for the heavy hand of God's judgment now resting on the perplexed and distressed peoples of the world.

2. We trust in Jesus Christ, who died that men might live. We are sure that our God is a merciful God as we know Him in Jesus Christ and believe that even now He will forgive our negligence and avert the looming disaster overshadowing the world.

3. We pray for peace. We ask God to grant harmony to the disunited and oppressed peoples of the earth. We implore Him to make it possible for all nations to solve their differences without resort to armed conflict.

4. We appeal to the leaders of all countries to consider while there is time the bitter fruits of war and to weigh every decision with deliberation during these ominous days.

5. We pledge ourselves to stand shoulder to shoulder with our fellow Americans that the voice of our nation and, if necessary, its arms may be raised for what is right in the sight of God and good for the peace of the world.

6. To that end we resolve to dedicate ourselves to earnest, fervent prayer, and therefore call at this time upon the honorable President of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod to lead the convention in its petitions to the Throne of Grace for our country and the peace of the world.

In the following prayer, which is to be made available to all congregations, Dr. Behnken led the convention:

*O Lord God, Holy and Righteous*

Beneath the shadow of Thy chastening hand, upraised to visit upon us our sins, our grievous sins, we flee to Thee for pardon; Thou hast spoken, and we have not heard; Thou has bruised us, and we have not heeded. Turn Thou us, and we shall be turned. Grant us all Thy Holy Spirit that we may repent and not perish; deal Thou with us according to Thy mercy and not according to our sins, and forgive us for the sake of Thy Son Jesus Christ, our Lord.

*O Lord God, Gracious and Merciful*

In mercy remember Thy servants who trust in Thee, and let us not be confounded. Turn the tide of war that threatens us, and grant unto our land and unto all nations peace, that we may live to serve Thee in holiness and righteousness, through Jesus Christ, Thy Son, our Lord.

*O Lord God, Only Wise and Almighty*

Grant Thou to the powers which Thou hast everywhere ordained wisdom and sobriety, and visit in blessing all nations of the earth, that all men may dwell in amity together and do Thy will; especially do we implore Thee for our beloved land, our President and Congress and all who are in authority over us; grant them wisdom that they may rightly use the strength that Thou hast given, to Thy glory. Hear us, O Lord God, for the sake of Thy Son Jesus Christ, our Lord, who liveth and reigneth with Thee and the Holy Ghost, ever one God, world without end. Amen.

**Invitation to the 1956 Convention**

Committee 14 brought in the following resolution, which was adopted:

**Resolution 17**

WHEREAS, The Minnesota District at its convention last year resolved to invite the 1956 synodical convention to meet in St. Paul in the Lutheran Memorial Center, which is to be erected on the campus of Concordia College; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That Synod accept this invitation and that we wish the Minnesota District of our Synod the Lord's blessings in the completion of their proposed project.

**Committee on Prorating Expenses**

(Unprinted Report 84)

An overture to the 1944 Convention, submitted by brethren of the West Coast re "Prorating Traveling Expenses to Synod," reads as follows (1944 *Proceedings*, page 208):



"WHEREAS, The synodical conventions will of necessity continue to be held in midwestern cities; and

"WHEREAS, Synodical regulations make it incumbent on all Districts to send delegates; and

"WHEREAS, The District must finance the sending of such delegates; and

"WHEREAS, This expense works a hardship on outlying Districts; and

"WHEREAS, The present method does not distribute such expense equitably; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the synodical convention convened at Saginaw consider seriously the prorating of the expenses of all delegates to Synod."

This overture was by the 1944 Convention referred to an appointive interim committee for study and recommendation. Said overture was then in the rush of events forgotten, and no interim committee was appointed, and hence no report was made to Synod. After the 1947 Convention the oversight was discovered, and it was duly referred to your Committee, which today begs leave to report its findings.

Your Committee has devoted considerable thought to the proposition and is agreed that basically the proposal has its merits. From a practical viewpoint, however, your Committee feels itself constrained to report unfavorably.

Should proration be adopted, it would mean the creation of a committee or board on equalization, which would have to have at its disposal a considerable number of clerical workers at the convention to process approximately 900 separate transactions (number of voting and advisory members). Since delegates with good excuses arrive in the latter days and even on the last day of the convention, it is obvious that the total expenses could not be established at the convention in time to receive payments to the travel fund from hundreds of delegates and to pay out to other hundreds amounts to which they would be entitled. This board or committee would have to continue its functions on proration after the convention. Try to visualize the amount of correspondence necessary after the convention to collect from hundreds and remit to hundreds of individuals.

Nor is the cost of the convention to Districts and individuals as unequal as is commonly assumed. Synod now pays the expenses of every District President. It also collects ½-cent per communicant from all Districts for overhead expenses connected with the convention. It subsidizes 13 distant Districts in the course of the year, all of which would be primarily interested in proration.

If this does not equalize travel expenses to the convention, it at least equalizes something. Districts of the Midwest which are hosts to the convention generally every 18—21 years contribute large sums of money for the comforts and conveniences of the convention, which distant Districts never are called upon to do. Since all expenses, while delegates are in the convention city—such as lodging, meals, registration, travel, etc., are the same to the one as to the other, there is no prorating necessary on that score. The only expense that could be considered is the railroad fare from the delegate's residence to the convention city and return.

A prorating of these expenses would necessitate well-defined rules and regulations as to what constitutes legitimate travel expense. Would it be first-class, tourist, or coach, one-way or round-trip fare, lower or upper berth, roomette, compartment, or bedroom? And how much for meals while en route? Imagine the work connected with checking and harmonizing individual expense statements with such rules and regulations.

We therefore recommend:

a) That the proposal to prorate convention expenses be declined;

b) That each District consider the advisability of including in its annual budget a sufficient reserve which in three years will have accumulated the approximate amount of funds needed to pay the expenses of its delegates from the District treasury. Should a subsidized District find this burdensome, it should ask Synod to take these expenses into account when it applies for an annual subsidy.

#### **ACTION**

This report was *adopted*.

### **Special Resolutions**

#### **Resolution 1**

WHEREAS, Our Lord God in His infinite wisdom has during the past triennium called to their eternal reward the souls of pastors, teachers, and laymen (names read by the honorable President at the opening session of the convention) who have faithfully served our Synod; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That Synod offer prayers of thanks to Almighty God for the services rendered by those servants of the Church.

#### **Resolution 11**

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Lord of the Church to call home last night (June 25) the soul of his servant Rev. Karl Schleede, member of the Synod's Armed Services Commission; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, assembled in convention at Milwaukee, Wis., extend its sympathy to his wife, asking the heavenly Father to sustain and comfort her in the hope of an eternal reunion at the Wedding Supper of the Lamb; and be it further

*Resolved*, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Mrs. Schleede.

#### Resolution 14

WHEREAS, The Lord of the Church, our Savior Jesus Christ, so wonderfully blessed the Church Militant through the faithful, fearless, and zealous radio ministry of His servant Dr. Walter A. Maier; and

WHEREAS, Our Savior has called Dr. Walter A. Maier into the Church Triumphant to give him the inheritance that was reserved in heaven for him; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That this 41st Convention of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, by means of this resolution, express its gratitude to our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, for blessing the Church Militant with the 20 years of radio Gospel ministry of His servant Dr. Walter A. Maier and with the establishment and expansion of the International Lutheran Hour; and be it furthermore

*Resolved*, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the family of Dr. Maier as an expression of our deep and sincere sympathy in their bereavement.

#### Resolution 20

WHEREAS, Our gracious God has mercifully granted to our venerable President, Dr. J. W. Behnken, health of body and spirit, and has graciously blessed our Synod through his wise and capable administration; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we as Synod hereby express our sincere gratitude to God for this splendid and inspiring leadership, and that we furthermore bespeak for him the prayers of the entire membership of Synod.

#### Resolution 21

WHEREAS, The honorable Vice-Presidents of Synod, Dr. H. Harms, the late Dr. A. Brunn, Rev. F. A. Hertwig, Rev. W. F. Lichtsinn, and Dr. E. J. Friedrich, have rendered willing and able assistance to President Behnken during the past triennium; and

WHEREAS, The Secretary, Dr. M. F. Kretzmann, and his assistant, Prof. Paul F. Bente, as well as the Treasurer, Mr. W. H. Schlueter, and the members of Synod's many boards and committees have given generously of their time and energy in serving Synod; and

WHEREAS, The congregations of these respective officials have

willingly shared with Synod the services of their pastors, teachers, and lay delegates; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we gratefully acknowledge these services of love and ask divine blessings upon them.

#### Resolution 22

WHEREAS, Trinity Lutheran Church, Dr. Henry Grueber, pastor emeritus, and Rev. Erwin Tieman, pastor, provided suitable accommodations for the Opening Service of the Convention and for the Pastoral Communion Service; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we extend a vote of thanks to the pastors, organist, choirs, and members of Trinity Lutheran Church.

#### Resolution 23

WHEREAS, The South Wisconsin District has served as an able host to this Convention; and

WHEREAS, The congregations of the South Wisconsin District in this immediate area have contributed nobly of their time, labor, and money in making this convention successful; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we acknowledge with sincere gratitude these efforts in behalf of this convention.

#### Resolution 24

WHEREAS, The newspapers *Milwaukee Journal*, *Milwaukee Sentinel*, *Chicago Tribune*, *Chicago Herald-American*, *Chicago Sun-Times*, *Chicago Daily News*, *New York Times*, *Cleveland Press*, *Saginaw News*, and *Washington Star* sent representatives to our convention who reported faithfully the public events connected with the convention; and

WHEREAS, The press associations (Associated Press, United Press, International News Service, and Religious News Service) have reported news of our meeting to newspapers and radio stations throughout our continent; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the convention extend its thanks to the press of the United States and Canada, to the reporters who made wide and accurate news coverage of the convention possible.

#### Resolution 25

WHEREAS, The news departments of all Milwaukee radio stations have been most co-operative in giving top priority to news of our convention in the local news portions of their regularly scheduled newscasts; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That this assembly tender through its Public Relations Department an expression of thanks to the following stations: WTMJ, WTMJ-TV, WISN, WMAW, WFOX, WEMP, WEXT.

**Resolution 26**

WHEREAS, Special consideration was given to our convention by the program departments of the following Milwaukee radio stations: WTMJ, WTMJ-TV, WISN, and WFOX; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That this assembly tender a vote of thanks to the program managers of the above-listed stations, these thanks to be relayed through the Public Relations Department of Synod.

**Resolution 27**

WHEREAS, The following individuals extended the utmost courtesy and hospitality to our representative in arranging these special programs: Bruce Wallace, George Comte, Mrs. Esther Hotton, and Miss Connie Daniels of WTMJ and WTMJ-TV; Miss Ann Leslie of WISN; and Arthur Jones of WFOX; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That this assembly authorize the Public Relations Department of Synod to send a letter of thanks to the above-mentioned individuals.

**Resolution 28**

WHEREAS, Various individuals, corporations, societies, groups, and civic and governmental organizations have made this convention possible and enjoyable by their contributions to the various needs and accommodations of this convention — business, cultural, or otherwise; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we as delegates at this convention request the chairman of the Convention Committee to extend an expression of gratitude to the following for their particular contributions and services:

Committee and subcommittees on arrangements  
 for the 41st Regular Convention  
 Concordia College, its staff and employees  
 Milwaukee Police Department  
 Cream City Outdoor Advertising Co.  
 American Lutheran Publicity Bureau  
 Schmidt and Bartelt  
 Park Commission  
 Robertson Company  
 Royal Typewriter  
 Remington Rand  
 Todd Company  
 Burroughs Company  
 S. J. Olsen Company  
 Pierce Company  
 Lutheran Center  
 Visi-Trol Corporation  
 D. Puerner, Executive Secretary of Florist Association  
 All the preachers, liturgists, organists, choir directors, and choirs  
 People who opened their homes to delegates  
 Peter Kimmel  
 All others who helped to make this convention a success

**ACTION**

Upon recommendation of Committee 14 all these resolutions were adopted.

### Felicitation to Synodical Convention

WHEREAS, The Lord of the Church has graciously guided and abundantly blessed our beloved Synod during the course of more than a century; and

WHEREAS, The history of our Synod is studded with many notable achievements under God for the proclamation of His Word and the building and extension of His kingdom; and

WHEREAS, The Lutheran Laymen's League has been privileged to share for more than three decades in the magnificent blessings which a loving Father has showered upon our Synod; and

WHEREAS, Synod is meeting in convention in this city of Milwaukee during June 21 to 30; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we, the members of the L. L. L. assembled in convention at Milwaukee, assure Synod of our renewed zeal and deepened consecration to the tremendous and challenging opportunities for service during this last half of the twentieth century; and be it further

*Resolved*, That we invoke the aid of Almighty God to continue to look with favor upon our Synod and to bless the work of her hands as she undertakes even greater tasks for Him, who is Lord and Master of the Church.

Adopted by the L. L. L. Convention, assembled in Milwaukee on June 20, 1950, and read to the convention.

OSCAR T. DOERR, *Secretary*

### Prayer for God-Pleasing Lutheran Unity

WHEREAS, Our Lord and Savior thrice prayed on the night of His betrayal that all believers might be one in spirit and in truth; and

WHEREAS, We deplore the divisions which exist in Protestantism generally and in Lutheranism particularly; and

WHEREAS, A joint confession of faith between our Synod and the American Lutheran Church is being presented for the consideration of delegates attending the synodical convention; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Lutheran Laymen's League, assembled in convention in Milwaukee, pray the Lord of the Church to grant His blessing to every consideration and effort now being made to unite Lutheranism on the basis of a full mutual adherence to every revealed truth of God; and be it further

*Resolved*, That we urge all members of the L. L. L. and our laity generally to pray daily that our heavenly Father in His

grace may speed the day when the Lutherans of America are united in the one bond of faith in our Savior Jesus Christ; and be it finally

*Resolved*, That we urge every member of the L. L. L. to study the questions involved in Lutheran unity on the basis of God's Word and to do all in his power to work for a speedy and God-pleasing union of American Lutheranism.

Adopted by the L. L. L. Convention, assembled in Milwaukee on June 20, 1950, and read to the convention.

OSCAR T. DOERR, *Secretary*

## Report of the Committee on Elections

(Through Its Chairman)

The other members of the Committee on Elections, Mr. A. G. Sommerfeldt and Mr. Eldred Johnson, join me, and I am sure the convention also joins us, in expressing heartiest thanks to the tellers, Rev. Walter Wendt, Rev. C. S. David, Rev. Robert C. Haupt, and Rev. G. Runge, who so untiringly and ably assisted us since the very first ballot, and also to others who lent a willing hand.

We have distributed 38 slates, with an average of 450 ballots, or a total of 171,000 votes. Having taken 38 ballots also means that we interrupted the proceedings of Synod some 70 times.

We now move that the President of Synod appoint a committee which shall study ways and means of simplifying election methods.

We are willing to convey to this committee thoughts which have come to us during these days and thoughts which others have expressed to us.

This recommendation was *adopted*, with the following addition:

The Committee on Nominations shall likewise aid this committee with suggestions which will be helpful to future committees on nominations.

NOTE. — The scope of this committee was broadened to include the study of the policies and practices concerning the holding of synodical and District conventions. Cf. page 530, Memorial 513.

---

## CONVENTION MINUTES

### Session 1

June 21, P. M.

NOTE. — T. B. refers to *Today's Business*, the daily convention report

The forty-first convention of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, held in Milwaukee, Wis., June 21—30, 1950, was opened on June 21 with a divine service in Trinity Lutheran Church. The Second Vice-President of Synod, the Rev. F. A. Hertwig, earnestly besought all delegates to pass all their resolutions so that God should be glorified through Jesus Christ in all things, speaking only the oracles of God, in fervent charity, in sobriety, and in watchfulness.

The first business session was opened with a devotional service at 1:30 P. M. The President of Synod addressed the body on 1 Cor. 15:58. He urged the delegates to be unwavering in their orthodoxy and to settle the current controversy in a spirit of devotion to the revealed truth of Scripture, to take up the mission work to which the Lord is calling us with increased activity, in the blessed assurance that our labor will not be in vain.

The Secretary reported that 233 voting pastors and 214 lay delegates had registered, totaling 447 out of a possible 629. A quorum being present, the President declared the 41st convention ready for business in the name of the Triune God. Prof. Paul F. Bente was appointed Assistant Secretary.

Mayor Frank P. Zeidler of Milwaukee welcomed the convention and pointed out that the teachings for which the Missouri Synod stood had contributed to making Milwaukee the outstanding city it is. Dr. M. Holls responded in the name of the convention.

Followed the President's report, containing the necrology of those who had rendered special services to Synod. He reported that the name of Synod adopted at the last convention had been ratified by the congregations; that the vacancy in the vice-presidency had been filled by the appointment of the Rev. E. J. Friedrich to be Fourth Vice-President; that Vice-President Lichtsinn had been appointed to the Board of Control of the St. Louis Seminary. In conformity with the resolution of the Centennial Convention the President sent studies on the Church, on Fellowship, and on Rom. 16:17 to the ministerium. On the basis of the responses from the field the authors have been asked to make some changes. The report covered the activity of the *Praesidium* in the matters of Lutheran Union and the arrangement of the free conferences at Bad Boll and elsewhere. On behalf of the Lutheran Laymen's League of the South Wisconsin District, Dr. Behnken



presented a plaque of appreciation to Mr. Fred C. Pritzlaff of Milwaukee. Greetings were received from the following: the Michigan and Northern Wisconsin Districts of the Wisconsin Synod, the Norwegian Synod, our church in France, President C. Hoopmann of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Australia, and President P. H. Petersen of the Saxon Free Church. The official visitors of the Slovak Church and the representatives of the honorable Wisconsin Synod were welcomed.

Resolved to have sessions from 8:30 to 11:45 A. M. and from 1:00 to 5:00 P. M. with a ten-minute recess. Synod resolved that no interviews are to be granted to representatives of the press, no statements to be made for publication, and no news releases to be issued by any member of the convention unless previously cleared through the Public Relations Department.

The following were elected to serve as a nominating committee for the Committees on Appeals: Pastors Karl Maier (Southeastern District) and D. A. Kraft (Atlantic District); Teacher John A. Klein (English District); Messrs. Benjamin Timm (Southern Illinois District) and Irvin Ehlers (Northwest District).

Committee 2 began its report with an appeal by Dr. H. Harms to carry out our Savior's last command to be witnesses unto Him. Rev. Herman Mayer presented an overview of the challenge to greater missionary expansion presented by the many doors the Lord had opened to us. Synod thereupon resolved to call upon its total membership for greater love and devotion to our Lord, for burning zeal to save souls, and for a more prayerful sense of stewardship. After hearing a brief report of the growth in vacation Bible schools, preaching missions, of the blessings of the Epiphany Conferences, the *Just a Minute* leaflets, and *Today*, of the remarkable growth during the past three years both in accessions and in Sunday School by Mail enrollment, and of the development of conferences on evangelism, Synod acknowledged by resolution the energetic and consecrated spirit of the Board for Missions in North and South America and resolved that the course in evangelism be continued in the graduate school at Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, and that similar courses be introduced in the undergraduate curriculum of both seminaries.

Synod adopted the change in By-Law 6.27 to provide an additional teacher on the Boards of Control and that no more than two lay members be engaged in the same profession or business. Synod received the prayer for God-pleasing Lutheran unity submitted by the convention of the Lutheran Laymen's League and the felicitation of the Lutheran Laymen's League which assured Synod of renewed zeal and deeper consecration and invoked the favor of Almighty God upon the work of our Church.

The resolutions submitted by Committee 2 *re* Overture 415 were under discussion when the time for adjournment came.

The session was closed with the hymn "Christ Crucified, I Come."

## Session 2

June 22, A. M.

After the devotional exercises, in which Vice-President Lichtsinn spoke on the importance of educating ministers and teachers, the minutes of the preceding session were read and adopted. Prof. M. Franzmann presented his essay on the Letter to the Church at Ephesus (Rev. 2:1-4).

(Committee 1, *T. B.*, pp. 9-10)

Committee 1 was given the floor and presented an overview of reorganizing Synod's educational system and the proposals to be first made. In appreciation of the competent guidance, the commendable zeal, and intelligent understanding which the Board for Higher Education had displayed in its study of Synod's educational system, Synod resolved to thank God for the consecrated and able personnel of the Board and voiced its sincere appreciation of the efficient and far-reaching conduct of their office (Resolution 1).

In view of the great blessings which God has poured out upon our Church, permitting us to double our membership within the last 25 years, and since all indications show that these blessings will continue during the next generation, and realizing that the capacity of our theological seminaries and normal schools is woefully inadequate to produce the workers needed annually by 1964, Synod resolved to approve the reorganization program submitted in Memorial 148, Section A, Plan C, and to implement the action by appropriating \$270,000 subject to the prescribed budgetary procedure of Synod. The Board of Directors was instructed to advance this sum from the Postwar Reserve Fund of Synod and to repay it from the first receipts of any special educational collection. All costs of operating this plan were designated as legitimate items in the budget for Higher Education, although major building construction or land deals are to be undertaken only with the consent of the Board of Directors. Four additional professorships were authorized for the implementation of the reorganization. (Resolution 2.)

The Judge of Elections reported that 505 ballots had been cast for the president. Nine were disqualified. Dr. Behnken received 426 votes. Synod resolved to suspend the rules (moved by Rev. Ed. Engelbert, voting member, and duly seconded from the floor) and declare Dr. Behnken the unanimous choice of the assembly.

## (Committee 2, T. B., p. 11, Memorial 415)

Committee 2 presented the resolutions which grew out of a realization of the tremendous opportunities for work in the Kingdom, so great as to require the united efforts of clergy and laity. After amending Resolution C by substituting the words "the secretaries of these departments initiate the program" for the words in T. B., p. 11, line 32, "in," to line 35, "program," and after substituting the word "funds" for "necessary expenditures" on p. 12, line 1, Synod called upon the congregations to use their existing agencies to train the laity to discharge its priestly functions and authorized the secretaries of the departments of Parish Education, Home Missions, and Stewardship to initiate a program of institutes and short-term schools to aid congregations in carrying out this program. The existing facilities found in various sections of Synod should be utilized as well as the service of auxiliary organizations. The Board of Directors was empowered to provide the necessary funds for the program. Synod also expressed its joy because increasing numbers of lay people are manifesting an interest in serving the Church on a full-time basis and declared its readiness to give them guidance and use them whenever possible. (Resolution 3.)

Realizing that it would be desirable to co-ordinate the efforts of the various agencies in our Church which publish tracts and to initiate a unified tract production and distribution system, Synod instructed its *Praesidium* to appoint a committee to study the matter of tract distribution at cost. Upon approval of the *Praesidium* and of the Board of Directors such a program is to be initiated. Overture 413 dealing with the establishment of a mailing mission was referred to this committee for action subject to the approval of the *Praesidium* and the Board of Directors. (Resolution 20.)

After Dr. Salvner had presented greetings from the deaf people served by our missionaries and had given an overview of the work among the deaf, Synod by resolution gratefully acknowledged the blessings experienced in this work and requested our congregations to consider the spiritual welfare of the deaf in their communities their own responsibility. The Board for Work Among the Deaf and its workers are to continue to work for closer contact with the Districts in which the deaf congregations are located. (Memorials 409—411, Resolution 6.)

Greetings were received from Prof. Martin Graebner, the Valparaiso University Guild, the Board of Directors of the Ev. Lutheran Church of Nigeria, Africa, and from the General Conference of India Mission assembled in its 27th general session. The President closed the morning session with the votum.

### Session 3

June 22, P. M.

After the devotional exercises, conducted by the Rev. W. E. Homann, the minutes of the preceding session were read and adopted.

(Committee 2, T. B., p. 12, Memorial 1015)

After hearing a stimulating overview of work among the blind people by Rev. Victor Selle, Synod resolved to encourage the Mission Board for the Blind to further organize and carry on its work through the District Home Mission Boards and to acquaint our pastors and members with the work done for the blind. The respective board was asked to arrange for a fitting observance of the 25th anniversary of our work among blind people. (Resolutions 4, 5.)

The Rev. Stephen Mazak brought the official greetings of the Slovak Church. After hearing a stirring report by Dr. Karl Kurth, Executive Secretary of the Missionary Board of the Synodical Conference, of the progress of work among Negroes and of the astounding growth in the African field and the growing interest in this work on the part of the Districts of Synod, the Board for Negro Missions was commended for the manner in which it had guided this work. Workers and helpers were praised for their zeal and diligence. Synod besought the blessings of God on this work and prayed for a special measure of strength for the workers in Africa. Individual Districts were asked to explore Negro concentrations in their areas to find additional opportunities. (Resolution 13.)

A survey of the mission work in Central America was presented by Rev. H. Mayer, Dr. F. C. Streufert, and Rev. Robert Gussick, missionary in Guatemala, showing that the work has been so signally blessed as to require additional workers. Synod resolved to expand the extraterritorial mission work by establishing elementary schools and training native workers, and gratefully acknowledged the provision of chapels at Monterrey and Hawaii by the Lutheran Women's Missionary League (Resolution 7, T. B., p. 20).

(Committee 3, T. B., p. 21, Memorial 648)

Gratefully recognizing the fact that the bonds of fellowship between the Finnish National Ev. Lutheran Church and our Synod had been strengthened, Synod ordered the work of the Committee on Finnish Relations to be continued and expressed its gratitude to God for the privilege of aiding the Finnish brethren by supplying literature and granting them the use of the facilities of our Spring-

field Seminary. The faithful services of the sainted Pastor E. C. Wegehaupt and Dr. Paul Schulz were gratefully remembered as well as those of the Rev. R. Herrmann. (Resolutions 1, 2, 3.)

(Committee 1, T. B., p. 16)

In view of the fact that the "Building for Tomorrow" collection had failed of its projected goal, that consequently five preparatory schools were denied necessary improvements, and that the reorganization program makes necessary some of the construction program which had to be deferred or canceled, Synod resolved to allocate the sums necessary to complete this program (Resolution 5).

Since the past triennium had established the fact that the resolution to establish a senior college was both wise and necessary, in that it afforded our theological students opportunity to attain greater spiritual maturity and a broader cultural background, and since furthermore it would bring our educational system into better alignment with the American educational pattern, it was resolved to establish a senior college according to the proposals of the Board for Higher Education (Section B of Memorial 148). While the entire resolution found in *Today's Business*, pp. 13—14, was moved and seconded, only the preceding resolution was passed (Resolution 3).

Election: The first election for Vice-Presidents resulted in the election of Pastors H. Harms, F. A. Hertwig, W. F. Lichtsinn, and the following slate of candidates for Fourth Vice-President: Pastors E. J. Friedrich, A. H. Grumm, and M. F. Kretzmann. The next election resulted in the nomination of Pastors A. H. Grumm and M. F. Kretzmann. The final election ended in the election of Rev. A. H. Grumm. All elections for the Vice-Presidents were thereupon made unanimous. The election for the office of Secretary resulted in the election of Rev. M. F. Kretzmann. Synod adjourned with a votum.

### Session 4

June 23, A. M.

After the devotional exercises, in which Vice-President H. Harms stressed the importance of carrying on mission work, the President expressed his regret for not having ruled out of order the public presentation of serious charges against one candidate for the vice-presidency. He declared that in his relations with said candidate he had found him a Christian, a man, and a faithful Lutheran. Synod thereupon resolved that a committee be elected to present a slate of candidates whose duty it should be to examine the matter of these charges and present appropriate recommenda-

tions. By a subsequent motion this obligation was referred to the Committee on Nominations for Committees on Appeals.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were then read and adopted.

(Committee 2, *T. B.*, pp. 20—21)

Synod expressed its appreciation of the progressive move of the Lutheran Laymen's League recommending periodic meetings between the Lutheran Hour Operating Committee and the Synodical Mission Staff in the interest of an aggressive mission program (Resolution 8).

Gratitude and appreciation were ordered conveyed to the Lutheran Women's Missionary League for its gifts, and continued blessing was implored upon its members (*T. B.*, p. 27, Resolution 16). Recognizing the fact that the Savior has a remnant among the Jews and realizing that it is well-nigh impossible to organize congregations composed only of Jews and that some congregations have been successful in winning individual Jews for the Church, Synod resolved to encourage its congregations to continue to show a sympathetic attitude toward the Jews in their communities and a yearning desire to lead them to the Savior (Resolution 14).

The name of Rev. F. Kauth (Western District) was ordered substituted for that of Rev. Victor Rickmann on Committee 20A.

(Committee 6, *T. B.*, p. 32, Memorial 502)

Synod adopted the corrections and deletions proposed by Committee 6 for Recommendation I of the report of the Committee on Co-ordination of Synod's Work as they are found in *Today's Business*, pages 32—33 without exception, and thereupon adopted Recommendation I in its revised form (Resolution 2). Synod rejected Memorial 514 as impractical (Resolution 1). After resolving to adopt the changes proposed for Recommendation II of Memorial 502, concerning the annual stipend to be granted Vice-Presidents who are not re-elected or resign because of infirmity before reaching the official retirement age, Synod referred back to the committee the motion to make the first two Vice-Presidents full-time men, together with its amendment to strike the words "First and Second" (Resolution 3, *T. B.*, p. 37).

The Judge of Elections reported that Mr. W. H. Schlueter had been elected Treasurer of Synod, that Vice-President Harms had been elected First Vice-President with 1,363 points, Vice-President Hertwig Second Vice-President with 1,144 points, Vice-President Lichtsinn Third Vice-President with 897 points, and Vice-President Grumm Fourth Vice-President with 766 points. The slate for the

Board of Directors was presented. The name of Rev. Oliver Harms (Texas District) was added. The entire slate was thereupon re-committed to enable the committee to furnish a complete slate in accordance with the resolution that had been passed previously. The slate for the Board of Appeals was presented and adopted. The committee was then authorized to use the information sheet containing this slate as a ballot. The representative of the American Bible Society was given the floor to report on the work of the Bible Society.

Adjournment with the Apostolic Benediction.

## Session 5

June 23, P. M.

The fifth session was opened with devotional exercises by the Rev. W. O. Rathke. The minutes were then read and adopted.

(Committee 7, *T. B.*, pp. 34—36)

Synod resolved that the Bureau of Information of Secret Orders should henceforth be known as the Commission on Fraternal Organizations (Resolution 3). Synod ordered the word "again" inserted in the resolution on lodges (*T. B.*, p. 34, Resolution 1) after "1929" and reaffirmed the position with respect to lodges set forth in the synodical *Handbook* 13.01. Pastors and congregations were urged to exercise vigilance regarding lodgery and to admonish according to Matthew 18 such pastors and congregations as neglected this duty. Should evangelical dealing fail, the offenders should be brought to the attention of the *Praesidium* of Synod and finally to Synod itself. The question was asked from the floor to what extent Synod's lodge regulations concerned congregations which were not members of Synod, but were served by synodical pastors. The answer was given that this was settled by the synodical *Handbook*, page 36, lines 2—6, stating that Synod expected such congregations "to honor its rules and regulations." The report of the Joint Committee on Scouting (*T. B.*, p. 35, Memorial 652, Resolution 2) was accepted, and Synod sustained the policy with regard to Scouting adopted in 1944. The unprinted report of the Bureau of Information regarding secret societies (*T. B.*, p. 36) was read to Synod.

Greetings were ordered extended to the National Evangelical Lutheran Church (Finnish).

(Committee 2, *T. B.*, p. 23, Memorial 406)

Rev. Walter Daib presented an overview of mission opportunities in Europe. In order to unify the mission expansion program in Europe, Synod ordered all its work in Europe administered by

the Board for European Affairs excepting the conduct of free conferences and the resettlement of displaced persons and refugees (Resolution 9).

In order to build an indigenous, self-supporting church, the Board for European Affairs was granted authority to create an advisory council or councils in Europe which are to consult with the Board for European Affairs. Since the far-reaching importance of the proposals made by the Board for European Affairs and the mission opportunities in Europe demand careful consideration, and since the Free Churches of Europe must be fully acquainted with the new proposals, these proposals were referred to the Board for European Affairs and the *Praesidium* for further study and action. (Resolution 11.) This board was instructed to study the request for help made by our brethren in Finland and to present the need to the Board of Directors for review and action if they found the request meritorious (Resolution 10).

(Committee 16, T. B., pp. 30—31)

By separate motions Synod resolved to receive into membership the pastors and candidates of theology, the teachers and teaching candidates, the congregations listed in *Today's Business*, pages 30—31, adding to the list of pastors the names of Rev. Jaroslav Pelikan, Ph.D., and the Rev. Thomas Urban, who had been transferred from the Slovak Church. The revised Constitution and By-Laws of Trinity Lutheran Church, Faribault, Minn., were ratified.

(Committee 1, T. B., p. 13, Senior College)

The final decision on the location of the Senior College was referred to a committee composed of the *Praesidium* of Synod, the Board of Directors, the Board for Higher Education, the District Presidents and one lay delegate from each District, and the Advisory Committee of the Board for Higher Education. Each member of the committee except those composing the Advisory Committee of the Board for Higher Education shall be entitled to a vote. The decision is to be based on a majority vote. The announcement of the location shall be made prior to the general solicitation of funds for the Senior College. The Board for Higher Education was instructed to receive and examine all data and suggestions which individuals or groups may wish to bring to Synod's attention and to prepare recommendations and relevant data. A maximum sum of \$2,750,000 was authorized for the construction of the Senior College. The authority necessary to execute this plan was granted to the Board for Higher Education and to Synod's Board of Directors and the Fiscal Conference. However,



the legal status of the Board of Directors (*Handbook* 2.75) shall in no way be abridged. (Resolution 3.)

The changes in the *Handbook* proposed in *Today's Business*, pages 38—42, and there presented as Resolutions 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 were adopted without change.

The President recognized the presence at the convention of the Misses Lutz-Lawton of London, England, who had extended hospitality to some 5,000 of our soldiers, and thanked them for their hospitality, wishing them God's continued blessing and a safe return journey.

The following were instructed to serve as a committee to review the remarks made on the floor concerning a candidate for the vice-presidency: Rev. R. Ressmeyer (President, Southeastern District), Rev. Oliver Harms (President, Texas District), Rev. H. Treit (Saskatchewan District), Messrs. Martin Luker (Texas District) and Elmore Boeger (Northern Illinois District).

After briefly surveying the present work of our Armed Services Commission, which ministers to 5,000 men of our Synod and does extensive work in Veterans' Hospitals, the chairman of the Commission, Dr. P. L. Dannenfeldt, presented Chaplain Martin Poch, who brought the greetings and appreciation of his chief, Chaplain C. Irving Carpenter; Chaplain Ray Hohenstein, who brought the greetings of his chief, Staunton W. Salisbury, and asked younger ministers to consider serving in Naval Reserve Chaplaincies; and Chaplain of the Air Force Wm. Reiss, who brought the greetings of his chief, O. H. Barker, voicing the request that the work of chaplains be continued at home and abroad; and Chaplain Edward Kroencke of the Veterans Administration, who brought the greetings of his chief, Chaplain Ed. McDonald, pointing out that the peak of veterans' hospital service could be expected by 1970.

Synod heard its Treasurer, Mr. Walter Schlueter, discuss the financial reports found in Memorial 803.

The Judge of Elections reported the results of the election for the Board of Appeals, the Board for Foreign Missions (Slate 1 elected), Church Extension Board (Slate 1 elected), the Board for Young People's Work (Slate 1 elected). The slates presented for the Board for Parish Education, the Board of Directors of Concordia Publishing House, and for the Student Service Commission were approved. Under suspension of rules the Committee on Elections was authorized to use the information sheet for the Board for Parish Education as a ballot.

Adjournment with the hymn "Jesus, the Very Thought of Thee."

**Session 6****June 24, A. M.**

The sixth session of the convention was opened with devotional exercises by Vice-President E. J. Friedrich. Synod resolved to suspend rules and permit the Election Committee to use the information sheets as ballots. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and adopted. Prof. M. Franzmann read the third installment of his essay, based on Rev. 2:8-11, the Letter to the Congregation at Smyrna.

(Committee 2, T. B., p. 25)

Rev. Rudolf Hasse, President of the Brazil District, gave an overview of work in South America, pointing out that the future source of growth must be found chiefly among the native Brazilians, who in large number are barely nominal members of the Catholic Church. His report was supplemented by the Assistant Director of Missions, the Rev. H. A. Mayer. Synod commended the enthusiastic support of the Church by our fellow Christians of South America, urged them to become self-supporting in order to make funds available for other mission fields, to expand work in Spanish and Portuguese, and to train a native ministry (Resolution 12). Pursuant to the request of the missionaries, Synod encouraged more prayer for missionaries and asked mission secretaries to make provisions for such systematic and sustained prayer (Resolution 15).

(Committee 1)

The changes in the *Handbook* proposed by Committee 1 were accepted in the versions presented in *Today's Business*, pages 55-58, Resolutions 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20. The Board for Higher Education was authorized to arrange special courses in administration for the benefit of the presidents of Synod's institutions and was granted an appropriation of \$4,500 for this purpose (Resolution 21). All institutions were authorized to conduct summer schools. Five thousand dollars was placed at the disposal of the Board for Higher Education to support this work where it becomes necessary (Resolution 22). Committee 1 presented resolutions designed to undertake and complete the physical expansion program, which was the fourth plank in the platform of the Board for Higher Education (Resolution 25). No action was taken.

(Committee 3, T. B., p. 60, Memorials 608, 612, 625-631)

The Committee presented its resolutions relative to Rom. 16: 17-18, asking Synod to reaffirm as Scripturally correct the use of verse 17 in the Constitution of Synod, the synodical Catechism, and the *Brief Statement*; to accept verse 17 as warning against all

who cause divisions and offenses by teaching anything contrary to the Word of God, and condemning every kind of unionism, as warning against all errorists, Christian or non-Christian, as requiring denial of church fellowship to all who persistently adhere to false doctrine; and to accept verse 18 as emphasizing the warning of verse 17. The resolution was moved and seconded. Motions to postpone action and to table the resolutions were rejected. No action was taken. (Resolution 7.)

**Election results:**

*Board for Parish Education:* Prof. Paul M. Bretscher, Pastors Edward Krause and C. T. Spitz; Teachers Ewald C. Gutz, Paul W. Lange, John C. Pfitzer; Messrs. Rex Becker, Fred L. Kuhlmann, Robert Steinmeyer.

*Board for European Affairs:* Pastors Aug. F. Bobzin, Louis T. Buchheimer, Walter C. Daib; Messrs. Albert Beyer, Fred Schurmann.

*Student Service Commission:* Pastor Walter Birkner, Prof. E. M. Plass, Mr. H. J. Meier.

On request of the Committee on Nominations, Synod reopened the list of candidates for the Board of Directors of Concordia Publishing House and added the name of Rev. Kenneth Hoffmann. The following visitors were presented to Synod: Rev. Arnold W. Schneider, missionary in Brazil, Rev. Alfred Kramer, missionary in Argentina, Mr. Robert Ebert, president of our congregation in Honolulu.

At the close of the sessions Rev. Arnold Krentz, executive secretary of the Lutheran Deaconess Association, addressed the convention, summing up the opportunities for varied services in Deaconess work. Rev. Kenneth Hoffmann, chaplain of the Lutheran Hospital in Vicksburg, Miss., briefly set forth the manner in which this hospital was serving as a missionary agency for our Church in the South.

The meeting was adjourned by singing the hymn "Abide, O Dearest Jesus" and by receiving the Apostolic Benediction.

**Results of previous elections:**

*Board of Appeals:* Pastors Martin A. Mayer, Kurt Daib, H. J. A. Bouman; Profs. Paul Koehneke, Erwin Schnedler, Albert J. Moeller. Alternates: Pastors Fred E. Schumann, Edward Hauer, W. J. Stelling, Wm. C. Schrader, A. H. Schleef, Wm. F. Klindworth. Laymen: Messrs. Oscar T. Doerr, Carl Thrun, M. F. Lobitz, Leonard Dierker, W. H. Kroeger. Alternates: Messrs. Albert Eickmann, Frank Moeller, Harry Barr, Paul Theimer, Walter Meese.

*Board for Foreign Missions:* Slate 1: Pastors Robert G. Lange,

Herbert Berner; Profs. Wm. F. Arndt, H. O. A. Keinath; Pastors Paul Mehl, Theophilus Strieter; Messrs. John Runge, Louis Dau, Lawrence Holt, Louis Prange, H. F. F. Voertman.

*General Church Extension Board:* Slate 1: Pastors Martin Haendschke, Theo. Roschke; Teachers Walter O. Brauer, Rudolph Baerns; Laymen: Messrs. Walter Kroencke, Elmer Fischer.

*Board for Young People's Work:* Slate 1: Rev. Clarence Peters; Prof. L. W. Spitz; Teachers Homer C. Gruber, Paul W. Jabker; Layman: Mr. Gilbert Muchow.

## Session 7

June 26, A. M.

The meditation with which the seventh session began was delivered by the Rev. J. H. Meyer, President of the Central District, stressing the great missionary call of the world. Prof. M. Franzmann thereupon delivered the fourth installment of his essay, on Rev. 2:19-29: The Letters to the Congregations at Pergamus and Thyatira. It was resolved to thank Professor Franzmann for his essay.

(Committee 2, T. B., p. 24)

Dr. O. H. Schmidt, Executive Secretary of the Board for Foreign Missions, presented an overview of our work in the Orient with its particularly thrilling details from New Guinea and Japan. Chaplain Wm. J. Reiss supplemented this overview with some personal observations from Japan. Recognizing the signal blessings of God upon our mission work in foreign lands, Synod resolved to offer a special prayer of thanksgiving to God, extended a greeting to its missionaries, voiced its appreciation for their consecrated services, commended the Board for Foreign Missions and our foreign missionaries for their aggressive work, and gratefully acknowledged the support received from organizations and individual Christians in Synod. The Board for Foreign Missions was encouraged to make special efforts to meet the extraordinary challenge from Japan, and the Fiscal Conference was requested to make special provisions for the additional cost. (Resolution 11.)

Memorial resolutions were passed in memory of Dr. F. Brand, Mr. Theo. Struckmeyer, and the wife of Dr. O. H. Schmidt, and copies ordered sent to the bereaved families (T. B., p. 28).

Dr. F. C. Streufert led the convention in a special prayer, voicing our thanks for the rich blessings experienced in these fields and asking God to endow us with a new measure of zeal.

The chairman reported the death of Chaplain Karl F. Schleede of Schenectady, which occurred yesterday, and instructed the Com-

mittee on Miscellaneous Matters to present proper resolutions. In a resolution Synod voiced its thanks to God for the services rendered by the brethren mentioned in the necrology presented by the President at the opening session.

(Committee 10, T. B., pp. 54—55)

Synod commended the Catechism Committee for its splendid accomplishments and expressed its gratitude to all who contributed to the work. The committee is to be released upon publication of the Intermediate Catechism and Workbook. Luther's introduction to the Small Catechism was ordered included in the teacher's manuals to the Catechisms. The present wording of the Third Commandment of our Catechism was ordered retained. Future committees appointed by Synod to prepare parish educational materials were instructed to work jointly and co-operatively with Synod's Board for Parish Education. The report of Committee 10 was thereupon adopted as a whole.

(Committee 6)

Memorial 502, Recommendation III, was adopted with the deletions and changes presented in *Today's Business*, page 37, Resolution 4. Synod held that this disposed of Memorial 404. Resolutions 5 (T. B., p. 37) and 7 (T. B., p. 68) were recommitted. Resolution 11 (T. B., p. 65) was moved and seconded. A motion to recommit was lost, but no action was taken.

(Committee 11, T. B., p. 33)

The question of the overdue payments to the General Church Extension Board referred to in Memorial 405, Paragraph 4, was turned over to the General Church Extension Board, the President of the Northern Nebraska District, and Grace Congregation of Norfolk, Nebr. (Resolution 1). In view of the fact that the "Building for Tomorrow" effort failed to produce \$500,000 needed for urgent work in our colleges and seminaries and that building costs have risen considerably, Synod resolved to suspend By-Law 2.79 i and to authorize the Board of Directors to borrow up to \$750,000 for this purpose. Said sum is to be repaid with the first receipts of any educational collection. The amendment to the motion that this sum be borrowed from the Postwar Reserve and Contingency Reserve Funds was lost. (Resolution 2.)

Election results:

*Board of Directors, Concordia Publishing House:* Pastor Kenneth R. Hoffmann; Teacher Theo. Gassner; Laymen, Messrs. Harvey Kopp, Wm. Lahrmann.

*Board for Missions to the Deaf:* Pastors W. A. Buege, Otto H. Lottes, Chas. Niemann; Messrs. George Kruse, J. P. Miller.

The Nominating Committee presented its slate for the Board of Directors, which was amended by adding the name of Pastor Harold Romoser and was then adopted. The motion to use the information sheet as a ballot was rejected. The slate for the Board of Control of Concordia College, Milwaukee, was adopted.

Greetings were received from the Slovak Church and from the Minnesota District of the Wisconsin Synod. The Chair recognized presence at the convention of Dr. Wm. Dallmann.

Sessions were closed by singing the stanza "Feed Thy Children, God Most Holy."

### Session 8

June 26, P. M.

The opening devotions of Session 8 were conducted by the Rev. S. H. Beckmann, President of the Argentina District.

(Committee 1, *T. B.*, pp. 77-79)

The proposed change for *Handbook* Section 6.51 as presented in Resolution 23 was adopted. A new section, 6.52, was adopted in the wording found in Memorial 148, Section F, with the change proposed in Resolution 24. In Resolution 25, Synod resolved to raise the sum of \$3,164,432 in order to complete the program presented in the Schedule of Current Requests under the following headings: Approved Building and Grounds (Column 1), Approved Equipment (Column 2), and Minor Items Immediately Necessary (Column 6). The recommendations submitted by the Board for Higher Education in Section D were adopted with the changes listed in *Today's Business*, page 80 (Resolution 26); however, action on Paragraph 4 of their recommendation was postponed (Resolution 26). Section 6.53 of the *Handbook* was ordered changed to the version given on page 81 (Resolution 27).

(Committee 1)

The Board for Higher Education was authorized to disburse the speech funds available to it from the Centennial Thankoffering for all purposes that will contribute to a program for greater proficiency in public speaking and to approve the introduction of a course in public speaking at our institutions. The Board for Higher Education was also instructed to study the feasibility of establishing an institution in the Southeastern section of our country and to bring in recommendations to the next convention. (Resolutions 29 and 30.)

(Committee 13, T. B., pp. 49—50)

Synod ordered the creation of a *Department of Stewardship, Missionary Education, and Promotion*, with the necessary secretaries and staff, responsible to the Board of Directors, to carry on the work falling into these categories, and urged pastors and congregations to make the fullest use of this department (Resolution 1). The Department of Public Relations was commended and ordered continued on national and District levels (Resolution 2). The Board for Public Relations and the synodical Radio Committee were ordered to co-ordinate their efforts, the former to find its special province in those aspects of radio which concern public relations, the latter in the field of radio evangelism (Resolution 3).

(Committee 9, T. B., p. 61)

Synod authorized the publication of a hymnal for children and instructed the Board for Parish Education to edit such a hymnal in consultation with the Committee on Hymnology and Liturgics. The request to publish a pocket edition of the *Lutheran Hymnal* was declined.

(Committee 14)

Synod adopted a memorial resolution in memory of the Rev. Karl Schleede, member of the Armed Services Commission, who died yesterday while attending the convention, and ordered a copy to be sent to the bereaved family (Resolution 11).

(Committee 3, T. B., p. 60)

Consideration of the resolution concerning Rom. 16:17-18 was resumed. An amendment striking out all words after *Resolved* and substituting for them a resolution presented from the floor was moved and seconded. Discussion of the amendment was postponed until it would be available to the delegates in printed form.

In view of the joint activities in church work carried on by the National Lutheran Council, which make much of its program of a unionistic nature, and in view of the possibility of an organic union developing among the members of the Council, the Committee recommended that Synod decline to apply for membership in the National Lutheran Council. The recommendation was moved and seconded, but no action was taken. (Resolution 5, T. B., p. 48.)

Greetings were received from the General Synod of the Evangelical and Reformed Church.

Election results:

*Board of Directors:* Pastors E. J. Friedrich, O. A. Geiseman, Oliver Harms; Laymen: Messrs. Clarence Amling, John W. Boehne, Henry Buck, E. J. Gallmeyer, Theo. H. Schlake.

*Boards of Control:* Concordia College, St. Paul, Minn.: Rev. Herman Winter; Messrs. Herbert Kuehn, Henry Neils, Charles Thoele.

St. Paul's College, Concordia, Mo.: Rev. Oscar Tiemann; Messrs. Edwin Pape, Alfred Schreiner, O. L. Viets.

Concordia College, Portland, Oreg.: Rev. Carl F. Nitz; Messrs. Victor Brandt, A. H. Raasch, George Udy.

Slates were approved for the Boards of Control of the institutions at Fort Wayne, Buenos Aires, Bronxville, Porto Alegre, Oakland, and Austin.

Adjournment with the votum.

### Session 9

June 27, A. M.

The devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. O. R. Harms.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were then read and adopted.

The convention joined the chairman in expressions of sympathy to the Rev. H. W. Gockel, whose wife is undergoing a serious operation. Dr. Martin Walker then presented his essay on Rev. 3:1-6, the Letter to the Congregation at Sardis.

(Committee 4, T. B., p. 83f.)

An overview of the work of the Board for Parish Education was given by Dr. Paul Bretscher, who dwelt on the vast scope into which this work had developed on parish and inter-parish levels. This report was then supplemented by the Executive Secretary of the Board, Mr. Arthur Miller, who gave figures of the various educational activities carried on in our parishes. Recognizing the great value of a nursery department as an agency in Christian training of children and enrolling Sunday school pupils, Synod urged congregations to introduce nursery departments wherever feasible. Congregations were urged to intensify the program of missionary education in the Sunday school, to provide adequate facilities for Sunday schools and other part-time agencies, to provide sufficient weekly Bible classes for the different age groups. With thanks to God the faithful and effective alertness, guidance, and assistance of the Board for Parish Education was acknowledged. Synod commended leaders and communities who had set up Lutheran Bible Institutes and encouraged the establishment of such institutes wherever possible, placing the establishment and direction of these institutes under the District Boards for



Parish Education in consultation with the synodical Board for Parish Education. All congregations were urged to exploit fully various agencies of Christian Education and to provide the maximum of time for Christian education. The congregations were encouraged to continue their programs of released-time classes and to introduce such classes wherever it was legally possible. (Resolutions 1—8.)

(Committee 3, *T.B.*, pp. 60, 109)

The amendment to Resolution 7 of Committee 3 (Rom. 16: 17-18), which had been moved and seconded, was placed before the convention. A request for division limiting the debate successively to the expression "strike the words after whereas," and then to the words "substitute the resolution presented from the floor," was lost. Eventually the motion and the amendment were recommitted by the Chair with the unanimous consent of the convention.

Election results:

*Boards of Control:* Villa Ballester: Rev. J. P. Horn; Messrs. F. Ahnert, M. Donner, Ed. Ristau.

Bronxville: Rev. L. S. Wagner; Messrs. James Kemp, Chas. Nehring, L. H. W. Rabe.

Porto Alegre: Rev. George Muller; Messrs. S. Lehenbauer, A. Nickel, Hugo Wagner.

Fort Wayne: Rev. Edgar P. Schmidt; Messrs. Robert Berning, Clarence Brenner, Robert Moellering.

Milwaukee: Rev. Felix Kretzschmar; Messrs. Eric Erdmann, Jr., Ed. Pritzlaff, John Sichling.

Austin: Rev. W. E. Meyer; Messrs. R. Leschber, Paul Nerger, Albert Schulz.

Adjournment with the table prayer.

## Session 10

June 27, P. M.

The devotions in the form of a memorial service in memory of the workers in the Kingdom who had passed on to their eternal reward in the preceding triennium was conducted by the Rev. E. L. Roschke. The minutes were then read and approved. The Chair welcomed to the convention Dr. S. C. Ylvisaker, Vice-President of the Synodical Conference.

The special committee *re* protest against the candidacy of Dr. E. J. Friedrich reported. Holding that the protest against the candidacy of Dr. E. J. Friedrich for the office of Vice-President in our Church had been made in a very irregular manner and could have

been made in keeping with brotherly love, and that furthermore the law of love forbade the countenancing of such procedures, the convention deplored the incident, concurred in the sentiments expressed by the President of Synod on last Friday, declared its stern opposition to, and strongest censure of, such procedure. The convention reiterated the law of Christian charity and brotherly procedure and on that basis requested that the accusing brother remove the offense by an expression of regret. Holding that the incident of last Thursday grew out of a long series of unwise and wrong actions, and recognizing the fact that members of Synod have been disturbed by articles which appeared in various publications, and that personal attacks upon brethren are sinful and must be discontinued even though freedom of speech and of the press must be maintained, and remembering that the Savior, who wants us to testify and to confess, also desires us to be charitable, Synod resolved that its members in all matters of differences should be careful to follow the rules of procedure laid down in the synodical *Handbook*: Sections 5.21, 5.81, 5.83. In response to questions from the floor, the committee declared that Overtures 623 and 624 touching the same matter had not been included in its purview and that the brother who made the accusation had not been invited to appear before the committee for a hearing because "everybody heard him" (Rev. Ressmeyer). Additional discussion had been stopped by the adoption of the previous question, 302 ayes to 68 noes. The report was finally adopted in its entirety.

(Committee 12, T. B., p. 95)

Synod resolved to grant a special disability benefit or pension to a worker retiring before the age of 65 because of disability so that his total pension would be \$720 a year (Resolution 1). A special widow's benefit of a widow whose husband died before 65 was authorized to make her total pension amount to \$360 a year. In the event of her remarriage her pension does not exceed the earned pensions of her husband's contributions. Deductions in both of these cases shall be made as set forth in *Handbook* 10.47b2 (Resolution 2). The request for additional pensions to retiring professors was declined (Resolution 3). Workers in the Free Churches of Europe other than German are to be accepted into the Pension Fund on recommendation of the Board for European Affairs (Resolution 5). Participation in the Pension Fund was denied to anyone who withdraws from membership in Synod (Resolution 7).

(Committee 2, T. B., p. 92)

The Executive Secretary of the Board for Foreign Missions presented Dr. Wolfgang E. Bulle, who was en route to Ambur, India, on appointment of the Board for Foreign Missions to take

up the work of medical missions. Synod expressed its joy over the fact that a group of physicians and other professional people from our members have petitioned the Church to launch upon an expanded program of medical missions and expressed agreement in principle with the general objectives set forth in their petition. The signers of Memorial 414, the Secretary of Missions, and his assistant were constituted a committee to study the problems involved, formulate a work plan, and upon approval of the Board of Directors and appropriation of necessary funds, to execute the program (Resolution 21).

(Committee 14, T. B., p. 87f.)

Synod endorsed the work of its Radio Committee and appropriated \$5,000, \$6,500, and \$8,000 for the years of the coming triennium respectively, authorized the office of Director of Radio and Television, who is to operate along the lines laid down in *Today's Business*, page 88, lines 15—29, and appropriated \$37,500 during the next triennium for this office, subject to the approval of the Fiscal Conference (Resolution 2).

Synod congratulated KFUE, its director, Dr. H. H. Hohenstein, and Dr. J. H. C. Fritz on their joint silver anniversary and thanked all who had faithfully served KFUE during the last 25 years. Synod also called upon congregations to continue their support of KFUE and increased its annual appropriation to \$29,000 a year, subject to the approval of the Fiscal Conference (Resolution 3, T. B., p. 90).

Synod advised congregations to investigate building laws before submitting preliminary drawings to the Committee on Church Architecture and to send only preliminary drawings. Synod recommended that the Committee on Church Architecture meet at the time of the Delegate Convention (Resolution 4, T. B., p. 90).

The request to publish salaries of professors and synodical officials was declined to avoid any embarrassment on account of the chronically low salary scale (T. B., p. 100, Memorial 817, Resolution 5).

Calling boards and agencies were urged to seek lay leaders and administrators. Our colleges and high schools were asked to keep the need for lay administrators in mind when setting up their curricula (T. B., p. 100, Memorial 540, Resolution 6).

Synod expressed appreciation to the members of the Armed Services Commission with a special vote of thanks to Pastor Paul Mehl, the former executive secretary. The Armed Services Commission is to be continued and to carry on its program. Congregations were urged to be more faithful in reporting to the Commis-

sion the names and addresses of men in the military service and of patients in Veterans' Hospitals. The generous support of this work was gratefully acknowledged. Service centers are to be continued where feasible (T. B., p. 101, Memorial 408, Resolution 7).

Synod commended Concordia Historical Institute, encouraged Districts and congregations to be on the alert for historical items, to send them promptly to the Institute, and to support the Institute by subscribing to its *Quarterly*. The Fiscal Conference was instructed to consider budget requirements which would be presented in fall. Synod acknowledged with gratitude to God the faithful work of Dr. W. G. Polack and Dr. Karl Kretzmann and ordered a copy of this resolution sent to the families (Resolution 8).

(Committee 8, T. B., p. 72, Memorial 701)

Synod gratefully acknowledged the notable contributions of Concordia Publishing House in the following fields: (1) church music and recordings, (2) vacation Bible school material, (3) publication of *This Day*, (4) (introduced as an amendment) *Bible Stories in Pictures*. The work of Mr. O. A. Dorn, his staff, and the Board of Directors was warmly commended (Resolution 1). The expansion program of Concordia Publishing House is to be carried out as soon as possible (Memorial 701, Resolution 2). Concordia Publishing House was instructed to continue its present policy of doing business on a profit basis (Resolution 3, T. B., p. 73). All responsible parties were asked to co-operate to make possible the publication of the *Statistical Yearbook* by June 15 (Resolution 4). Unprinted Memorial 52 expressing alarm over the ready sale of sectarian theological literature in our circles and requesting the publication and translation of some good material of the past was referred to the General Literature Board (Resolution 5).

Election results:

*Boards of Control:* Edmonton: Rev. Philip Janz; Messrs. John Kulak, Clarence Kuhnke, Adolph Lechelt.

St. Louis: Pastors F. Niedner, John Oppliger, G. W. Wittmer; Messrs. Oscar Brauer, John Fleischli, T. Heinicke, Chas. Lottmann, Herbert Waltke.

Winfield: Rev. Leo Fenske; Messrs. A. Brueggemann, Leonard Sauer, Walter Wolf.

Springfield: Rev. B. Selcke; Messrs. O. H. Droste, H. M. Olsen, John C. Rodenburg.

Seward: Rev. Fred Worthmann; Teachers E. A. Buchholz, E. Chas. Mueller; Messrs. Arthur C. Bek, Fred A. Koltermann, Len C. Heine, W. A. Leppin, E. T. Miessler.

Oakland: Rev. Victor Am End; Messrs. H. Lembke, Edwin Meese, Albert Theiss.

*Board for Missions to the Blind:* Pastors Geo. Brueggemann, Victor Selle, Erwin Tiemann; Messrs. Ernest Berger, Victor H. Miller.

Slates for River Forest, Board for Audio-Visual Aids, and Board of Support and Pensions were adopted.

Greetings were sent to Dr. Edmund Seuel.

The sessions were closed by singing "God Bless Our Native Land," and the Apostolic Benediction.

## Session 11

June 28, A. M.

The devotional exercises stressing youth training were conducted by the Rev. H. A. Gamber. The minutes were then read and adopted. Dr. M. Walker presented the second installment of his essay, on Rev. 3: 7-13, the Letter to the Church at Philadelphia.

(Committee 5, T. B., p. 127, Memorial 301)

Synod accepted with gratitude to God the report of the Board for Young People's Work. In order to offset the present-day dangers threatening our youth, all agencies concerned with young people's work were urged to continue an intensive interest in the youth program. \$15,000, subject to the approval of the Fiscal Conference, were allocated to continue and expand the program of leadership training, which affords an opportunity of lay participation in church work. The Board for Young People's Work and the Walther League were encouraged to establish a mailing mission of youth materials and other helpful projects. Congregations and youth leaders are to establish a youth hour before or after divine services. Our congregations were to sponsor and offer their services and facilities for community projects in keeping with Synod's principles. All agencies participating in the youth program are to continue close co-operation in the Walther League program. The *Walther League Messenger* was recommended as a special gift to the newly confirmed. The coming anniversary program of the Walther League, which includes a Bible Reading League, Leadership Training, a *Messenger* Missionary Project, World Federation of Lutheran Youth in unity with the Synodical Conference (so amended from the floor) was endorsed. Prof. O. H. Theiss conferred a citation and life membership key in the Walther League upon Dr. Behnken as a token of appreciation of his contribution over many years to an adequate youth program. (Resolutions 1-7.)

(Committee 14, Special Resolution of Prayer)

After a humble confession of sins and shortcomings and a declaration of trust in the love and mercy of God in Christ, the convention asked God to grant harmony to the disunited peoples of the earth, enabling them to solve their differences without war. The convention appealed to the leaders of all countries to consider well the bitter fruits of war and to weigh every decision with due deliberation, and furthermore pledged itself to stand shoulder to shoulder with fellow Americans that the voice and arms of America may be raised for what is right before God and good for the peace of the world. To that end the convention resolved to dedicate itself to earnest prayer and called upon its President to lead in prayer. This action was followed by a prayer for peace led by the President and the singing of Hymn 38. Copies of the prayer are to be made available to our pastors and congregations. (Resolution 16.)

(Committee 1, T. B., p. 110)

The Board of Directors and the Fiscal Conference were instructed to adopt an increase up to 10 per cent in the salary section of Synod's budget for Higher Education (Resolution 31). The Board of Directors and the Fiscal Conference are to authorize the Board for Higher Education to grant expense accounts to the presidents of our educational institutions as necessary (Resolution 32). Synod approved the plan of Lutheran high school scholarships found in Section E of Memorial 148 and authorized the necessary budget to effect the plan at Fort Wayne, River Forest, Seward, and the proposed Senior College or the St. Louis Seminary. The Board was also authorized to establish and approve necessary curricular changes at Fort Wayne, effective June 1, 1951 (Resolution 33). Synod approved the faculty housing options set forth in *Today's Business*, page 112 (Resolution 34). The Board for Higher Education was authorized to include in the budget an item for physical education at Concordia Seminary, St. Louis (Resolution 35). The same Board was authorized to create at most two additional professorships at St. Louis and Springfield (Resolutions 36, 37).

(Committee 6)

Synod rejected the request made in Memorial 403 (Resolution 34). Resolution 11 on the rights of a self-ruling congregation (T. B., p. 63, Memorial 511) was recommitted. The resolution concerning increased pension rates was presented. It was moved and seconded, but no action was taken (Committee 12, Resolution 14).

Synod adjourned by singing the table prayer.

**Session 12****June 28, P. M.**

The devotions were conducted by the Rev. Armand E. Mueller. The minutes were read and adopted.

(Committee 12, *T. B.*, p. 125f.)

Resolution 14, dealing with increased pension benefits, was recommitted.

*Handbook* Section 10.45g was amended to read as reported in Resolution 10, *Today's Business*, pp. 124—125. Synod resolved not to enter a group insurance program, to increase the death benefits from \$250 to \$500 for full participants in the Pension Plan, and to reduce the rate \$25 for each year of delayed membership, but in no case to reduce it to less than \$200 (Resolution 4).

Synod granted authority to release from membership in the Pension Fund members of the Argentina and Brazil Districts upon surrendering a certificate of participation and signing a waiver releasing Synod from further pension payments, and to refund the accumulation of the workers' and employers' contributions to the Treasurer of the respective District. Such members of the Argentina and Brazil Districts as make the workers' and employers' payments may continue their membership in the Pension Plan (Resolution 6).

(Committee 11, Memorial 804, Resolution 18, *T. B.*, p. 163)

The convention adopted unanimously a recommendation to raise \$10,000,000 above the regular budget requirements during the present triennium to be applied to mission and educational purposes, since this will enable Synod to meet only the most urgent needs. This fund is to be used to expand all branches of synodical work and is to include the sum total adopted for building projects of Synod's educational program and mission programs. The Board of Directors is to appoint a committee to carry out this resolution at an opportune time in the present triennium. All members of Synod were urgently requested to co-operate with this committee. The Board of Directors is to allocate these funds. The Chairman presented Synod with the following members of Synod's Board of Trustees who were at the convention: C. H. Garbers, Walter H. Kroenke, Theo. Schroeder, Aug. J. Luedtke, Richard Waltke. The President noted the attendance at the convention of the Rev. Andrew Daniel, former President of the Slovak Church.

The question of granting loans to Districts for the purpose of lending money to congregations which are not members of Synod was referred to the Committee on Constitutional Matters (Resolution 6, *T. B.*, p. 139).

*(Committee 3, T. B., p. 48)*

With gratitude to God Synod recognized the fact that a fellowship agreement on the basis of the Scriptures and the Lutheran Confessions has been reached by our Free Church in Germany and the Breslau Synod and asked the officials of our Synod to inform the coming convention of the Synodical Conference of this resolution so that full fellowship may be established between all the bodies of the Synodical Conference and the Breslau Synod (Resolution 4).

Synod declined to ask for membership in the National Lutheran Council, but expressed its willingness to continue co-operation with the Council wherever it can be done without compromising Scriptural principles, and instructed the President and Vice-Presidents to appoint a commission to negotiate with the National Lutheran Council regarding terms on which we could participate with the Council without compromising our principles and rights (Resolutions 5, 6).

In a moving and stirring statement, which upon request is to be made available to the convention, Dr. J. W. Behnken declared that he interpreted his election as the voice of God and accepted the office.

*(Committee on Elections)*

On motion of the Committee on Elections the President and Synod were instructed to appoint a committee to study ways and means of simplifying committee elections.

*(Committee 6, T. B., p. 105)*

The resolutions relating to the editorship of the synodical organs were referred to the *Praesidium*, the faculty at St. Louis, and the Board of Directors for further study, with power to act (Resolution 6).

The sessions were closed with the hymn "Abide, O Dearest Jesus."

**Session 13****June 28, Evening**

The thirteenth session was opened with devotional exercises conducted by the Rev. Paul Koenig. The minutes were then read and adopted.

*(Committee 14)*

Synod expressed sincere gratitude to God for the splendid and inspiring leadership of Dr. Behnken and bespoke for him the prayers of the entire membership of Synod (Resolution 20).

Synod instructed the Board of Directors to assist the Board for Audio-Visual Aids in co-ordinating its duties and providing



the necessary aids requested by Synod, synodical Districts, organizations, congregations, and individuals (Resolution 12, *T. B.*, p. 103). Memorials 1002, 1003, and 76, referring to the distribution of visual aids, were placed into the hands of the Board for Visual Education (Resolution 10). Synod asked the President to appoint a committee to study the appeal referred to in Resolution 13 in *Today's Business*, page 104, and recommend the necessary action.

Synod by resolution expressed its gratitude to our Lord and Savior for the great blessings emanating from the 20 years of Gospel ministry of Dr. Walter A. Maier and ordered a copy of the resolution sent to the family (Resolution 14).

The blessings upon the labors of those who purchased Valparaiso University and their successors were gratefully acknowledged (Resolution 15).

(Committee 16)

Immanuel Lutheran Church, Fargo, N. Dak., was accepted into membership and its constitution approved. The following were admitted to membership in Synod: Pastors Donald A. Christiansen, Robert Hackler, James W. Mack, Robert W. Olson, Marcus Zill; Teacher Richard E. Gibeson.

(Committee 12)

The resolution on increased pension benefits was presented in revised form; action was postponed until tomorrow (Resolution 16, *T. B.*, p. 172). Synod declined the request that pensions to such as withdraw from the Synodical Conference be continued (Resolution 8, *T. B.*, p. 99, Memorial 819—second resolve). Synod declined to refund any payments while an active member and his congregation are members of Synod. However, in the event that both worker and the congregation leave Synod the contributions in behalf of that particular worker with accrued interest are to be refunded (Resolution 9). The request made in Memorial 823 was declined (Resolution 11, *T. B.*, p. 125). The Fiscal Conference was instructed to provide for the special pension benefits that had been voted (Resolution 12). The numbering of paragraphs in the *Handbook* under Section 10.47 was ordered changed as given in Resolution 13, *T. B.*, p. 125. The report and the financial statement of the Board of Support and Pensions were accepted with an expression of commendation to the Board and the Accounting Department (Resolution 15).

It was resolved to reconsider the resolution of the afternoon session concerning the pensions of South American workers (*T. B.*, pp. 97—98). The resolution was amended by striking out the words "or support" (lines 10 and 11). Thereupon the amended resolution was adopted.

(Committee 16, T. B., p. 69, Memorials 501, 507—510)

The interpretation of the word "arrange" of Section 3.43 given in Memorial 501 and further explained as meaning "cannot enter a congregation without its consent" was adopted and accepted as satisfying Unprinted Memorial 7 of the Akron, Colo., conference of October 11—13, 1949 (Resolution 12). The action of Synod's officials in defining the status of our teachers as "ministers of religion not ordained" was approved; a committee was appointed to review and study the entire question and report to the next convention (Resolution 10, T. B., p. 68).

The sessions were closed by singing Hymn 3, repeating Luther's evening prayer and the Lord's Prayer.

## Session 14

June 29, A. M.

The devotional exercises with which the fourteenth session was opened were conducted by Vice-President-elect A. H. Grumm, who called on the convention to give themselves wholly to Christ, whereupon the program of expansion which had been adopted would go over self-evidently. The minutes were then read and adopted. Dr. Walker presented the third installment of his essay, on Rev. 3:14-22, the Letter to the Church at Laodicea.

Committee 14 made a special report disavowing for themselves and the Synodical Press Committee any responsibility for the item in this morning's paper, concerning Unprinted Memorial 1 (Resolution 13).

(Committee 1, T. B., p. 155)

The Board for Higher Education was authorized to invite the District Student Aid officers to a conference to deliberate on ways and means of adjusting the Student Aid program to present-day conditions. Transportation is to be defrayed by the Districts, room and board by the Board for Higher Education (Resolution 38). Synod resolved to establish a scholarship fund of \$10,000 to be accumulated by inviting the Districts to contribute from \$250 to \$500 and to be administered by the Board for Higher Education to assist qualified foreign students, the sons and daughters of our foreign missionaries, and other qualified persons to pursue such graduate studies as will benefit the Church in its educational program (Resolution 39). The Board for Higher Education was authorized to create up to five additional professorships at River Forest and Seward (T. B., p. 156, Resolutions 40, 41). The Board for Higher Education in consultation with the teachers' colleges is to decide on the requirements for a Lutheran teacher's diploma (Resolution 42). Gratefully acknowledging the Southern Nebraska District's interest in secondary education, Synod referred the ques-

tion about Concordia High School of Seward to the Board for Higher Education and the Board of Directors for appropriate action (*T. B.*, p. 157, Resolution 43). The problems connected with removing any injustices in connection with the provision of residences for retiring professors was referred to the Board for Higher Education (Resolution 44). The policy inaugurated by the Board for Higher Education in the matter of modified service of professors is to continue to guide the actions of the respective authorities until 1956, when further recommendations are to be presented to the convention (Resolution 45). Synod declined to reverse its position in the matter of retiring professors (Resolution 46).

(Committee 4, *T. B.*, p. 108)

In the matter of State aid, Synod reaffirmed for the next triennium the position taken in 1944 and 1947, which recognizes the justice of accepting or claiming the social service program of the State, but opposes granting of State funds for the teaching program of the church school (Resolution 9).

The merger of the Committee on Marriage, Divorce, Remarriage, and Related Subjects with the Committee on Marriage and the Family, a subcommittee of the Board for Parish Education, was ratified (Resolution 10, *T. B.*, p. 143). The committee was instructed to continue its work. The Family Life Committee is to provide suitable materials to promote Christian family life and to provide special training opportunities for those who work with families in the local congregations (Resolution 11). The congregations were called upon to train their young people for Christian family life, to provide opportunities to bring Christian young people together, and especially to warn against un-Scriptural and un-Christian marriages which add to the contractual obligations of spouses laid down in the Scripture or require commitments about children. The subject of confirmation instruction is to be studied at pastoral conferences and in essays published in our journals. Congregations are to integrate all educational work with their confirmation program. The Board for Parish Education is to supervise the production of a manual on confirmation instruction. (*T. B.*, p. 144, Resolution 13). In order to stimulate attendance at Bible classes, Synod set a goal of at least an additional 5 per cent of communicant members in Bible classes by 1953, urged all Districts to set for themselves definite goals, and instructed the Board for Parish Education to supply effective study materials as well as training helps for the leaders.

(Committee 3, *T. B.*, p. 183, Resolution 10)

The resolution reaffirming as Scripturally correct the use of Rom. 16:17 in our Constitution, Catechism, and the *Brief Statement*

and warning against unionism and the tolerance of error and pointing out that the denial of church fellowship must be neither applied mechanically nor be weakened by failure properly to apply it was presented. The amendment to insert in line 41 of *Today's Business*, page 183, after the word "doctrine" the words "and cause divisions" was seconded. It was pointed out that we must expand the resolution beyond false doctrine to include such matters as the adiaphoristic controversies after Luther's death. No action was taken.

(Committee 8)

The production of a family Bible was referred to the General Literature Board and the Directors of Concordia Publishing House. Synod extended recognition to *The Mission Call* and encouraged its members to subscribe for it. Synod commended the General Literature Board for its faithful and successful work. In order to promote the production of works of scholarly nature, Synod encouraged Boards of Control to release competent men for scholarly work and encouraged the General Literature Board to avail itself of the talents of qualified retired men for research and literary work in specialized fields. Pastors and teachers were asked to purchase and read these works. Congregations were urged to place the volumes in church, school, and public libraries. (Resolutions 7—12.)

Election results:

*Board of Control, River Forest:* Rev. Paul Kluender; Teachers A. R. Roschke, E. H. Ruprecht; Messrs. Dr. Waldemar Link, F. O. Linstead, and Walter Peckat.

*Board of Support and Pensions:* Pastors O. Fedder, Bernard Janssen, Carl Pfothenhauer; Teachers E. A. Groth, A. W. Obermann; Messrs. Wm. Fenske, Howard Goetz, A. H. Hahn, A. Handrich, A. C. Sommer.

*Board for Audio-Visual Aids:* Pastors H. A. Bielenberg, Karl Maier; Teachers C. T. Brandhorst, Walter F. Steinberg; Messrs. T. G. Eggers, M. L. Stoepelwerth, Ernest Tiemann.

The Committee on Nominations proposed, and Synod adopted, the slate of the committee which is to select the Nominating Committee for the 1953 convention.

The Chairman recognized the presence of Mrs. Sadie Fulk Roehrs, president of the Lutheran Women's Missionary League. Also announced was the death of the Rev. H. Pottberg of the Atlantic District, which occurred last evening.

Synod adjourned with the table prayer.

**Session 15****June 29, P. M.**

The opening devotions were conducted by the Rev. E. F. Tonn. The minutes were read and adopted. The recommendation of Committee 3 relative to Rom. 16:17-18 was placed before the convention. Unanimous consent was given the Chair to put the motion permitting a withdrawal of the amendment that had been made. This motion was carried; the amendment was withdrawn; whereupon the resolution was unanimously adopted (*T. B.*, p. 183). All pastors, teachers, and laymen were requested to make a diligent study of Rom. 16:17-18 as well as related texts so that the clear doctrine contained in them should always be held and be properly applied among us (*T. B.*, p. 184, Resolution 11). Resolution 12, dealing with the question of differences in exegesis, was presented. Synod recognized the fact that there may be legitimate differences of opinion in purely exegetical matters, but this liberty does not extend farther, and no interpretation may be held which is contrary to the analogy of faith; all members of Synod were urged to be on guard against an abuse of this liberty. The committee explained officially upon being questioned that "farther" (line 23) means "purely exegetical matters, such as grammar, meaning of words, etc." Thereupon the resolution was unanimously adopted. Gratefully acknowledging the sincere concern for the welfare of God's kingdom which appeared in the letters addressed to our Synod by other members of the Synodical Conference and acknowledging their right and duty to call to our attention such doctrine and practice in our Church as have disturbed them, the *Praesidium* was asked to answer these letters on the basis of the action of this convention. (Resolutions 10-13.) Synod reaffirmed its position on engagement as stated in our synodical Catechism, Question 61, and asked the two theological faculties to clarify the opinions they had expressed on this matter and, with the approval of the *Praesidium*, to submit their report to our pastors and congregations (Resolutions 8, 9).

(Committee 1, *T. B.*, pp. 177, 179)

The Board for Higher Education was empowered to assist the Fort Wayne Lutheran Association for Secondary Education and the Board of Control of Concordia College in resolving administration problems with reference to unit control and other problems (Resolution 47). The Board for Higher Education was instructed to consider the installation of fire protection devices in all college buildings which would require it (Resolution 48). The action of the Board of Directors consolidating the school at Crespo with the seminary at Villa Ballester was ratified (Resolution 49). Synod

declined to change the entrance requirements for its theological seminaries, as well as the requests of Memorials 118 and 119, and the memorials asking for a reduction of the enrollment age at Springfield. The question of introducing coeducation was referred to the Board for Higher Education. (Resolutions 50—54.)

The recommendation of the Interim Committee that Synod decline to prorate the expenses of delegates to the conventions was adopted (T. B., p. 114, Memorial 84).

(Committee 4, T. B., p. 145)

In view of the rise in parochial school enrollment and the fact that our schools are not reaching their missionary potential because children of unchurched parents cannot be accepted for lack of teachers or of space, Synod resolved on a determined effort to enroll 50 per cent of our children in our schools by 1972. Congregations were urged to make provision for the children on waiting lists by drawing on their own resources or securing a subsidy from their District. Synod commended the faithful service of the emergency women teachers, urged congregations to help them take advantage of summer courses in our teachers' colleges, and ordered a recruiting system to provide the needed men teachers. Synod resolved to have our congregations foster prayerful use of the Bible in our homes and ordered its Board for Parish Education to offer the necessary guidance and helps. Committee 4 presented its resolution on a readable Bible, recommending that the Board for Parish Education through its advisory Committee on Versions study the problem. The motion was moved and seconded. Thereupon Synod referred the resolution of Committee 8, dealing with a similar matter which had been postponed in the previous session, to the Board for Parish Education, the Committee on Versions, in consultation with the Literature Board. No final action was taken on the resolution of Committee 4. (Resolutions 15—18.)

(Committee 3, T. B., p. 185)

Committee 3 presented Resolution 14, recommending adoption of the *Common Confession*. No action was taken.

(Committee 6, T. B., p. 51)

Synod resolved to make the First Vice-President a full-time salaried official and provided that in the event of his not being re-elected or of his resignation because of infirmity prior to the official retirement age the Board of Directors should make an adequate provision for his sustenance for such time as would be necessary. The same regulation was made applicable to the President of Synod. *Handbook* Section 2.31 was ordered changed to the form found in *Today's Business*, page 51. (Resolution 8.)

Committee 6 presented its resolution with reference to Memorial 512, page 408 (T. B., p. 162). After the expression "the two previously quoted sections," line 30, had been officially interpreted by the secretary of Committee 6 to include Article VII of Synod's Constitution referred to in the first "whereas" of the resolution, the memorial was rejected (Resolution 44). Synod authorized the Board of Directors to enlarge the synodical Church Extension Fund through gifts and loans and ordered *Handbook* 8.113 amended by the addition of the words "by loans arranged by the Board of Directors of Synod." *Handbook* 8.115d was amended as proposed in *Today's Business*, page 161, lines 38—40. All loans granted after July 1, 1950, are to be charged at the rate of interest established by the Church Extension Board (Resolution 43).

(Committee 11, T. B., p. 171, Resolution 25)

The request of the Family Worship Hour for an annual subsidy of \$50,000 for three years was referred to the Board for Missions in North and South America.

Election results:

*Board for Missions in North and South America:* Pastors Henry Blanke, Walter Dorre, Arthur Haake, Elmer Haserodt, George Kuechle; Messrs. Ferd. Korneffel, Ed. T. Schumm, Otto Steinwart, Paul Vetter.

*Selections Committee for the Nominating Committee of the 1953 Convention:* Pastors Aug. Bobzin, Wm. Drews, O. A. Sauer; Teacher Ernest Yunghans; Messrs. Edwin Hilgendorf, John Pohlmann, Alwin Wulf.

The session was closed with the votum.

## Session 16

June 29, Evening

The sixteenth session was opened with devotional exercises conducted by Dr. M. F. Kretzmann. The minutes were read and adopted. The Secretary was granted permission to insert two corrections in the minutes as found in *Today's Business*, page 175 and page 174.

(Committee 3)

In the discussion of the resolutions on the *Common Confession*, debate was limited to three minutes. An amendment was offered reading: "that it be understood that the acceptance of this document does not in any way affect our position as expressed in the *Brief Statement*." The amendment was rejected. The Chair then put the question: "Does anyone by his vote in favor of rejecting

the amendment repudiate the *Brief Statement*?" No one arose in answer. After an hour and a half discussion was broken off.

The Rev. Paul Koch was given the privilege of making a statement relative to his remarks about Dr. E. J. Friedrich, as Synod had requested. Since the statement consisted largely of questions, it was ruled out of order by the Chair, which ruling was upheld by the convention.

(Committee 12, T. B., p. 172)

The committee was given permission to substitute another motion for the one that had been offered previously. Thereupon Synod resolved to increase the contributions of employers to the synodical Pension Fund by 1 per cent, beginning January 1, 1951, and by an additional 1 per cent for each of the three successive years, the workers' contribution remaining at 4 per cent. No deductions from the special benefits accruing to workers already members of the fund shall be made if their employers fail to increase their rates of contribution. At the next convention the Board of Support and Pensions is to make such recommendations in this matter as may be deemed advisable. (Resolution 17.)

(Committee 5, p. 128 b, Resolutions 8—12)

The Board for Higher Education was encouraged to include at least one course on youth work at our seminaries and teachers' colleges. Synod expressed appreciation to Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, for establishing its youth course and the Walther League for financing an academic fellowship in youth work. Appropriations for the Board for Young People's Work shall in future follow Parish Education in financial statements. The granting of \$10,000 per annum to the Board for Young People's Work was authorized. With gratitude to God and commendation to the Student Service Commission, Synod accepted the report of the Commission. The Board for Parish Education was instructed to include the problem of suffusing the campuses with the dynamics of religion in its present study of the separation of Church and State.

The session was adjourned by singing Hymn 4, repeating Luther's evening prayer, and receiving the Apostolic Benediction.

## Session 17

June 30, A. M.

Devotions were conducted by the Rev. H. W. Bartels. The minutes were read and corrected and then adopted.

(Committee 5, Resolutions 13—18)

The resolutions of Committee 5 urging co-operation in the census of the Student Service Commission, using college graduates



in the service of the congregations, asking for adequate financial provision for an expanded student service, for continuation of the conference of student pastors, for financial provision to publish a bulletin for students at universities, and for a study of the problems of Districts financially unable to provide student service were adopted (*T. B.*, pp. 130—131).

(Committee 11)

The resolution was passed that "every appropriation be subject to the approval of the Fiscal Conference" whether it carries said restriction or not.

(Committee 6, *T. B.*, p. 106)

The proposed changes in the Constitution listed in *Today's Business*, page 106, Resolution 14, were adopted. Synod rejected Memorials 522—524, declaring *Handbook* 6.13a adequate. The faculty of Concordia Seminary was authorized to deputize qualified persons in foreign countries to censor religious and theological literature published in their countries (*T. B.*, pp. 159—160). Synod adopted no changes in the regulations of the appeals system (*T. B.*, p. 107), resolved to omit page numbers in future editions of the *Handbook*, and resolved officially "to ratify the selection of any District's name" and make this provision a by-law of the Constitution. Changes in the *Handbook* proposed in *Today's Business*, page 122, Resolutions 17 A, B, C, and D were adopted. Memorials 506 and 503 were rejected, this action disposing of the suggestions received by Committee 6 relative to the changes proposed (*T. B.*, pages 122—123). Instead of Resolution 20 (*T. B.*, p. 123) Synod adopted the following substitute: "Resolved, To broaden the scope of the committee authorized earlier (to wit: the committee which the President was authorized to appoint for the purpose of studying synodical nomination and election procedure) so as to study the policies and practices concerning the holding of District conventions." Synod rejected Memorial 515 on changing the frequency of conventions and Memorial 517 suggesting referendum by mail on urgent business. The College of Presidents was instructed to study the authority and responsibility of its body and report its findings to the next convention. The *Praesidium* was instructed to appoint a committee which is to contact the English District with a view to formulating some definite plan for the movement toward a natural amalgamation. Synod requested the Michigan District for full information relative to dividing the District at the next convention. Memorial 1014 (division of the Northwest District) was rejected. The appointment of a temporary synodical Stewardship Secretary was ratified. The change of the name of the Radio Committee to the Radio and Television Committee of

The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, together with the changes in the wording of *Handbook* 2.05a, 12.13a, 12.13b, 12.13c, was authorized. Memorials 539, 715, and 716 were rejected (*T. B.*, p. 134).

(Committee 3, *T. B.*, p. 191)

Resolution 19 of Committee 3 on Memorials 608—612, 634—640, 643—647 was amended by striking out everything after the word "resolve" (line 9) and substituting the following words: "to refer the changes to its regularly set-up channels for action." The amended motion was adopted. Committee 3 was by vote permitted to substitute for Resolution 14 (*T. B.*, p. 185) the resolution given on page 197. The discussion did not lead to final action. After resolving to reconvene at 1:00 o'clock, Synod adjourned with the table prayer.

## Session 18

June 30, P. M.

The eighteenth session of the convention was opened with devotional exercises conducted by Prof. Paul F. Bente. The resolution of Committee 3 which had been discussed in the previous session was adopted (Resolution 14, *T. B.*, p. 197). Also adopted were the recommendations that matters of church practice which must be adjudicated between our Synod and the American Lutheran Church be referred for study to a committee consisting of the *Praesidium* and the District Presidents, together with a similar group from the American Lutheran Church. A Committee on Doctrinal Unity is to be reappointed and serve as a steering committee and clearinghouse for all questions touching the *Common Confession*. Every member of our Synod was earnestly asked to send any suggestions regarding the *Common Confession* to this committee. The President was instructed to secure the consent of our sister synods in the Synodical Conference to these resolutions and to request the President of the American Lutheran Church eventually to present this agreement to its sister synods for approval and acceptance. All members of Synod were warned not to engage in acts of fellowship before the official announcement of the consummation of fellowship had been made. The Committee on Doctrinal Unity was thanked for its conscientious work and its report adopted (*T. B.*, p. 186).

The answer to the request regarding a distinction between prayer fellowship and joint prayer is to be held in abeyance until the President's treatise on prayer fellowship has been published. Until then an answer may be sought according to *Handbook* 2.109. The President was commended for submitting essays on the issues raised by "A Statement" and was asked to complete the program

and to use the reactions for the furtherance of agreement.. Specific accusations in the memorials touching "A Statement" are to be referred to the proper channels authorized by the present session of Synod. (T. B., p. 196, Resolutions 20, 21.)

Committee 3 was discharged with a rising vote of thanks.

President Hasse of the Brazil District bade the convention farewell, wishing them Godspeed in their work and voicing the prayer that God would give to our Synod the spirit of unity. Dr. Behnken charged him to greet the brethren in Brazil and besought for him a safe journey and Godspeed in his work.

(Committee 20A and 20B)

Synod sustained the decision of the Board of Appeals in the Minnesota District appeal (T. B., p. 163) and in the Western District appeal (T. B., p. 150). Synod declined to publish the unprinted memorial of the Owensville, Mo., congregation. President Roschke of the Western District was granted the privilege of making a statement in connection with the decision of the Board of Appeals.

Statement of the President of the Western District relating to the action in the Owensville Case:

To The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, assembled  
in convention at Milwaukee, Wis., June 21—30, 1950

DEAR BRETHREN:

Upon recommendation of the Committee of Review The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod has made the decision of the Board of Appeals in the case of the Western District versus the Rev. Paul Melcher and Zion Lutheran Church of Owensville, Mo., its own.

The Western District stands charged with the duty of receiving the Rev. Paul Melcher and Zion Lutheran Church of Owensville, Mo., back into membership.

Synod by adopting the opinion of the Board of Appeals in the case of the Western District versus the Rev. Paul Melcher and Zion Lutheran Church of Owensville, Mo., has in effect ruled that pastors and congregations need not be bound by Synod's Constitution and By-Laws.

Since this case involves an underlying principle which will influence the whole question of synodical supervision of doctrine and life and administration of office, and since many souls are affected by this decision of the Board of Appeals,

Therefore, the *Praesidium* of the Western District, acting with the consent of the Board of Directors of this District, finds itself, in conscience bound, compelled to inform Synod that the Western District cannot receive the Rev. Paul Melcher and Zion Lutheran Church of Owensville into membership of the Western District until the matter has been placed before the next convention of the Western District.

(Signed) E. L. ROSCHKE, President  
Western District

## (Committee 1, T. B., p. 189)

Synod declined Unprinted Memorial 28. The report of Memorial 133 was assigned to the Board for Higher Education for action. Memorial 147, asking assistance for graduate study, was referred to the Committee on Allocating C. T. O. Funds. The question of an additional professorship was referred to the Board of Directors with power to act (Resolution 58). The budget for South American educational institutions was assigned to the Board for Home Missions in North and South America (Resolution 58). Mission Boards and the Board of Directors are to avail themselves of the services of the Board for Higher Education as far as that is feasible (Resolution 60). Memorial 532 suggesting a change in the name of the Board for Higher Education was referred to the Board for Higher Education, the Board of Directors, and the Mission Board concerned. The findings of these combined groups are to be made available to the 1953 convention (Resolution 61). Synod acknowledged with gratitude to God the devoted services of the presidents of its institutions and their faculties (Resolution 62).

## (Committee 4, T. B., p. 146)

The resolution regarding a readable Bible (Resolution 18) was adopted. Lutheran communities were reminded of the desirability of following up the elementary education program with Christian secondary education (Resolution 19). Congregations were urged to explore the possibility of Saturday schools, and the Board for Parish Education was encouraged to explore the curricular needs of this agency (Resolution 20). Congregations are to examine vacation Bible schools as missionary agencies and as means of supplementing the religious instruction of schools (Resolution 21). District Boards of Education are to guide the parish program (Resolution 22). All congregations were urged to set up local boards of Christian education and a system of child accounting (Resolution 23). The Board for Parish Education was authorized to engage two additional men for its editorial staff at Synod's expense (Resolution 24). Synod revised *Handbook* Section 7.55 as proposed in *Today's Business*, page 149, to place the Sunday School Teacher Training Committee under the Board for Parish Education (Resolution 25). Resolution 26 was rejected. The Committee was discharged with thanks.

Synod resolved to send a copy of the final minutes to all delegates.

## (Committee 16)

Synod accepted into membership the Rev. Robert Schroeter, St. Louis, 1944, Northern Illinois District.

## (Committee 11, T. B., p. 167)

\$16,500 was allocated to create a Department for Social Welfare. A board of five men is to be appointed by the *Praesidium*, at least two of whom are members of the Board of Directors of the Associated Lutheran Charities. The Board of Directors in conjunction with the Board for Social Welfare is to draft necessary regulations. The Board for Social Welfare shall appoint an Executive Secretary and supervise his work. The office is to be established in the synodical office building in St. Louis. (Resolution 19.)

Church Extension loans in foreign countries are to be made in the money of the country and to be thus repaid (T. B., p. 53, Resolution 4). The report of the General Church Extension Board was adopted (Resolution 5).

Congregations were urged systematically and enthusiastically to support the Lutheran Hour (T. B., p. 70, Resolution 7). Memorial 805 with its resolutions was adopted (page 71, Resolution 9). Memorial 807 was rejected (page 70, Resolution 8). Memorial 808 (unified budget) is to be put into effect as soon as conditions warrant (page 71, Resolution 11). Resolution 12 required no action. Memorials 416 (page 72, Resolution 13), 417 (page 139, Resolution 14), and Unprinted Memorial 71 were rejected. The Board of Directors and the Trustees were commended for their faithful services; the congregations involved for permitting their pastors to serve on these boards; and the Central and Western Districts for permitting their stewardship secretaries to work part-time for Synod's Stewardship Committee (page 141, Resolution 16). The Treasurer of Synod was commended for his faithful and efficient service and his report adopted (page 142, Resolution 17). Resolution 20 (pp. 167—168) was tabled. The President of Synod was asked to communicate to all congregations the desire of the convention that they adjust the salaries of their parish workers. The Board of Directors is to adjust the salaries of non-teaching synodical employees (page 170, Resolution 22). Unprinted Memorial 294 suggesting direct pledges to Synod was referred to the Stewardship Secretary of Synod (page 171, Resolution 24). Synod adopted the suggestion of the committee to use his prerogative to order the Committee on Finances to meet before the convention (page 171, lines 39—43).

## (Committee 6)

The action of the President in appointing the Fourth Vice-President was upheld (page 195, Resolution 49). The President was authorized to appoint District Presidents to the convention committees (page 134, Resolution 31). The name of the Board for Missions in Europe was changed to read "Board for European Affairs" (Resolution 32). Section 12.2 of *Reports and Memorials*,

page 307, was accepted (Resolution 33). On motion of Rev. Karl Hofmann, seconded by Wm. J. Harder, Synod authorized the Board of Directors in consultation with the *Praesidium* and the standing Committee on Constitutional Matters to amend the By-Laws to make them conform to the projected revised charter (T. B., p. 159, Resolution 35). Unprinted Memorial 79 was rejected. The name of Concordia College, Portland, Oreg., was ratified (page 160, Resolution 38). The change in By-Laws Section 6.115 proposed in *Today's Business*, page 160, was ratified (Resolution 39). The request of Unprinted Memorial 64 was denied and complainants referred to *Handbook* 5.81 (T. B., p. 188, Resolution 40). The change proposed in the Constitution Article X, B, 2, found in *Today's Business*, page 188, was adopted on motion of Rev. Karl Hofmann and Mr. Otto G. Liebenow (page 188, Resolution 42). The name "Northwest District of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod" was ratified. Memorial 511 (Rights of Self-Ruling Congregations) was rejected. Resolution 46 required no action. Change in the *Handbook* 2.95, as proposed in *Today's Business*, page 193, was authorized.

(Committee 8)

*The Lutheran Witness*, *Der Lutheraner*, *Theological Monthly*, *Lutheran Education*, were ordered to continue functioning as at present (T. B., p. 137, Resolution 13). Other suggestions of Memorial 711 were not entertained. Synod resolved to mail its official *Proceedings*, *Statistical Yearbook*, and *Book of Reports and Memorials* to all active and retired pastors and teachers, and amended Section 11.23f of the *Handbook* to read as proposed in *Today's Business*, page 138. The essays presented by Prof. M. Franzmann and Dr. M. Walker were ordered sent to all lay delegates of this convention and to all pastors and teachers in Synod. The Board for Parish Education was asked to develop these essays into a course of Bible study.

(Committee 14)

The Emergency Planning Council was authorized to continue functioning in the resettlement of displaced persons and refugees in Europe, but other phases of European work were placed under the jurisdiction of the Board for European Affairs (T. B., p. 102, Resolution 9). Relative to Memorial 1001, the position of the previous convention was reaffirmed. The Secretary of Synod was instructed to send a copy of Resolution 7 to the Synodical Conference Convention (faithful reporting of military addresses). The invitation of the Minnesota District to hold the 1956 convention at St. Paul was adopted. Gratefully acknowledged were the leadership of Dr. Behnken, the services of the Vice-Presidents, the Secretary, his assistant, the Treasurer of Synod, members of boards

and committees. Votes of thanks were given to Trinity Lutheran Church, Milwaukee, its pastors, organist, choirs, and members, to the South Wisconsin District, to the newspapers, to the press association, and the reporters who covered the convention, the Milwaukee radio stations and those individuals connected with the stations who have rendered special services, to the railroads, and to a group of committees and individuals listed on page 873. The Committee on Excuses presented a summary of its report, whereupon the report of the committee was adopted.

The convention closed by singing "Now Thank We All Our God" and uniting in the Lord's Prayer.

PAUL F. BENTE, *Assistant Secretary*

---





## Index of Action of Synod on Printed and Unprinted Memorials

No. of Memorial	Title of Memorial	Considered by Committee	Disposition in Proceedings
<b>Unprinted Memorials</b>			<b>Page</b>
1	Request for Action on Court Martial (Mr. Edward Zepp)	14	863
2	Jewish Mission Work (Inland Empire Pastoral Conference)	2	496
3	Fellowship with the A. L. C. (St. John's, Bound Brook, N. J.)	3	585
4	Reduce Entrance Age at Springfield (St. Paul's, Shawano, Wis.)	1	58
5	Protest on Pension Rate Increase (Rev. G. Schaefer, Lone Rock, Iowa)	12	796
6	Reduce Entrance Age at Springfield (Zion, Gresham, Wis.)	1	58
7	Art. 3.43 and 3.65 in Handbook (Greeley-Sterling County Pastoral Conference)	6	501
8	Re Enabling Action on South American Pensions (Board of Support and Pensions)	12	807
9	Salaries of College Presidents (Board of Control, Seward)	1	341
10	Change of Name, Oregon and Washington District (Northwest District)	6	557
11	Congregations to Vote on Doctrinal Unity (Northern and Central Ohio Conference)	3	585
12	The Mission Call, by the Staff	8	723
13	Protest on Pension Rate Increase (St. Lucas, Ottawa, Can.)	12	796
14	Approve Common Confession (Grace, River Forest Ill.)	3	585
15	Representatives to Europe (Dr. J. T. Mueller)	2	448
16	Report of Bureau of Information Regarding Secret Orders	7	862
17	Administration-Library Building (Springfield Board of Control)	1	58
18	Representatives in Europe (Dr. F. C. Streufert)	2	448
19	Funds for Executive Secretary of Social Welfare (Associated Lutheran Charities)	11	739
20	Survey of Publications (Queens-Long Island Conference)	8	722
21	No Pronouncements on Doctrine (Rev. H. A. Schroeder)	3	585
22	Family Worship Hour (Mr. Theo. Schlake)	14	777
23	Activities in European Countries (Dr. F. C. Streufert, Rev. H. A. Mayer)	2	448
24	Addendum to Memorial 407 (Rev. Uppala Wegelius)	2	452
25	Appeal to Consider Memorials 607-651 Before Any Major Business (Mr. H. A. Strumpler, et al.)	3	*
26	Endorsement of Twenty Missionaries to Japan (Western District L. W. M. L.)	2	471
27	Endorsement of Memorial 512 (Northeast Ohio Conference)	6	529
28	Study of Hebrew and Greek (Rev. R. E. Kuehnert)	1	343
29	Concerning Suppers and Sales (Rev. R. E. Kuehnert)	6	
30	C. P. H. on Non-Profit Basis (Rev. R. E. Kuehnert)	8	723
31	Appeal from Decision of Board of Appeals (Western District)	20B	811
32	Against Ranking System (Members of Fort Wayne Faculty)	1	336
33	For Joining National Lutheran Conference (West Coast Conference, Florida-Georgia)	3	691
34	Re Public Relations Department and Radio Committee (Northern Nebraska Department of Public Relations)	13	825
35	Twenty Missionaries for Japan (Board of Foreign Missions)	2	472
36	Synod-Wide Prayer for Missions (Missionary R. Prange)	2	497
37	Join the National Lutheran Council (Trinity, Santa Ana, Calif.)	3	691
38	Synod to Declare Its Position (Grace, Chicago)	3	
39	Censorship in Foreign Countries (St. Louis Faculty)	6	557
40	Favoring Pension Rate Increase (Zion, Brainerd, Minn.)	12	796
41	Reduce Entrance Age at Springfield (Immanuel, Gresham, Wis.)	1	458
42	Establish Building and Loan Department (Immanuel, Freeport, Ill.)	11	776

43	Join National Lutheran Council (Bethany, Chicago)	3	691
44	Re Charges Administration of President's Office	3	658
45	Senior College at River Forest (St. Louis Board of Control)	1	75, 238
46	Re Minority Report on National Lutheran Council (Good Shepherd, Des Plaines, Ill.)	3	691
47	Ranking of Professors (St. John's College, Winfield, Kans.)	1	336
48	Change of Name at Portland, Oreg. (Board of Control, Portland)	6	557
49	Ranking of Faculty Members (Members of River Forest Faculty)	1	336
50	Adopt <i>Common Confession</i> (Southeastern Circuit Conference of Florida-Georgia District)	3	585
51	Pre-teacher Training at Oakland (Southern California District)	1	120
52	Re Theological Books (Rev. F. R. Webber)	8	723
53	Report of Committee on Church Architecture (Rev. F. R. Webber)	14	864
54	Re Salaries Being Paid in Synod (St. Louis Laymen)	1, 11	340, 778
55	Full-Time Radio Director (Synodical Radio Com.)	14	832
56	Accept <i>Common Confession</i> (Southeastern District Conference)	3	585
57	Administrative Matters (Fort Wayne College and High School)	1	94, 96
58	Fellowship the A. L. C. (Lutheran Theological High School, Oberursel)	3	585
59	Re Request Baden Hall (Winfield Board of Control)	1	112
60	Women's Dormitory (Winfield Board of Control)	1	113
61	Re National Lutheran Council (Trinity, Oak Park, Ill.)	3	691
62	Against <i>Common Confession</i> (Trinity, Oak Park, Ill.)	3	585
63	Supplementary Report (Board of Appeals)	6	809
64	Protesting a Candidacy for Professorship (Rev. H. D. Mensing, et al.)	6	558
65	Reject the <i>Common Confession</i> (Rev. H. D. Mensing, et al.)	3	585
66	Irregularity in Calling of Candidates by St. Louis Board of Electors (Rev. H. D. Mensing, et al.)	6	559
67	Request for New Organ (St. Louis Board of Control)	1	54
68	Publication of <i>Statistical Yearbook</i> (Fort Wayne Conference)	8	725
69	Reject the <i>Common Confession</i> (St. Paul's, Bennett, Iowa)	3	585
70	Increase Professors' Salaries (Board for Higher Education)	1	338
71	Wasteful Practices in Synod (Rev. Albert C. Rolf)	11	780
72	Teachers to Receive <i>Proceedings and Yearbook</i> (Synodical Secretaries, et al.)	8	726
73	Report of Department of Public Relations (Rev. O. C. J. Hoffmann)	13	825
74	Coeducation at St. Paul, Minn. (Minnesota District Board of Directors)	1	214
75	Invitation to St. Paul, Minn., for 1956 Convention (Minnesota District)	14	868
76	Audio-Visual Aids Office in Minneapolis, Minn. (Grace, Duluth, Minn.)	14	818
77	Protest Against Attempts to Correct Professors and Officials (Dr. Theo. Graebner, et al.)	6	**
78	Appeal to Consider Memorials 607-651 Before Taking Up Any Major Business (Rev. H. Bohnhoff, et al.)	3	*
79	Book of Memorials to be Printed by March 15 (Zion, Kalamazoo, Mich.)	6	561
80	<i>Præsidium</i> to Choose Memorials for Printing (St. Louis Conference)	6	522
81	Report of Charter Committee (George Elgel, Chairman)	6	561
82	Raising the Synodical Budget (Metropolitan Zone, Southern California L. L. L.)	11	781
83	Revision of Appeal Regulations (Rev. C. A. Bramscher)	6	811
84	Report of Committee on Prorating Expenses (Dr. M. Plehler, Chairman)	direct	868
85	Request to Print Documents in Western District Appeal Case	20b	812

\* These memorials were withdrawn upon the assurance of Committee 3 that action would be taken.

\*\* The petitioners reported to Committee 6 that the request of their unprinted memorial had been satisfied by the report of the Special Committee appointed by Synod at the convention, page 618.

## Memorials as Printed in the Book of "Reports and Memorials"

## I. Seminaries and Colleges

101	Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo.	1, 6	39, 543
102	Concordia Seminary, Springfield, Ill.	1	55
103	Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Ill.	1	59
104	Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebr.	1	76
105	Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind.	1	92
106	Concordia College, Milwaukee, Wis.	1	97
107	Concordia College, St. Paul, Minn.	1	99
108	St. Paul's College, Concordia, Mo.	1	102
109	Concordia Collegiate Institute, Bronxville, N. Y.	1	105
110	St. John's College, Winfield, Kans.	1	111
111	Concordia Academy, Portland, Oreg.	1	114
112	California Concordia College, Oakland, Calif.	1	117
113	Concordia College, Edmonton, Alberta	1	120
114	Lutheran Concordia College, Austin, Tex.	1	125
115	Seminario Concordia, Buenos Aires, Argentina	1	129
116	Concordia Seminary, Porto Alegre	1	131
117	The Seminaries	1	317
118	Emphasize Pastors' Duties	1	317
119	Shorten Training for Pastors	1	318
120	Reduce Enrollment Age at Springfield	1	58
121	Reduce Enrollment Age at Springfield to Eighteen Years	1	58
122	Enrollment of Students at Springfield after Graduation from High School	1	58
123	Changing Entrance Requirements for Springfield Seminary	1	58
124	Additional Funds for Equipment for the New Music Building at River Forest	1	67
125	Additional Music Classrooms at River Forest	1	68
126	Completion of the New Dormitory for Women at River Forest by Adding the North Wing	1	69
127	Repeated Request for an Auditorium at River Forest	1	70
128	Remodeling of the Old Music Building at River Forest or an Addition to the Administration Building	1	71
129	Continued Remodeling of the Older Dormitories at River Forest	1	72
130	Repeated Request for Additional Professorships to Replace Some of the Temporary Instructorships at River Forest	1	73
131	Establish the Third and the Fourth College Year of Pre-Ministerial Training at River Forest	1	75, 238
132	Expansion of Concordia High School, Seward, Nebr.	1	88
133	Adequate Supply of Teachers	1	318
134	Inaugurate Teacher Training at Fort Wayne	1	94, 214
135	Administration-Library-Auditorium Building at Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind.	1	95
136	Expand Concordia College, St. Paul, Minn., to a Senior College	1	101, 238
137	Coeducation at Austin	1	128
138	Synodical Educational Institution in Southeast U. S.	1	322
139	The Senior College	1	239
140	The Present Pre-Seminary Colleges	1	214, 325
141	Continue High School Department at Our Preparatory Schools	1	214, 325
142	Change Entrance Requirements for Our College Departments	1	328
143	Professors' Conferences	1	329
144	Rescind Resolution re Retirement Age of Professors	1	330
145	Rescind Resolution re Compulsory Retirement of Professors at the Age of Seventy	1	331
146	Repeal Ranking of Professors	1	334
147	Assistance for Graduate Study	1	336
148	Report of the Board for Higher Education	1, 11, 6	135

(For Table of Contents see Index)

## II. Parish Education

201	Report of the Board for Parish Education	4, 14, 9, 6	344, 816
202	Sunday School Teacher Training	4	399

## III. Young People's Work

301	Report of Board for Young People's Work	5	402
302	Report of the Student Service Commission	5	412
303	Increase Funds for Promotion of Youth Work	5	417

## IV. Missions

401	Report of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of Missions	2, 14	419, 816
402	Report of the Board for Missions in North and South America	2	427
403	Abolish Board of Missions for North and South America and Set Up Two Boards	6	437
404	Report of the General Church Extension Board	11, 6	437, 519
405	Repayments to Synod's Church Extension Fund	11	440
406	Report of the Board for Missions in Europe	2, 6, 12	442
407	Support for the Only Building of Activity of the Free Evangelical Lutheran Church of Finland	2	450
408	Report of the Armed Services Commission	14	452
409	Report of the Board of Missions to the Deaf	2	455
410	Commending Board for Work Among Deaf	2	461
411	Encourage Synod to Continue Work Among the Deaf	2	462
412	Report of the Board of Foreign Missions	2	464
413	Mailing Mission	2	473
414	Medical Missions	2	475
415	"For Such a Day as This—More Men for Christ!"	2	479
416	Allocating More Budget Money for Missions	11	488
417	Allocate More Funds for Missions	11	489

## V. Constitutional Matters

501	Report of the Committee on Constitutional Matters for the Triennium, 1947 to 1950	6	500
502	Report of the Committee on Co-ordination of Synod's Work	6	502
503	Amend Rule Regarding Publishing of Memorials	6	520
504	Some Changes in the Handbook	6	809
505	Changes in Paragraphs 8.77, 8.79a, and 8.83 of the Handbook	6	523
506	Amend By-Laws 2.15 and 3.31	6	524
507	Amend Sections 3.43, 3.65, and 3.67 of the Synodical Handbook	6	501
508	Amend Sections 3.43, 3.65, and 3.67 of the Synodical Handbook	6	501
509	Concerning Synodical Handbook Articles 3.43 and 3.65	6	501
510	Amendments and Revisions in Synodical Rules	6	501
511	Rights of Self-ruling Congregations	6	525
512	Change in Constitution	6	527
513	Revise Voting Procedure	6	530
514	Postponing the Election of Executive Officers	6	531
515	Strengthen the Synodical Convention by Changing the Frequency, Place, Type, and Number of Delegates	6	532
516	Define the Authority and Responsibility of the College of Presidents	6	533
517	Referendum by Mail for Urgent Synodical Business	6	534
518	Develop Principles Governing District Formations and Dissolutions	6	535
519	On English District Amalgamation	6	535
520	Re English District	6	537
521	Division of Michigan District	6	538
522	Concerning Censorship in Synod	6	539
523	Relocate the Responsibility for Censorship	6	540
524	Concerning a Change in Censorship	6	540
525	Change in Editorship of Official Synodical Organs	6	541
526	Department of Public Relations—Restudy 1947 Resolutions	13	826
527	Discontinuing Publicity and Missionary Education Department	13, 6	545, 738
528	Decentralize Synodical Missionary Education and Publicity	13, 6	546, 738
529	Abolish Office of Director of Publicity and Missionary Education	13, 6	547, 738
530	Disapprove Appointment of Synodical Stewardship Secretary	6	548
531	Change Name of Synodical Radio Committee	6	550
532	Rename the Board for Higher Education	1	315
533	Establish Department of Christian Stewardship	13, 6	547, 738
534	Create Office of Secretary of Christian Charity	11	550, 739
535	Create Office of Director of Inner Mission	11	551, 739
536	Establish a Permanent Planning Council	14	858
537	Full-Time Director for Establishment of Radio and Television Outlets	14	831
538	Full-Time Director of Radio	14	832
539	Appointment of Statistician by President	6	551
540	Filling Positions Not Requiring Specialized Training	4	552
541	Status of Day School Teachers	6	389
542	On Communing Lodge Members	6	553

VI. Intersynodical and Doctrinal Matters

601	Report of the Committee on Doctrinal Unity .....	3	563
602	Accept <i>Common Confession</i> .....	3	573
603	Reject <i>Common Confession of Faith</i> .....	3	575
604	Reject <i>Common Confession</i> .....	3	579
605	Decline <i>Common Confession of Faith</i> as Basis for Fellowship .....	3	581
606	Objections to Statement of Doctrinal Unity .....	3	583
607	Re the Confessional Basis for Church Union and Fellowship .....	3	584
608	Where Does Synod Now Stand? .....	3	587
609	Correct Synodical District Essay .....	3	590
610	Regarding the President's Theses on the Church .....	3	597
611	Concerning Synodical Discipline .....	3	598
612	Remove Leaven of False Doctrine and Practice .....	3	599
613	Reject "A Statement" .....	3	601
614	Concerning "A Statement" .....	3	605
615	Concerning "A Statement" .....	3	606
616	Synod Reject False Teachings in "A Statement" .....	3	609
617	1. Reject and Disavow Doctrinal Errors in "A Statement"		
	2. President Admonish District Presidents Who Have Departed from True Doctrine		
	3. Require District Presidents to Admonish Pastors, Professors, Teachers, etc.	3	609
618	Issues Raised by "A Statement" .....	3	614
619	Issues Raised by "A Statement" — President to Exercise Doctrinal Discipline .....	3	615
620	Issues Raised by "A Statement" — Synod Purge Itself of Halting Between Two Opinions .....	3	616
621	Issues Raised by "A Statement" — Every Departure also in Non-Fundamentals, Divisive .....	3	617
622	"A Statement" .....	3	618
623	Re Appointment of Fourth Vice-President .....	6	618
624	Protesting Against Appointment of Fourth Vice-President .....	6	620
625	Repudiate the St. Louis Faculty Opinion (Rom. 16:17) .....	3	622
626	Application of Rom. 16:17 .....	3	625
627	Rom. 16:17 .....	3	627
628	On Rom. 16:17-18 .....	3	628
629	On Rom. 16:17 .....	3	629
630	On Rom. 16:17-18 .....	3	630
631	Withdraw Rom. 16:17 from Official Doctrinal Statements .....	3	631
632	Position of Synod on Engagement .....	3	632
633	On Engagement .....	3	634
634	Investigation of the St. Louis Faculty .....	3	634
635	Special Committee to Investigate the St. Louis Faculty .....	3	638
636	Demanding an Investigation of the Faculty of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis .....	3	639
637	Public Correction of Public Error .....	3	641
638	Public Correction of Public Error .....	3	642
639	Purge <i>Lutheran Witness</i> of Error .....	3	643
640	Concerning Statements in <i>Lutheran Witness</i> .....	3	644
641	The Terms "Prayer Fellowship" and "Joint Prayer" .....	3	644
642	Prayer Fellowship and Joint Prayer .....	3	645
643	Joint Prayer or Prayer Fellowship? .....	3	646
644	Repudiate Pamphlet <i>Prayer Fellowship</i> by Theodore Graebner .....	3	647
645	Dr. Graebner's Aberrations and Dr. Behnken's Ineffective Action .....	3	649
646	Condemn and Discontinue Association of Lutheran Seminarians .....	3	651
647	Evangelical Procedure in Dealing with Erring Churches .....	3	654
648	Report of the Committee on Finnish Relations .....	3	663
649	Report on Agreement of Breslau Synod and Free Church .....	3	665
650	Questions Asked by the Honorable Wisconsin Synod .....	3	666
651	Appeal of the Norwegian Synod .....	3	667
652	Joint Report on Scouting .....	7	669
653	Report of Committee on Membership in the National Lutheran Council .....	3	671
654	Membership in National Lutheran Council .....	3	685
655	Affiliate with National Lutheran Council .....	3	685
656	Apply for Membership in National Lutheran Council .....	3	687
657	Overture on Affiliation with the National Lutheran Council .....	3	688
658	Reject Membership in the National Lutheran Council .....	3	689
659	Not to Join the National Lutheran Council .....	3	691

Fourth Vice-President, Protest on Appointment	620, 660
Lutheran Witness, Purging of	643
"Prayer Fellowship,"	
Repudiation of	647
Public Correction of Public Error	641
Resolution on Discipline	658
St. Louis Faculty, Investigation of	634 ff.
Displaced Persons Program	852
District Matters:	
College of Presidents	241
Conventions, Time of	15
English District Amalgamation	535
Florida-Georgia District	10
Formation of Districts	535
Michigan District Division	538
Northwest District	557
Public Relations, District Committees	822
Student Aid Program	313
Utah-Idaho District	556
Doctrine and Practice, Advisory Committee on	659
Doctrinal Matters (Cf. Intersynodical Matters):	
Church, Theses on	597
District Essay Correction Requested	590
Engagement, "Opinions" of Faculties	632, 659
False Doctrine and Practice in Synod	599
Prayer Fellowship	644, 659
Romans 16:17-18	622, 655
"Statement, A," Retraction Demanded	601, 658
Synod Asked to Take Stand	587
Synodical Discipline	598
Third Commandment, Wording of	713

## E

"Each One Reach One" program	428
Education, Higher:	
Academy for Scholarships	336
Accreditation of Schools	280
Administration Matters	260 ff.
Acknowledgment to Teaching Personnel	134
Appreciation, Vote of, to Board of	316
Board of Control Regulations	265, 283
Board of Directors, Report of, Concerning	735
Budget Operation	287 ff.
Cost of Reorganization	212
Entrance Requirements, Changes Proposed	328
Faculty Housing	303
Graduate School	211
High School Departments	325
Institution in Southeastern United States	322
Institutions Outside United States	314 ff.
Lutheran High Schools	255, 356
Matters Referred to Board	54, 55
58, 75, 90, 91, 92, 96, 114, 129	
214 f., 240 f., 247 f., 255, 259 f.	
303, 313, 316, 322, 324, 336	
Professors' Conferences	263, 329
Public Speaking	305
Ranking of Professors	267, 334
Reorganization Plan C	187 ff.
Report of Board	135 ff.
Retirement Regulations	277, 330
Salaries of Professors	338, 340, 341

Scholarships, High School	259
Senior College	215 ff.
South American Institutions	736
Special Collection Authorized	761
Student Aid Funds	307
Summer Schools	295
Teacher Placement	275
Teachers, Adequate Supply of	320, 349
Teaching "Order"	210
Tuition Fees	298
Valparaiso University	210, 866
Youth Work Courses	411

## Education, Parish:

Adult Education	357
Audio-Visual Aids	
379, 384, 385, 399	
Bible Study	357, 382, 392
Bible Versions and Translation	360, 394, 706, 715
Confirmation Instruction	355, 385, 398
Convention Essays for Bible Study Course	727
Co-ordinating Council	377, 385, 396
Enrollment in Schools	348
Family Life Committee	361, 379, 386
Family Life Study, Allocation for	839
Family Magazine <i>This Day</i>	378, 703
High Schools	356, 380, 389, 840
Local Boards of Education	384, 396
Lutheran Education Association	347
Lutheran Education Week	363
Parish Education	347
Parochial Schools	372, 380, 388
Part-Time Agencies	354, 381, 391, 428
Philosophy of Education	378
President's Report Concerning	16
Released-Time Instruction	364, 383
Report of Board	344
Staff Additions Authorized	396
Staff, Functions of	397
State Aid to Church Schools	376, 383, 395
Status of the Teacher	363, 380, 388
Sunday Schools	351, 381, 389
Sunday School Hymnal Authorized	354, 391
Sunday School Conference	347
Sunday School Teacher Training	399
Teaching Materials, New	350
Tests and Measurements	375, 840
Workshops	347, 840

## Educational Institutions:

St. Louis:	
Board of Control, Appointment to	10
Board of Control Report	39
Censorship in Foreign Countries	557
Clinical Training	45
Concordia Historical Institute	52
Dean's Office	43
Editorship of <i>Witness</i>	545
Evangelism Course	435
Extension Division	49
Faculty Changes	40
Faculty, Investigation of	634
Field Work Program	44
Graduate School	47
KFUO	52
Library	46
Missions Department	48, 52
Organ, Request for	54, 55
Physical Education Director	46, 52
Reorganization Plan C	191
Requests	52
Youth Work Fellowships	411

*Springfield:*

Board of Control Report .....	55
Enrollment .....	55
Evangelism Course .....	435
Faculty Changes .....	56
Reorganization Plan C .....	192
Requests .....	58

*River Forest:*

Accreditation .....	64
Board of Control Report .....	59
Enrollment .....	60
Faculty Changes .....	59
Graduates .....	63
Music Building .....	66
New Buildings .....	64
Professorships Granted .....	67
Reorganization Plan C .....	194
Requests .....	66
Summer School .....	62

*Seward:*

Board of Control Report .....	76
Curriculum .....	78
Enrollment .....	79
Faculty Changes .....	77
High School Department .....	76, 88
Reorganization Plan C .....	195
Requests .....	80 ff.

*Fort Wayne:*

Academic Matters .....	93
Administration Building .....	93, 95
Board of Control Report .....	92
Faculty Changes .....	92
High School Administration .....	94, 96
Reorganization Plan C .....	196
Requests .....	93
Teacher Training .....	93, 94

*Milwaukee:*

Board of Control Report .....	97
Enrollment .....	97
Faculty Changes .....	97
Reorganization Plan C .....	209
Requests .....	98

*St. Paul, Minn.:*

Accreditation .....	100
Board of Control Report .....	99
Curriculum .....	100
Enrollment .....	99
Reorganization Plan C .....	205
Requests .....	101
Senior College .....	101

*Concordia, Mo.:*

Board of Control Report .....	102
Building Program .....	103
Curriculum .....	103
Enrollment .....	103
Faculty Changes .....	103
Reorganization Plan C .....	209
Requests .....	104

*Bronzeville:*

Board of Control Report .....	105
Faculty Changes .....	105
Buildings .....	108
Reorganization Plan C .....	205
Requests .....	108, 110
Teacher Training .....	107

*Winfield:*

Baden Hall .....	112, 114
Board of Control Report .....	111
Dormitory Wing .....	113
Enrollment .....	111
Reorganization Plan C .....	208

*Portland:*

Accreditation .....	115
Board of Control Report .....	114

Building Program .....	114
Change in Name .....	557
Faculty Changes .....	115
Junior College .....	116
Reorganization Plan C .....	203
Requests .....	115, 117

*Oakland:*

Board of Control Report .....	117
Enrollment .....	118
Faculty Changes .....	117
New Administration Building .....	117
Reorganization Plan C .....	208
Requests .....	119, 120

*Edmonton:*

Board of Control Report .....	120
District Support .....	121
Enrollment .....	120
Expansion .....	122
Faculty Changes .....	120
Reorganization Plan C .....	209, 211
Requests .....	124, 125

*Austin:*

Board of Control Report .....	125
Coeducation .....	128 f.
Enrollment .....	127
Faculty Changes .....	126
Improvements .....	126
Reorganization Plan C .....	204
Requests .....	127

*Buenos Aires:*

Board of Control Report .....	129
Closing of Crespo .....	130 f., 432

*Porto Alegre:*

Board of Control Report .....	131
Enrollment .....	132
Faculty Changes .....	132
Request .....	133

*Educational System,  
Reorganization of .....*

187 ff.
---------

*Election Matters:*

Election of Officers .....	531
Election Procedure .....	
Committee on .....	875
Officers and Boards Elected .....	33
Professors, Election of .....	558
Professors, Irregularity .....	
in Calling of .....	559
Voting Procedure .....	530

*Emergency Planning Council:*

Adoption Program	847
Bad Boll Conferences	14, 447, 850
Breslau Synod	849
Canadian World Relief	855
Chaplains	859
Christian Literature	854
Churches, Rebuilding of	447
CROP	855
Displaced Persons Program	852
Free Church Aided	848
Orphanages	847
Refugee Work	856
Relief Expenditures	843
Report of Council	843
Relief, To be Continued	859
Engagement, Faculty Opinions on	632, 659
English District Amalgamation	535
Essays at Convention	17, 727
European Affairs, Board for	
(Cf. under "Missions")	
	422, 442, 447, 449, 859

**F**

Family Worship Hour _____	777
Financial Matters:	
"Building for Tomorrow"	
Collection _____	242, 248

## VII. Publication Matters

701	Report of Concordia Publishing House .....	8	693
702	Report of the General Literature Board .....	8	705
703	Report of Young People's Literature Board .....	8	707
704	Report of the Committee on Hymnology and Liturgics .....	9	710
705	Report of the Catechism Committee .....	10	711
706	Restore Catechism Introduction .....	10	713
707	Against New Wording of Third Commandment .....	10	713
708	Catechism Materials .....	10	714
709	New Bible Translation .....	4	715
710	A Family Bible .....	8	717
711	Reduce the Number of Synodical Publications and Simplify the Choice and Appointment of Editors .....	8	721
712	Full-Time Editor of Lutheran Witness .....	6	542
713	Full-Time Editor of Lutheran Witness .....	6	543
714	Full-Time Editor of Lutheran Witness .....	6	543
715	Re Lutheran Witness and Lutheraner Mailing List .....	8	722
716	Lutheran Witness Subscription Lists .....	8	722

## VIII. Financial Matters

801	Triennial Report of the Board of Directors .....	11, 13, 6	728, 519, 547
802	Report on Proposal <i>re</i> Synodical Building and Loan Department .....	6	741
803	Report of Treasurer of Synod .....	11	744
804	Re Ten Million Dollar Mission and Education Fund .....	11	761
805	Report and Recommendations on Non-Budget Items .....	11	767
806	Co-ordination of Financial Campaigns .....	11	769
807	Assign Responsibility for Preparation and Presentation of Synodical Budget .....	11	771
808	Unified Budget .....	11	772, 298
809	Annual Building Fund Donation .....	11	773, 298
810	Discontinue Special Drives to Raise Funds for Build- ing Purposes .....	11	773
811	Switch Endowments from Secular Securities to Church Extension Funds .....	11	774
812	Board of Trustees Seek Investments in Safe Church Property .....	11	774
813	General Church Extension Funds for Negro Con- gregations .....	11	775
814	Special Loan Department .....	11	775
815	Protect Congregations and Their Synod from Financial Exploitation .....	11	770
816	Executive Secretary of Social Welfare .....	11	739
817	Publication of Salaries .....	14	782
818	Report of Board of Support and Pensions .....	12	783
819	Change in Pension Regulations .....	12	798
820	Change in Pension Regulations .....	12	799, 794, 795
821	Amend Pension Fund Regulations .....	12	799, 794
822	Increase Certain Pension Fund Benefits .....	12	800, 795
823	Re Pension Funds .....	12	800
824	Reduce Age of Retirement .....	12	801, 794
825	Change in Retirement Age .....	12	801, 794
826	Adequate Pensions for Professors After Retirement .....	12	802
827	Retirement Age of Teachers .....	12	803, 794
828	Revise Upward the Amount Allowable to Widows .....	12	803, 795
829	Increase Widows' Annuities .....	12	804, 795
830	Withdrawal from Pension Fund .....	12	805
831	Pension Fund and Church Extension .....	11	775
832	Loans from Church Extension Fund .....	11	776

## IX. Appeal Matters

901	Report of Board of Appeals .....	6	809
902	Revision of Appeals System Regulations .....	6	810

## X. Miscellaneous Matters

1001	Report of the Board for Audio-Visual Education .....	14	813
1002	Audio-Visual Aid Branch in Twin Cities .....	14	816
1003	Audio-Visual Aid Branch in Twin Cities .....	14	817
1004	Report of the Concordia Historical Institute .....	14	818
1005	Report of Department of Public Relations .....	13	820
1006	Report of Station KFUD .....	14	827
1007	Report of Synodical Radio Committee .....	14	830
1008	Report of the Synodical Centennial Committee .....	8	835
1009	Report of Committee on Allocating Centennial Thank- offering Funds for Scholarly Research .....	8	837



# INDEX

923

1010	Emergency Planning Council Report	14	843
1011	Forward European Relief Moneys to Free Churches	14	859
1012	Lutheran Hour Support	14	860
1013	Permit Broader Committee Assignments for District Presidents	6	555
1014	New District for Southern Idaho and Utah (To Sec- tion V)	6	556
1015	Report of Board of Missions for the Blind (To Sec- tion IV)	2	490

## Table of Contents for the Report of the Board for Higher Education

	PAGE
<b>Section A. Reorganization Proposals</b>	136
<b>I. THE PROBLEMS</b>	136
Previous Recommendations to Synod	136
Synod's Response	137
Changing Factors	138
Basic Principles	139
The Aims of Reorganization	140
Benefits to the Church	141
The Primary Question	143
<b>II. ESTIMATES OF PARISH MINISTERS REQUIRED FROM 1950 to 1980</b>	144
A Thirty-Year Forecast	145
The First Forecast of Synod's Growth and of Its Need for Ministerial Graduates, 1950-1980	148
Interpretation	152
The Second Forecast of Synod's Growth and of Its Need for Ministerial Graduates, 1950-1980	152
An Interpretation of the First and Second Forecasts — Policy Is Decisive	162
The Third Forecast of Synod's Growth and of Its Need for Ministerial Graduates, 1950-1980	163
Conclusions	165
<b>III. A STATISTICAL STUDY OF THE PARISH SCHOOL TEACHERS REQUIRED, 1950-1980</b>	167
<b>IV. RECOMMENDATIONS ON REORGANIZATION</b>	174
PLAN A	176
PLAN B	182
PLAN C	187
Cost of Reorganization Plan C	212
<b>Section B. The Senior College</b>	215
Definition and Curricular Aims of the Senior College	217
Basic Assumptions	218
Suggested Aims	219
Spiritual Growth: a Major Function of the Senior College	221
Spiritual Maturity Is Essential	222
Accreditation	223
The Senior College Curriculum	225
Basic Principles of Organization and Control	226
Administrative Organization	226
The Instructional Staff	228
Services Staff	229
Control Arrangements and Procedures	229
Budgets	234
Location	234
Costs	236
Enabling Resolution	237
<b>Section C. Recommendations on Current Requests from Institutions and on the "Building for Tomorrow" Collection</b>	242
<b>Section D. A Proposed Schedule for Reorganization of Fund-Raising, and the Establishment of a Senior College</b>	249
<b>Section E. Integration of the Lutheran High Schools</b>	255
<b>Section F. Recommendations on Administrative Relations</b>	260

## Topical Index

A	PAGE
Adult Education .....	357
African Missions (Cf. Missions)	
Acknowledgments .....	18, 871 ff.
American Bible Society Grants:	
Cellulose .....	751
German Bibles .....	750
Japanese Bibles .....	751
Appeals:	
Change in Regulations .....	809
Edward Zepp, Court-Martial Case .....	863
Minnesota District Case .....	811
Owensville-Melcher Case .....	809, 811
Report of Board .....	809
Revisions Proposed .....	810
Architecture, Committee on .....	864
Armed Services Commission:	
Report of Commission .....	452
Chaplains in Europe .....	856
Association of Lutheran Semina- rians .....	652
Audio-Visual Aids:	
Board for Parish Education 379, 384, 385, .....	399
Board of Directors to Assist .....	816
Branch in Twin Cities .....	816
Concordia Publishing House .....	701
Deaf Missions .....	461
Mission Promotion .....	423
"Pilgrimage Play" .....	814
Report of Board .....	813
B	
Bad Boll Conferences .... 14, 447,	850
Bible:	
Family Bible .....	717
Institutes .....	351, 382
Modern Version 360, 394, 706, 715	
Study of ..... 407, 357, 382,	392
Blind, Missions for (Cf. Missions)	
Board for Higher Education (Cf. Education)	
Board for Parish Education (Cf. Education)	
Board of Appeals (Cf. Appeals)	
Board of Directors:	
Closing Crespo ..... 130 f.,	432
Co-ordinating Council .....	768
Co-ordination Plan, Place in 504 ff.	
Matters Referred to - 91, 134, 241	
249, 298, 316, 341, 342, 410, 416	
417, 418, 452, 545, 562, 740, 767	
768, 772, 779, 816	
Ten-Million-Dollar Collection 761 ff.	
Board of Support and Pensions (Cf. Pensions)	
Boards Elected for Next Triennium .....	33 ff.
Boy Scouts:	
Young People's Work, Report of 408	
Report of Committee on .....	669
Breslau Synod:	
Fellowship with .....	12, 665
Aid Sent to .....	849
Bronxville (Cf. Educational Institutions)	
"Building for Tomorrow" Collection .....	242, 248
C	
Catechism Matters:	
Board for Parish Education to Supervise .....	715
Introduction, Restore Luther's ...	713
Report of Committee .....	711
Third Commandment, Wording of .....	713
Censorship in Foreign Countries .....	557
Centennial, Synodical: Report of Committee .....	835
Allocation of CTO Funds .....	837
Chaplains Charities, Secretary of (Cf. Social Welfare) .....	856
Charter, Revision of .....	561
Church and State .....	364
Church Architecture, Committee on .....	864
Church Extension Fund: Change in Administration 517, 74	
Negro Congregations to Use .....	777
Pension Fund, Use of .....	737
Repayments of Loans .....	440
Report of Board .....	437
Trust Funds, Use of .....	774
College of Presidents: Authority and Responsibility of 533	
Matter Referred to .....	534
Service on Convention Commit- tees .....	555
Commentary, Lutheran Committee Appointed by Convention .....	705
Common Confession .....	479
Concordia Historical Institute .....	567, 585
Concordia, Mo. (Cf. Educational Institutions)	
Concordia Publishing House: Expansion Planned .....	703
Family Magazine This Day .....	703
Matter Referred to Board .....	721
Non-Profit Basis .....	723
Publications .....	721
Report of Board .....	694
Visual Education .....	693
Congregations: Bible Fellowship with Synod .....	701
Relationship to Synod .....	525
Constitutional Matters: Change in Constitution Article X .....	527
Changes in Handbook (Cf. Handbook) Charter Revision .....	284
Congregations, Relationship to Synod .....	561
Holding More than One Office 524	
Memorials, Publishing of - 520, 522	
Report of Committee .....	527
Convention Matters (General): Changes Proposed .....	500
Election Procedure, Committee on .....	532
Prorating Expenses .....	875
Invitation for 1956 .....	868
Convention, Milwaukee: Committee Rosters .....	868
Essays .....	35
Roster of Delegates .....	17, 727
Tabular Survey .....	19
Co-ordination of Synod's Work: Board of Directors, Responsibility of .....	32
Chart on Reorganization .....	504
First Vice-President Full-Time 515	
Cresco (Cf. Educational Institutions)	
D	
Deaf Missions (Cf. Missions)	
Discipline, Synodical: Association of Lutheran Seminarians .....	561

- Budget, Synodical ..... 729, 771  
 Building and Loan Fund ..... 731, 741, 772  
 Campaigns, Co-ordination of ..... 735, 769, 770, 773  
 Co-ordinating Council ..... 768  
 Direct Pledges Proposed ..... 781  
 Fiscal Conference, Enabling  
 Resolution ..... 781  
 KFUD, Radio, Appropriation  
 Increased ..... 830, 835  
 Non-Budget Items, Report of  
 Committee ..... 767  
 Pension Fund (Cf. Pension)  
 Pro-rating Convention Expenses 868  
 Salaries, Not to be Published 782 f.  
 Salary Adjustments Proposed ..... 778  
 Special Collections ..... 730  
 Stewardship Department ..... 729  
 Ten-Million-Dollar Collection ..... 761  
 Treasurer's Report ..... 744  
 Trust Fund Report ..... 736  
 Unified Budget Proposed ..... 297, 772 ff.  
 Wasteful Practices Condemned ..... 780  
 Fiscal Conference:  
 Enabling Resolution  
 re Appropriations ..... 781  
 Matters Referred to ..... 241, 341  
 342, 410, 416, 417, 418, 767, 772  
 796, 830, 835, 837, 842  
 Stewardship Council ..... 16  
 Appointment ..... 10  
 Florida-Georgia District ..... 10  
 Fort Wayne  
 (Cf. Educational Institutions)
- G**
- Greek-English Lexicon ..... 838  
 Greetings Received ..... VI
- H**
- Handbook, Changes Authorized:  
 Appeals, Board of ..... 809, 810  
 Board for Higher Education ..... 260-293  
 Board for Foreign Missions ..... 524  
 Censorship in Foreign  
 Countries ..... 557  
 Change in Name  
 European Board ..... 449  
 Church Extension Board  
 517-519; 741-743  
 Co-ordination Plan ..... 509-514  
 Editorship of Witness 52, 543-545  
 Pension Fund ..... 795 f., 797, 804  
 Protesting Candidacy for  
 Professorship ..... 557  
 Radio-Television Committee ..... 550  
 Report of Committee  
 Constitutional Matters ..... 500 ff.  
 Stewardship Department ..... 548, 738  
 Sunday School Teacher-  
 Training Committee ..... 401  
 Teachers to be Sent Proceedings  
 and Statistical Yearbook ..... 726  
 Vice-President, Full-Time ..... 514-516  
 High Schools:  
 Departments in Colleges ..... 325  
 Establishment of ..... 255, 356  
 Scholarships for Ministerial  
 Students ..... 259  
 Hymnology and Liturgies  
 Report of Committee on ..... 710
- I**
- Institutional Missions (Cf. Missions)  
 Intersynodical Matters:  
 Bad Boli Conferences 14, 447, 850
- Breslau Synod, Fellowship with  
 Common Confession ..... 12, 665  
 Evangelical Procedure ..... 567, 585  
 Finnish Relations ..... 654  
 Free Conferences ..... 663  
 Memorials Re Common Con-  
 session ..... 13 f.  
 National Lutheran Council ..... 573 ff.  
 Norwegian Synod, Appeal of ..... 671  
 Prayer for Lutheran Unity ..... 667  
 Report of Unity Committee ..... 874  
 Wisconsin Synod, Requests of ..... 563  
 666
- J**
- Japanese Missions (Cf. Missions)
- K**
- KFUD (Cf. Radio)
- L**
- Lay Workers:  
 Call for ..... 479  
 Filling Positions in Synod ..... 552  
 Literature Boards (Cf. Publication)  
 Lodge Matters:  
 Change of Name Authorized ..... 863  
 Communing Lodge Members ..... 553  
 Report of Bureau ..... 862  
 Luther Anthology ..... 839  
 Lutheran Academy for Scholarship ..... 336  
 Cultural Institute of ..... 841  
 Lutheran Commentary ..... 705  
 Lutheran Education Week ..... 363  
 Lutheran Education Association ..... 347  
 Lutheran Hour:  
 L. L. L. Resolution on ..... 497, 860  
 Memorial Resolution for Dr. W.  
 A. Maier ..... 871  
 Support of, Urged ..... 860  
 Lutheran Laymen's League:  
 Greetings to Convention ..... 874  
 Prayer for Lutheran Unity ..... 874  
 Resolution on Lutheran  
 Hour ..... 497, 860  
 Lutheran Union  
 (Cf. Intersynodical)  
 Lutheran Witness:  
 Censorship of ..... 522  
 Editorship of ..... 12, 52, 541 ff.  
 Mailing Lists, Use of Denied ..... 772  
 Lutheran Women's Missionary  
 League ..... 436, 460, 472, 498, 847
- M**
- Marriage, Committee on:  
 Allocation of CTO Funds ..... 839  
 Merging of Committees 11, 361, 386  
 Memorial Resolutions  
 (Cf. Necrology)  
 Memorials, Book of,  
 Time of Publication ..... 561  
 Memorials, Publishing of ..... 520, 522  
 Milwaukee  
 (Cf. Educational Institutions)  
 Ministerial Training  
 (Cf. Higher Education)  
 "Mission Call," Recognition of ..... 723
- Missions, General:  
 Administration ..... 424  
 Church Extension Board Report ..... 437  
 Family Worship Hour ..... 777  
 History of Missions in Synod ..... 420  
 Jewish Missions ..... 496  
 Lay Workers, Call for ..... 497  
 Lutheran Hour ..... 497

Mailing Mission, Walther League	
Project	419
Medical Missions Project	475
Memorial Resolutions	499
Mission Call Recognized	723
More Money for Missions	488, 489
Prayer for Missions	497
Secretary of Missions Report	419
Special Collection Authorized	761
Today	430
Tract Mission	473
Visual Aids	423

Missions, Particular:

African Missions	422, 427
Blind Missions	423
Anniversary	494, 495
Braille Literature	492
Executive Secretary	491
Report of Board	490
Deaf Missions	423
Epiphatha Conference	460
Executive Secretary	459
Expansion	457
Memorials Concerning	461, 462
Report of Board	455
Visual Aids	461
European Affairs	422
Bad Boll Conference	447
Belgium	442
Denmark	443
Finland	443, 450
France	443
Germany	445
Jurisdiction of Board	859
Name, Change of	447, 449
Pension Fund	447
Report of Board	442
Request for Office in Europe	446, 448
Foreign Missions	422
China	465
India	464
Japan	467, 473
Mohammedan Work	470
New Guinea	468
Philippines	466
Report of Board	464
Revision of Regulations	523
Institutional Missions	421
Secretary of Social Welfare	550, 739
Negro Missions	422, 426, 427
Church Extension Fund,	
Use of	777
North and South America	424
Chinese Mission Stations	434
Epiphany Conference	428
Evangelism—"Each One	
Reach One"	429
Extraterritorial Missions	431, 436
Japanese Mission Stations	434
Matter Referred to Board	778
Report of Board	427
South American Missions	431, 436
Sunday School by Mail	429
Today	430
Translation Work	433
Vacation Bible Schools	428

N

National Lutheran Council:	
Committee Report on Membership In	671
Memorials Concerning	685 f.
Minority Report	682
Resolution Concerning	691
Necrology (Memorial Resolutions):	
Maler, Dr. Walter A.	871

Men Who Served as Officers, etc.	8
Mission Board Memorials	499
Schleede, the Rev. Karl	870

O

Oakland	
(Cf. Educational Institutions)	
Office Building, Synodical	735

P

Parish Education (Cf. Education)	
Parochial Schools (Cf. Education)	
Pension Matters:	
Church Extension, Funds for	737, 775
Death Benefit	790, 804
Disability Benefit	787, 794
European Pastors to Join	447
Financial Statement	791
Handbook, Changes in	
Regulations	795 f., 797, 804
Memorials Requesting Changes	798 f.
Report of Board	783
South American Pastors	807
Statistics	786
Widows' Benefit	788, 795
Portland	
(Cf. Educational Institutions)	
Porto Alegre	
(Cf. Educational Institutions)	
Praesidium:	
First Vice-President, Full-Time	515
Matters Referred to	241, 449, 474
	538, 545, 562, 660, 669, 740
Protest on Fourth Vice-President Appointment	618
President:	
Appointment of Dr. Friedrich	10, 618
Matters Referred to	388, 530, 556
	658, 659, 740, 779, 782, 875
Opening Address	1
Triennial Report	8
Proceedings, to be Sent to Teachers	726
Professors:	
Calling, Irregularity in	559
Candidacy, Protesting a	558
Conferences of	263, 329
Ranking of	267, 334
Retirement Regulations	277, 330
Salaries of	338, 340, 341, 778
Publication Matters:	
Bible Versions and	
Translations	360, 706, 394
Catechism Committee Report	711
Centennial Publications	835
Centennial Research Projects	837
Concordia Publishing House	
Report of	407
Convention Essays, Publishing of	727
Magazine This Day	378, 703
Hymnology and Liturgics	
Report of Committee	710
Literature Board, Report of	705
Lutheran Commentary	705
Matters Referred to Literature	
Board	721, 725
Mission Call, Recognition of	723
Reducing Number of	
Publications	721
Statistical Yearbook	725
Sunday School Hymnal	354
Teachers to Get Proceedings,	
Statistical Yearbook	726
Theological Books, Sectarian	723
Walther League	407
Young People's Literature	
Board, Report of	707

## Publicity and Missionary Education

Department of	
Abolishment Requested	545
Merged in New Department	548
Public Relations, Department of	
Co-ordination with Radio	
Committee	827
District Committees	822
Report of Department	820
Public Schools, Religion In	364

## R

Radio-Television Matters	
Committee Name Changed	550
Co-ordination with Public	
Relations	827
Family Worship Hour	777
Full-Time Director Authorized	831, 832, 835
KFUO Report	827
Lutheran Hour	497, 860
Relief, World	
(Cf. Emergency Planning Council)	
Religion in Public Schools	364
Reorganization of Educational	
System	187 ff.
Reorganization of Synod:	
Report of Committee	502
Diagram	505
River Forest	
(Cf. Educational Institutions)	
Roster of Convention	19

## S

Saint Louis	
(Cf. Educational Institutions)	
Saint Paul, Minn.	
(Cf. Educational Institutions)	
Schools, Church, State Aid for	376, 383, 395
Seminarians, Association of	
Lutheran	651
Senior College Matters	215 ff.
Seward	
(Cf. Educational Institutions)	
Social Welfare	
Executive Secretary of	12, 550, 739
Recommendations Concerning	734
Report of Committee on	732
Springfield	
(Cf. Educational Institutions)	
State Aid for Church Schools	376, 383, 395
"Statement, A"	
Memorials Demanding Retraction	603
President's Report on	13
Protests on Dr. Friedrich's	
Appointment	620
Resolution of Synod Concerning	658
Statistician	
Appointed by President	551
Statistical Yearbook,	
Date of Publication	725
Stewardship, Department of	
Approved by Synod	549
Board of Directors' Report	729
Established by Synod	548, 738
Matters Referred to Secretary of	781
President's Report	16
Student Aid Program	313
Student Service Commission	412, 421, 472
Sunday Schools:	
Mall, Sunday School by	429
Parish Education Report	351, 381, 389
Teacher Training Committee	399

## Support, Board of (Cf. Pensions)

Synodical Matters:	
Co-ordination of Work	502
Change of Name	9
Discipline Within Synod	608 ff.
Election of Officers	531
Lay Workers to Serve Synod	552
Office Building	735
Reducing Number	
of Publications	721
Referendum by Mail	534
Seal, Synodical	734
Voting Procedure, Committee on	530
Wasteful Practices	780

## T

Tabular Survey of Convention	32
Teachers:	
Proceedings, Statistical Year-	
book, to Get	726
Placement of	275
Status of	363, 380, 388
Supply of	320, 349
Theological Books, Sectarian	723
This Day	378, 703
Today	430
Treasurer's Report	744
Trust Funds, Report of Trustees	736

## U

Unified Budget	297, 772
Union, Lutheran	
(Cf. Intersynodical)	

## V

Vacation Bible School	354, 381, 391, 428
Vice-Presidents:	
Appointment of Fourth Vice-	
President	10, 618
Full-Time Service for First	
Vice-President	514, 516
Visual Aids (Cf. Audio-Visual Aids)	
Valparaiso University:	
Under Reorganization Plan C	210
Resolution Concerning	
Anniversary	866
Voting:	
Election of Officers	531
Referendum by Mail	534
Revision Proposed in	
Regulations	530

## W

Walther League	402, 472
Wheat Ridge Foundation	404
Winfield	
(Cf. Educational Institutions)	
Witness (Cf. Lutheran Witness)	

## Y

Yearbook, to be Sent to Teachers	726
Young People's Work:	
Academic Fellowship in Youth	
Work	411
Bible Study	407
Boy Scouts	408
Funds for Youth Work	417
Leadership Training	405, 408, 409
Mailing Mission	410
Publications	407
Report of Board	402
Service Volunteer Schools	406
Student Service Commission	
	412, 421
Walther League	402, 411
Wheat Ridge Foundation	404
Youth Conference	406







BX  
8061  
M7  
A25  
1950  
c.2

Lutheran Church--Missou

Proceedings of the 1st-

744